REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1890-91

23-6-07

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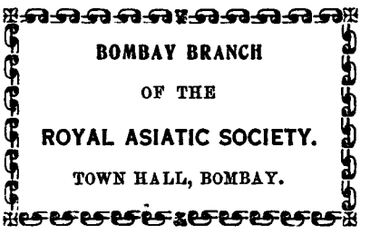

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REPORT

OF THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

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AGRICULTURAL YEAR

1ST OCTOBER 1890 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

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1892

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 133 S., dated 17th June 1892.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1891, forwarded with the letter of the Financial Commissioner, No. 160, dated 25th February 1892.

REMARKS.—The Report, which was due on the 1st of March, was received on the 27th February 1892. The district reports were submitted with punctuality except from the Jullundur Division, where delay, which was not, however, of a serious character, took place in the case of four out of the five reports. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the issue of this review has been unduly delayed owing to his having been occupied with very urgent work in other departments during the short period that has elapsed since he took charge, and apologises for his inability under the circumstances to give more than a superficial consideration to the numerous questions of importance that are raised.

2. The agricultural year which ended with September 1891 was one of mixed fortunes. The summer rains of 1890 began late and ended early, but were more than usually copious while they lasted. The harvest which followed was good in the districts which lie in or under the hills; and a fair average crop was obtained in several tracts adjacent to these. By a sport of fortune the dry districts of Montgomery and Jhang were unusually successful; but elsewhere the crop was nowhere good, and in many places it was very indifferent and in some positively bad. The heavy rains of July and August, followed by a hot and comparatively rainless September, resulted in an exceptionally severe epidemic of fever which caused much mortality in many districts and seriously interfered with agricultural work. The great importance for both harvests of rain during September is commented upon by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that his suggestion that this month should be treated as a period by itself instead of being classed with the three preceding months in Statement IV appended to the Report is worthy of consideration by the Financial Commissioners.

3. The early cessation of the rains curtailed the rabi sowings, and the first prospect for the spring harvest was not bright. The last two months of 1890, however, were unusually wet, and the late sowings were extensive. Throughout the early part of 1891 the fortunes of the growing crop were kept in doubt, not, as is usual in the Punjab, by drought, but by the excessive and continued rainfall. April and May, however, were generally fine, and in the end a rabi harvest was secured of unusual extent and in many respects of excellent quality. In connection with the subject of the winter rains it is observed that the Financial Commissioners have attributed the diminution in the number of masonry wells newly made or brought into use (7,410 as against 11,332 in the preceding year) to the exceptionally heavy rainfall. It might no doubt have happened that new wells which would have been used for the first time to water the rabi crops were not brought into use because the abundant rain rendered them unnecessary.

4. The spring crop was at one time seriously threatened by locusts. About the beginning of 1891 large swarms of these insects appeared in the north-west of the Province, whence they spread slowly to the east and south. The actual damage done was, however, less than had been anticipated. In most districts the crops were too far advanced when the locusts arrived to suffer much from them. But in large areas in the tahsíls of Talagang, Chakwál, Pindigheb and Fátahjang the wheat crop was wholly devoured, and large remissions of revenue were rendered necessary. The fate of these tahsíls was particularly deplorable.

For some time past they had been suffering from bad or indifferent harvests, and they were deprived of a bumper crop when it seemed to be actually assured to them. Very energetic measures were taken for the destruction of the locusts, but as these were continued into the kharíf season, they will be best considered as a whole in connection with the report for next year. It is reported from the Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts that camels, and in some cases cattle, died from eating shrubs which had been partially devoured by locusts. This would be a strange result, and the Deputy Commissioners should have further explained whether there was any real foundation for the report.

5. The total area on which crops came to maturity during the year under report was greater than that in any year since 1884-85 and exceeded the average of the five intermediate years by 6½ per cent. This was accompanied, as might have been expected from the character of the seasons, by a slight decrease from the figures of last year in the total area irrigated. The whole of the increase in the crop area was in the rabi harvest. The area of the whole kharíf and of each of the principal kharíf crops, particularly of cotton and bájra, was less than last year. It is observed that the area under indigo shows a decrease of 50·7 per cent. from last year, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected some explanation of so sudden and considerable a fluctuation. He understands that in the Delhi Division and also in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan Districts, where the crop is grown mainly for seed, the fall is chiefly due to diminished prices. Possibly also the working of the inundation canals may in the latter district be responsible for the decrease, but any similar fluctuation should be fully explained in future reports. The increase in the area of wheat was markedly less than in that of the other principal rabi crops, and the following table, showing in millions of acres the areas of all rabi crops and of wheat from the year 1881-82, seems to prove that, notwithstanding the advantages presented by wheat, it has increased rather less than the rabi generally. The average percentage of wheat to the entire rabi for the first five years is 56·9 as against 56·2 for the last five years:—

Year.	Entire rabi.	Wheat.	Percentage of wheat to entire rabi.
1881-82 ...	11,25	6,59	58·6
1882-83 ...	11,87	6,73	56·7
1883-84 ...	12,50	7,20	57·6
1884-85 ...	13,06	7,37	56·4
1885-86 ...	13,12	7,24	55·2
1886-87 ...	10,69	6,13	57·3
1887-88 ...	12,56	6,63	52·8
1888-89 ...	13,56	7,37	54·4
1889-90 ...	10,65	6,43	60·4
1890-91 ...	13,37	7,48	55·9
Average ...	12,26	6,92	56·44

A diagram (G. 1) has been appended to the Report, as desired by the Government of India, to illustrate the extent of the exports of wheat from the Punjab since 1881-82. The remarks of Sardár Gurdiál Singh, Deputy Commissioner of Muzarffargarh, on this subject have been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but the question is under separate consideration, and cannot be conveniently discussed in connection with an annual report. It is observed that the wholesale prices of every kind of food-grain, including the rabi cereals, have risen during the year.

6. The decrease in the number of crop inspections checked by superior Revenue Officers, by Tahsíldárs and by Náib-Tahsíldárs by 7, 19 and 7 per cent. respectively is an unsatisfactory feature of the Report, but it is noticed that the tours of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs were of good average duration. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the remarks of the Financial Commissioners on the accuracy of the maps prepared by the Patwári agency in the Settlements now proceeding and the general steady progress in the record and statistical work of the Province. The improvement in the class of candidates for the post of Kánúngo is evidenced by the fact that the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has found it possible to raise the standard of the qualifying examination. The figures of promotions of Kánúngos to higher posts which have been given by the Financial Commissioners in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India show that much has been done during the past three years to make the position attractive. There is some difference of opinion as to the superiority of Patwári or Entrance-passed candidates as Kánúngoes. The objection put forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, that Entrance-passed candidates are employed on unsuitable work during the period of their training, is worthy of the attention of the Financial Commissioners, and the practice should be strictly prohibited. The importance of breaking down the monopoly of the subordinate revenue offices that in many districts is enjoyed by particular classes is commented upon by the Settlement Officer of Gujránwála and should be pointed out to all District Officers.

7. The number of unpassed Patwárís shows a diminution from 437 to 353, and progress has been made in the weeding out of inefficient men and in inducing residence within the circle, but it is noticed that two officers speak unfavourably of the character of the agency for honesty. The Settlement Officer of Hissar points out the power which has been lodged in the hands of the Patwári by the presumption of truth attached to the Annual Record by Section 44 of the present Land Revenue Act. The remedy, though it may not always be a complete one, lies in an efficient supervision and control by Kánúngos and superior Revenue Officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why the tendency of the subordinate agency to abuse its authority should not be thereby reduced to a minimum.

The consolidation of field numbers is said to be still slowly proceeding. Some of the dangers of this process were alluded to in last year's Report. It may be carried too far, particularly in areas under fluctuating assessment, where there is a risk that the Patwári recording the crop of a large field will inspect only a single corner of it. It is observed that this is one of the objections raised to the system of fluctuating assessments in the Indri Pargana of the Karnál District. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar that in some cases a single field contains land partly held by a tenant in occupancy right and partly without such right. It is understood that it is often impossible at measurements to separate land held in occupancy right from land not so held where an occupancy tenant has extended his cultivation, but the point is one of importance, and is commended to the attention of the Financial Commissioners.

8. The balance of the Patwári Fund has risen from Rs. 4,87,803 at the end of the preceding year to Rs. 5,22,992, and arrangements have been sanctioned for the utilization of the large surplus, which remains after deduction of the 25 per cent. reserve, in the improvement of the agency.

9. The subject of the alienation of agricultural land has for a long time been engaging the attention of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioners that the figures of the year under report, which show a diminution in transfers both by sale and mortgage, an increase in the price paid, and a large proportion of transfers to old agriculturists, are satisfactory. He observes, however, that until the statistics distinguish alienations which have actually taken place during the year under report from those which took place in previous years, though subsequently registered, there is no safe ground on which to base conclusions, and desires that the Financial Commissioners will consider and report in what manner this objection may best be met.

10. The remarks of the Financial Commissioners as to the progress of mule-breeding and its results in some districts in causing the number of ponies to diminish will be communicated to the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department for consideration. The remarks on the shallow sugar-evaporating pan introduced by Messrs. Thomson & Myllan should be conveyed by the Financial Commissioners to the makers, who may possibly be able to remove the objection to its use.

11. The land revenue collections of the year under report and of the previous year were as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land revenue	2,00,82,082	2,04,68,585	+ 3,86,503
Fluctuating land revenue	16,17,140	17,01,638	+ 84,498
Miscellaneous land revenue	5,73,861	6,42,705	+ 68,844
Total ...	2,22,73,083	2,28,12,928	+ 5,39,845

It is noticed that the total of the separate items of fluctuating land revenue given by the Financial Commissioners in the body of the Report does not tally with the total derived from column 16 of Statement No. XX. The percentage of collections of fixed land revenue on the demand of the year was 98·6 as in 1889-90. These figures are satisfactory when the large amount of remissions or suspensions with a view to remission necessitated by the ravages of locusts is taken into consideration. The outstanding balances have increased from Rs. 4,60,966 to Rs. 5,13,875, but a large portion of this is nominal. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with interest the account given by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, of the system of collection of revenue introduced by him. It is observed that the same officer has instituted schools for Lambardárs and their sons throughout his district. This measure appears to be well-intentioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to hear further of the progress made.

12. There was an increase in the fixed land revenue demand of 1½ per cent. on that of the preceding year, mainly due to re-assessment operations in the districts of Hissar, Gurdáspur, Shahpur and Kángra. Of the current year's demand Rs. 1,32,215 were remitted principally on account of the damage done by locusts. In Jhelum the remissions on this ground amounted to 9 per cent. and in

Ráwalpindi to 6½ per cent. of the demand for the year. In connection with the remarks of Mr. Thorburn, the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, as to the condition of Pindigheb, it may be mentioned that the introduction of a system of fluctuating assessment into that tahsíl has been ordered by Government. There has been a general increase in the year under report in all the items of fluctuating land revenue, and the income from fluctuating assessments of land other than canal-irrigated was larger by 4 per cent. than in the preceding year. The unfavourable comments by three Deputy Commissioners of the Delhi Division on the working of the systems of fluctuating assessment there in force have been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but he observes that the objections advanced may to a great extent be met by careful supervision and the enforcement of rules.

13. Satisfactory progress was made in the re-assessment operations in Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Kángra and Shahpur. The settlements of the Hissar District and of the Muktsar Tahsíl and the Mamdot Jágír in the Ferozepore District were practically brought to a close, and but little remained to be done in the Gurdáspur District at the end of the year. The re-assessment of Hissar giving an increase of nearly Rs. 2,20,000 at a total cost of little more than two lakhs has proved a complete success from the financial point of view. The Lieutenant-Governor observes a remarkable statement made by Mr. Fagan, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, and passed over without notice by the Financial Commissioner, to the effect that, in consequence of the assessment being brought nearer to the half net assets standard in that district, money-lenders are less disposed than before to invest money on land. Every enhancement of land revenue, however small, must of course diminish the selling value of the land, and theoretically at least it should diminish also the amount which could be raised by way of mortgage; but the Lieutenant-Governor would be surprised to find that an enhancement which kept within the half asset limit had the effect of deterring any one from purchasing land or lending money on the security of it, and having regard to the large margin which is always left in mortgage transactions, he is inclined to doubt whether in practice such an enhancement would diminish the amount which could be raised by mortgage. He would, however, be glad if the Financial Commissioner would inquire into the matter and let him know the result of his enquiry. The re-settlement of Gurdáspur will give an enhancement of 2½ lakhs per annum at a total cost of 5½ lakhs. The programme of Settlement operations called for by the Government of India has been separately submitted.

14. There is a satisfactory diminution in litigation both for enhancement of rent and for ejectment between landlords and occupancy tenants. It is understood that the very large number of notices of ejectment issued against tenants-at-will in the Hissar District is due primarily to the disturbing effect of settlement operations and partly to the large proportion of the area of the district which is cultivated by tenants-at-will.

15. The subject of agricultural loans under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 is one which cannot conveniently be dealt within the limits of this review. A separate report on the subject which is appended to the Land Revenue Administration Report has been submitted by the Financial Commissioner, and the questions which it raises are under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan that advances should be disbursed from sub-treasuries will be dealt with at the same time.

16. The total area irrigated from Government canals was 2,514,733 acres as compared with 2,475,741 acres in the previous year. After making allowance for the area of 6,963 acres irrigated from the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiárpur District, which was transferred to Government before the beginning of the year, there remains a material increase of 32,029 acres in the area irrigated. In spite of this general increase there was a decrease in most districts, owing no doubt to the

character of the seasons, which rendered artificial irrigation less necessary than in ordinary years. It is noticed that there was a large reduction in the irrigation from the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal owing to unfavourable floods. Otherwise the working of the canals was generally satisfactory. Arrangements for the improvement of the irrigation from the Ferozepore Inundation Canals have now received the sanction of Government.

17. Among other useful measures adopted by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, the Lieutenant-Governor notices the system of sending copies of documents by Value Payable Parcels Post. It is observed that the Financial Commissioners propose to consider the extension of this reform to other districts.

18. It is remarked that the income from the Sultánpur Salt Works fell by nearly 3 lakhs. The reason of this decrease is not explained, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive information on this point.

19. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Financial Commissioners for this carefully prepared Report. The paragraphs, more especially in the earlier part of the Report, are, he thinks, somewhat inconveniently long, and should be broken up in future reports. The selected district reports submitted by the Financial Commissioners have been perused with interest.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

E. B. STEEDMAN,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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No. 160, dated the 25th February 1892, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.—Progress Report by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during 1890-91.

No. 160.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, *the 25th February* 1892.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

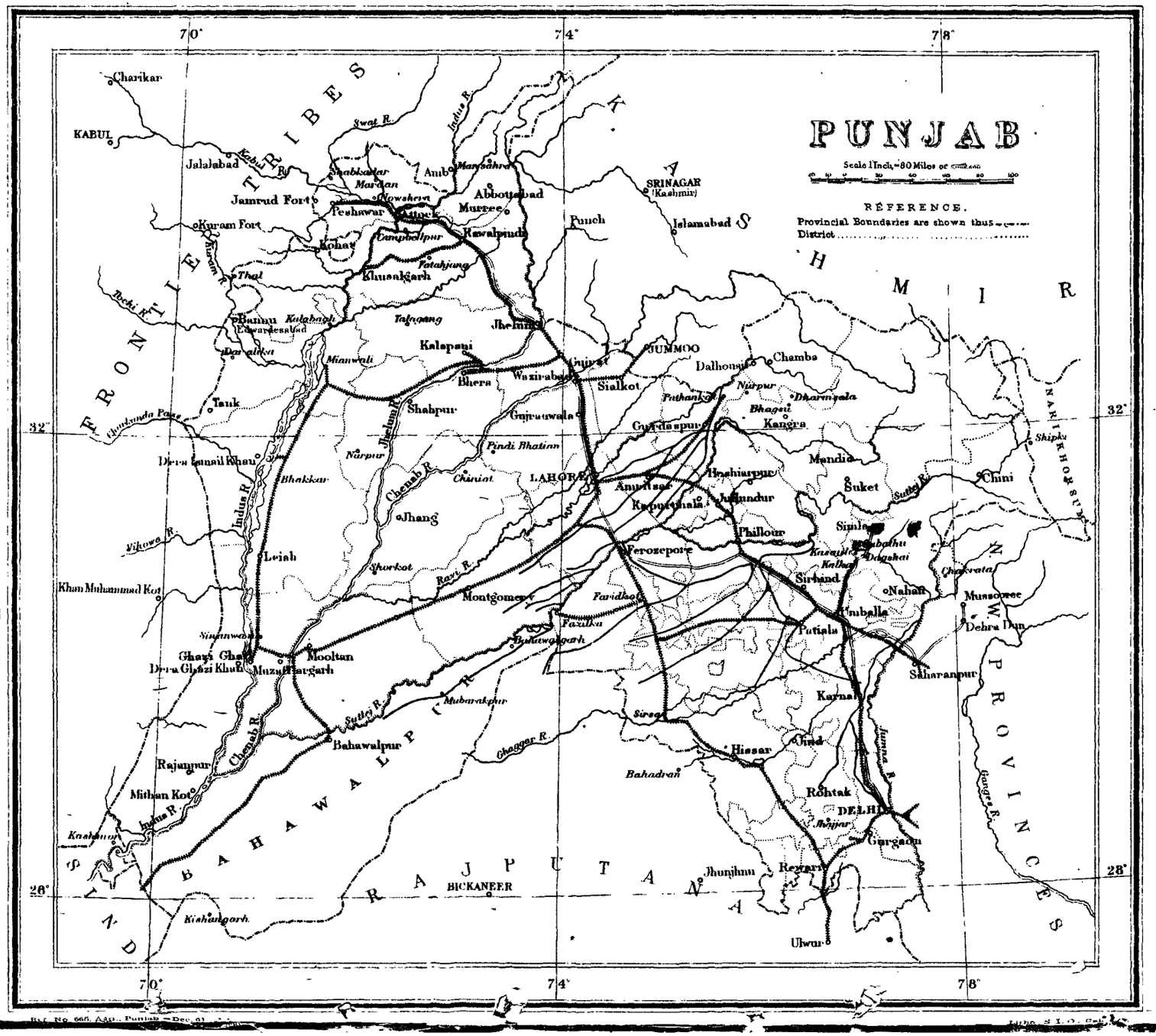
I am directed by the Financial Commissioners to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891. The office of First Financial Commissioner was held by Mr. G. R. Elsmie throughout the year. Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson continued to officiate as Second Financial Commissioner up to the 14th of October 1890 when he was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who acted as Second Financial Commissioner up to the close of the year.

I have, &c.,

A. H. DIACK,

Senior Secy. to the Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Map Showing Percentage of Area Cultivated with wheat to Total Cultivated Area of each District 1890-91.



REFERENCES.

Under 10 per cent. of Cultivated area			
Sepea,			
10	*20*	*Do.*	*Burt. Sienna,*
20	*30*	*Do.*	*Carmine* ...
30	*40*	*Do.*	*Gamboge* ...
40	*50*	*Do.*	*Hookers Green,*
50	*60*	*Do.*	*Persian Green,*

Ref. No. 666, Agr., Punjab—Dec. 91.

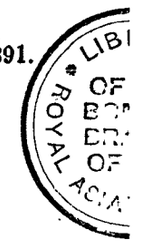
REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1st OCTOBER 1890 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1891.



PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. *Preliminary.*—As usual Part I of this report was prepared in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Part. II in the Financial Commissioner's office. The reports of the various districts were received on the dates noted below. It will be seen that they were generally submitted with punctuality.—

Division.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
Delhi	Hissár	21st November 1891.
	Rohtak	21st Ditto.
	Gurgáon	
	Delhi	
	Karnál	14th Ditto.
	Umballa	
	Simla	
Jullundur ...	Kángra	10th December 1891.
	Hoshiárpur	30th November 1891.
	Jullundur	8th December 1891.
	Ludhiána	9th November 1891.
	Ferozepore	8th December 1891.
Lahore	Mooltan	11th November 1891.
	Jhang	12th Ditto.
	Montgomery	16th Ditto.
	Lahore	21st Ditto.
	Amritsar	17th Ditto.
	Gurdáspur	14th Ditto.
Rawalpindi ...	Siálkot	24th Ditto.
	Gujrát	
	Gujránwála	
	Shahpur	8th December 1891
	Jhelum	21st November 1891.
	Ráwalpindi	21st Ditto.
Peshawar	Hazára	24th Ditto.
	Pesháwar	21st Ditto.
	Kohát	
Derajat	Bannu	30th Ditto.
	Dera Ismail Khan	24th Ditto.
	Dera Gházi Khan	
	Muzaffargarh	10th Ditto.

2. *Rainfall and harvest.*—The period dealt with in this report is that which includes the kharíf harvest of 1890 and the rabi harvest of 1891.

Statement No. IV.

The monsoon rains began somewhat late, but were very copious in July and the first part of August. They, however, ceased very early in the greater part of the Province, and the standing crops suffered much from want of rain in the latter half of August and throughout September, except in some of the districts near the Himalayas.

Kharíf harvest.

In the Delhi Division the crops were in some cases injured by the excessive rain of June, July and August, and then suffered from the want of it. Only in Umballa was there good rain in the latter part of the season. The total rainfall in that district during the season was twice as great as in 1889. In Hissár, on the other hand, it was considerably less.

In the Jullundur Division, the hill tract of Kángra and the submontane district of Hoshiárpur had a good rainy season, and the area under crop in these districts exceeded that of 1889 by 13·7 and 7·0 per cent. respectively, and the harvest in each case was a good one. In Ferozepore the area fell off by 20·0 per cent.; the rains ceased early in that tract and the water in the inundation canals failed accordingly. In Jullundur and Ludhiána there was a decrease of 3·6 and 2·1 per cent. only, and the harvest was a fair one.

In the Lahore Division there was a general decrease in area in Mooltan, and water failed in several of the canals owing to the early cessation of the rains. The Sidhnai Canal was an exception to this. In Jhang there was more rain than usual, and the harvest was above average, and the same is somewhat curiously true of the similar neighbouring hot and dry tract of Montgomery, in which the rainfall was unusually favourable. In Lahore, as in many other districts, the prospects of the crops were excellent up to nearly the end of August; rain then failed and the crops on unirrigated lands suffered much, but the irrigated crops were very good. In Amritsar conditions were rather better than in Lahore. In Gurdáspur, which is close to the hills, the harvest was a very fair one.

In the Ráwalpindi Division the rainfall was generally more favourable, most of the districts of this Division being near to the hills. In Siálkot the harvest was, owing to plentiful rainfall, decidedly above average. The same was the case generally in Gujrát. In Gujránwála the rainfall at the end of the season was more scanty, and the harvest was above average in area, but below it in outturn. In Shahpur also the crop was about an average one. In Ráwalpindi the outturn was average, and the area increased by 9·0 per cent. In Jhelum the tracts farthest from the hills suffered from early cessation of rain.

In the Pesháwar Division, in Hazára, a hilly tract, the harvest was a fair one. In Pesháwar, owing to untimely rain, and, later, the untimely want of it, the harvest was below average. In Kohát the early cessation of the rains caused the crop to be a poor one, except on irrigated lands.

In the Deraját Division there was, in Bannu, a considerable decrease in area. In Dera Ismail Khan there was a slight decrease in total area, but the harvest was a fair one. In Dera Gházi Khan there was a small decrease on the whole, due to the partial failure of the hill torrents. In Rájanpur tahsíl, however, there was a considerable increase due to the excellent working of the canals. In Muzaffargarh there was a decrease in area owing to scarcity of water in the canals.

The cotton crop of the Province was a bad one owing to the nature of the season. Locusts visited several districts, and did some, but no excessive, damage.

The kharíf harvest for the Province promised to be a very good one up to 15th August. The early cessation of the rain, however, prevented this prospect from being realized, and the harvest as a whole must be classed as average, or rather below it. It was generally best in the north and worst in the south of the Punjab. In connection with the peculiarities of season it may be remarked that the heavy rain of July and August, and its early cessation, was followed by a terrible epidemic of fever, which in many places decimated the population, and left hardly any able-bodied men fit to engage in agricultural operations.

Rabi harvest.

Throughout the Punjab there was a good rainfall in July and August 1890, but very little fell in September, October and November, but in December heavy rain fell; and this state of things continued in five out of the six Divisions throughout January, February and March. In the south-east Punjab, in the districts of Delhi,

Gurgáon and Karnál, however, little rain fell in January and February. Owing to the copious rains of December much late sowing took place, and it was this rain which caused the area under crop to be so large, as the rains were not generally favourable for early sowings. The heavy and continued rain throughout the winter raised apprehensions that the crops would be spoiled thereby, but the rain ceased generally about the 20th of March; and the last ten days of that month and the beginning of April were fine in most districts, and after that the season was favourable to the ripening crop, which was harvested in dry weather. Only in damp, low-lying tracts were the unirrigated crops injured by excessive rain. After the first heavy rains rust appeared on the wheat in many districts, but the subsequent rain, followed by fine weather, cleared it away in most cases.

The total area under crop was large. Taking the returns by Divisions we find that there was an unusually large increase in area under crop in every district in the Delhi Division; and, though varying with local conditions, on the whole the crop has been a good one throughout, much superior to that of last year. The oilseed crop, however, which at the time of the submission of the final district forecasts, upon which the provincial forecast was based, promised to be a very fine one, turned out much worse than was expected, and, except in Karnál, where it was very good, was everywhere below average. The wheat crop was a good one. The gram crop was not up to average.

In each of the districts of the Jullundur Division there was a considerable increase in area, and the harvest was a good one. The oilseed outturn was a good average in Hoshiárpur, fair in Ferozepore, but inferior in Ludhiána.

In the Lahore Division there was also an increase in the cropped area in every district. The canals in Mooltan and Montgomery worked well, and in those dry districts the outturn on irrigated lands was very good. In the other districts of the Division, especially in Gurdáspur, the crops on unirrigated lands were generally good or very good, but the yield from irrigated lands was inferior owing to excess of moisture. The oilseed crops were very inferior.

In the Ráwalpindi Division there was an increase in area in four districts —Gujránwála, Gujrát, Siálkot and Shahpur. In the first three the crop was excellent. In Shahpur it may be described as phenomenally good, the gross outturn being not less than 50 per cent. in excess of the normal, and the outturn of oilseeds four times the usual amount. In the Jhelum district locusts committed terrible ravages in the Talagang tahsíl and did much injury in Chakwál. Elsewhere the crops were good. In Ráwalpindi the locusts did much damage in Pindigheb and Fatehjang, and some injury in all tahsíls save Murree. The oilseed crop, which promised very well, was destroyed by them.

In the Pesháwar Division there was an increase in area in each district, especially in Pesháwar. Crops were fair. The oilseed crop in Pesháwar was estimated at a 12 anna one.

In the Deraját there was an increase in areas cropped in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan owing to good rain and favourable hill torrents and river floods. In Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan there was a slight decrease. Crops were fair or good throughout.

Taking the Province as a whole the season was a peculiar one. Owing to excessive rain the crops grown on irrigated lands were generally inferior and below average, and the outturn less than that of last year, when the crops on irrigated lands were very good. The same is true in general of moist low-lying "Sailáb" lands, which generally produce good crops. But on lands purely dependent on rain, and on the higher and drier parts the harvest, both in area and outturn, was usually much above average.

The wheat crop fulfilled the expectations formed of it, but the oilseed crop was a great disappointment, and instead of being the bumper which was expected was, except in a few districts, notwithstanding the greatly increased area, very inferior in outturn.

On the whole, the rabi crop of the year was a decidedly good one,—the area cropped and the gross outturn above the average and the supply of straw very large. There was an increase in the cropped area in 27 out of the 31 districts.

The increase over last year in the area under wheat was 13·8 per cent., but the increase in the total area under crop was 25 per cent.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivation.*—The total area of the Province shown in column 3 of Statement V is unchanged, but the area dealt with in these returns shown in column 7 (*a*) as given by the Revenue Survey shows an increase of 4,837 square miles, and the area given by patwáris' papers shows an increase of 4,532 square miles. The increase shown by the Revenue Survey is due to the inclusion in the area of the Kángra district for the first time of the perganahs of Láhoul and Spiti, and of the jágírs of Guler and Siba. This area was previously included in column 5, Statement V. According to the patwárí's papers the above difference is 4,681 square miles, but owing to more correct measurements in other districts under settlement, and small changes owing to river action and similar causes, the net increase for the Province is reduced to 4,532 square miles. The total area according to the Revenue Survey is now 106,457 square miles and according to the patwáris' papers 106,193·9 square miles. Remeasurements are still proceeding in several districts.

Statements Nos. III and V.

There is an increase in column 13, "uncultivated lands other than forests," of 2,509,103 acres, due mainly to the inclusion of lands in Kángra, for which returns have not previously been available. This accounts for an increase of 2,927,140 acres. Excluding this area a decrease would have been shown of 418,037 acres.

In column 14 there has been an increase in the area classed as "forests" of 12,619 acres. This increase has occurred in Kángra, Gujrát and Gujránwála only.

Cultivated area and current fallows.

The figures for cultivated area show an increase of 378,803 acres. This figure represents an increase of—

1·5	per cent.	over	that	of	1889-90
2·4	,,	,,	,,	... ...	1888-89
3·3	,,	,,	,,	... ...	1887-88
5·5	,,	,,	,,	... ...	1886-87
1·1	,,	,,	,,	... ...	1885-86
2·2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	1884-85

The total cultivated area is, therefore, greater than it has been at any time during the previous six years. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 17·5 per cent. in current fallows and an increase of 6·9 per cent. in the area actually cropped. The following table gives the figures for the past seven years for comparison:—

1	2	3	4	5
Years.	Cultivated.	Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jinswár.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85	24,935,133	2,381,432	22,553,701	24,673,615
1885-86	25,209,693	4,697,575	20,512,118	22,613,077
1886-87	24,158,671	5,771,010	18,387,661	20,317,967
1887-88	24,683,484	4,097,456	20,586,028	22,790,601
1888-89	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126

It will be seen that the figures for the area cultivated, the area cropped, and the area of crops actually harvested, are the largest since 1884-85.

Under the head "current fallows" is included not only land classed as cultivated but not sown, but also lands which were sown but on which the crops failed to mature. Column 4 includes all lands upon which one or more crops were actually harvested; and column 5 gives the actual area of crops which came to maturity in the spring and autumn harvests of the year taken together. A comparison of these two last columns, therefore, shows the amount of effective double cropping to be 12·9 per cent. of the area cropped.

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which these crops were grown for the last seven years has been as follows:—

1884-85	109·6	per cent.
1885-86	110·3	„
1886-87	110·4	„
1887-88	110·7	„
1888-89	113·3	„
1889-90	109·4	„
1890-91	112·9	„

The ratio is high this year owing to the large area sown in the late winter rains of December.

Wells.

The number of masonry wells shown as newly made or brought into use this year in column 14 is 7,410 as against 11,332 in the previous year. The number entered in column 15 as fallen in and disused is 5,010. The number of new wells sunk is therefore much less than last year. This is probably due to the exceptionally heavy rainfall of the year. The total number of wells in use in the Province during the past two years is as follows:—

Year.	Masonry wells (column 16).	Kacha wells (column 17).
1889-90	219,940	42,660
1890-91	222,217	40,716
Difference.	+ 2,277	— 1,944

The number of wells in use last year was 219,940. To this must be added 7,410 new wells we get 227,380, from which deducting 5,010 for wells disused during the year a balance remains of 222,340, which differs only from the number returned as actually in use by 113. This is a very slight difference, and there is reason to believe that these statistics of wells are now carefully kept and generally correct. The small discrepancy is due to the correction in column 16 of previously incorrect figures. The largest number of wells have fallen out of use in the following districts—Delhi (428), Mooltan (949), and Siálkot (566). The largest number of new wells were sunk, or old wells brought once more into use, in Delhi (504), Jullundur (536), Mooltan (759), Jhang (555), Montgomery (672) and Siálkot (504). Very much less strain was thrown this year upon wells and the cattle employed in working them than in the previous year, owing to the very heavy winter rains which rendered their use much less urgently required.

The following table gives statistics of wells in districts under settlement. In some cases there is a falling off from the figures of last year, but this may be put down to the exceptional nature of the season and not to the progress of settlement operations.

Year.	Hissar.		Kangra.		Ferozepore.		Lahore.		Amritsar.		Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Gujrat.		Gujranwala.		Shahpur.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1889-90	664	149	...	44	5,275	668	12,686	2,080	10,112	415	5,417	3,229	19,410	2,028	8,640	562	12,149	115	6,534	357
1890-91	619	90	...	35	5,631	570	12,843	1,738	10,225	610	5,447	2,850	19,348	1,943	8,475	351	12,127	136	6,601	312
Difference + or — ...	— 45	— 59	...	— 9	+ 356	— 98	+ 157	— 342	+ 113	+ 195	+ 30	— 379	— 62	— 85	— 165	— 211	— 22	+ 21	+ 67	—45

Fluctuating assessments.

There is an increase in the area under fluctuating assessments and in the total cultivated, cropped and harvested area of 5·8, 7·8, and 8·8 per cent., respectively. This increase occurred chiefly in unirrigated lands. There was also an increase in land irrigated by wells and canals, and a decrease in the area of sailáb lands. There is also an increase in the number of masonry wells in the above area of 159. The number of "kacha" or unwalled wells decreased owing to the heavy rainfall.

FLUCTUATING AREA.

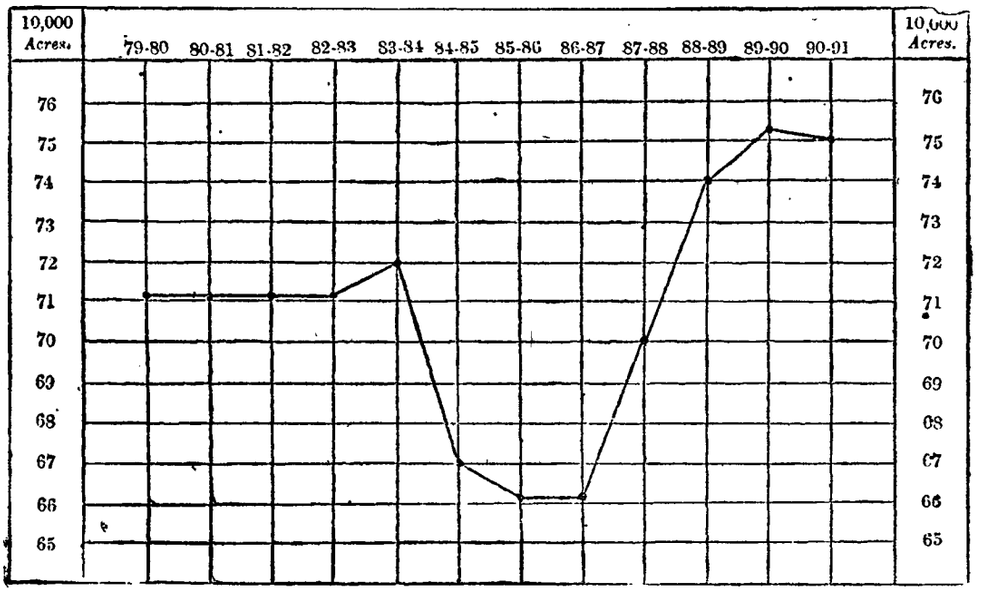
Year.	Cultivated.													Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jins-wár.	Wells.		
	Chahi.	Chahi Nahri.	Nahri.	Nahri Abi.	Abi.	Dahri.	Rohi.	Maira.	Sailáb.	Hosli.	Bárani.	Bhur.	Total.				Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.
1889-90 ...	154,800	26,220	118,664	80,791	392	11,652	36	555	606,479	}	217,935		1,217,524	138,867	1,078,657	1,153,097	10,685	3,560	14,245
1890-91 ...	165,413	26,048	137,916	84,611	292	10,167	4	167	586,549	}	276,622		1,287,789	125,312	1,162,477	1,254,118	10,844	3,415	14,259
Difference + or —	+ 10,613	— 172	+ 19,252	+ 3,820	— 100	— 1,485	— 32	— 388	— 19,930		+ 58,687		+ 70,265	— 13,555	83,820	+ 101,021	+ 159	— 145	+ 14

3 (*a*). *Irrigation.*—The irrigated area of the Province for the past and present years is compared in the following statement:—

Statement No. VIII.

Year.	Total area of crops in Column 36, Form VIC., irrigated and unirrigated.	Irrigated by						Details.				
		Canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Miscellaneous Food Crops.	Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.	
		Government.	Private.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1889-90	21,231,358	2,475,741	884,109	21,722	3,959,427	146,484	7,487,483	3,175,026	2,515,959	507,920	1,288,578	
1890-91	23,536,126	2,514,733	947,077	15,794	3,822,323	161,603	7,461,530	3,081,082	2,510,340	523,328	1,346,780	
Difference + or —	+2,304,768	+ 38,992	+ 62,968	— 5,928	— 137,104	+ 15,119	— 25,953	— 93,944	— 5,619	+ 15,408	+ 58,202	
Percentage + or —	+ 11	+ 2	+ 7	— 27	— 3	+ 10	— 0·35	— 3	— 0·23	+ 3	+ 5	

There was thus a decrease in the total area irrigated of 25,953 acres or 0·35 per cent. The total area irrigated this year was 7,461,530 acres. The normal irrigated area, or the average for the last four years is 7,009,800 acres. The total area cropped in 1890-91 on irrigated and unirrigated lands was 20,854,092 acres against 19,407,513 acres last year, being an increase of 14,46,579 acres or 7·5 per cent. The average area cropped for the last five years is 19,922,803 acres. The total area of crops grown on unirrigated and irrigated lands this year was 23,536,126 acres, being 2,304,768 acres or 10·9 per cent. greater than the area of last year. The average area for the last four years is 22,084,599 acres. The area for the year under report was 6·6 per cent. above this. There was an increase in the area irrigated by Government canals of 38,992 acres, and from private canals of 62,968 acres. There is a decrease in the area irrigated from tanks and from wells, but an increase from 146,484 to 161,603 acres irrigated from "other sources," or 10 per cent. The total area of crops irrigated fell from 7,487,483 to 7,461,530 acres, a decrease of 0·35 per cent. The decrease amounted to 14,079 acres or 0·5 per cent. in the kharíf and 11,874 acres or 0·2 per cent. in the rabi. There was a decrease in the irrigated area under wheat of 3 per cent. and in the area under other cereals and pulses of 0·23 per cent., but an increase in the area under miscellaneous food crops of 3 per cent. and under miscellaneous non-food crops of 5 per cent. The variation in the total irrigated area of the Province during the last 12 years is shown in the following diagram:—



As regards particular districts there has been an increase of irrigated area in 12 districts and a decrease in 19 districts. The largest increase occurred in Ferozepore and the principal decrease in Siálkot, Gujrát and Amritsar.

The increase in Ferozepore was owing to the favorable working of the inundation canals. In Mooltan and in Pesháwar there was also a substantial increase owing to the extension of the canal systems. There was also a substantial increase in Jhang and Montgomery. The decreases which took place in 19 districts were due in most cases to the favorable rainfall which rendered irrigation less essential than in the previous year when it was very scanty.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in irrigated area in each district in the Punjab :—

Division.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated. 1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or −
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	97,367	93,983	— 3,384
	Rohtak	111,998	112,024	+ 26
	Gurgáon	146,040	141,075	— 4,965
	Delhi	147,805	129,672	— 11,833
	Karnál	185,940	162,444	— 23,496
	Umballa	60,990	48,546	— 12,444
	Simla	1,065	1,215	+ 150
Jullundur.	Kángra	161,507	181,837	+ 20,330
	Hoshiárpur	66,738	57,022	— 9,716
	Jullundur	365,917	348,109	— 17,808
	Ludhiána	216,118	213,384	— 2,734
	Ferozepore	470,876	583,369	+ 112,493
Lahore.	Mooltan	597,284	627,276	+ 29,992
	Jhang	275,220	292,940	+ 17,720
	Montgomery	340,964	355,334	+ 14,370
	Lahore	637,500	651,336	+ 13,836
	Amritsar	481,893	439,010	— 42,883
	Gurdáspur	216,245	191,491	— 24,754
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	541,325	463,490	— 77,835
	Gujrát	211,831	158,156	— 53,675
	Gujránwála	431,027	420,074	— 10,953
	Shahpur	236,595	263,136	+ 26,541
	Jhelum	41,355	38,769	— 2,586
	Ráwalpindi	54,712	53,177	— 1,535
Peshawar.	Hazára	56,008	54,370	— 1,638
	Peshawar	360,809	381,286	+ 20,477
	Kohát	38,921	36,127	— 2,794
Derajat.	Bannu	162,578	161,668	— 930
	Dera Ismail Khan	158,320	170,354	+ 12,034
	Dera Gházi Khan	242,309	268,749	+ 26,440
	Muzaffargarh	370,226	362,107	— 8,119
	Total	7,487,483	7,461,530	+ 25,953

4. *Crops and Produce.*—The total crop area of the year is estimated at 23,536,126 acres, being an increase of 2,304,768 acres or 10·9 per cent. over that of 1889-90. The crop areas of the last 12 years are compared in diagram A. From this it will be seen that the area of 1890-91 has only been exceeded once in the year 1884-85. The kharíf harvest area was 10,144,480 acres, a decrease of 4·1 per cent. from that of last year. The rabi crop area, however, amounted to 13,391,646 acres, being an increase of 25·7 per cent. on that of the past year.

Statements VI A., VI B., and VI C.

The following table compares the crop areas of this year with those of last year, and with the average of the past five years :—

Season.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or —	Average of past five years.	Difference of this harvest from average + or—
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	10,576,296	10,144,480	— 431,816	9,935,828	+208,652
Rabi	10,655,062	13,391,646	+ 2,736,584	12,148,771	+ 1,242,875
Total	21,231,358	23,536,126	+ 2,304,768	22,084,599	1,451 ,527

The kharíf crop area comes seventh on the list for the last 12 years and the rabi crop area comes third on the list having been only exceeded in 1884-85 for which the figures compiled under a different system do not admit of fair comparison, with those of later years ; and in 1888-89 when there was a very good rabi indeed. Last year there was a good kharíf to report and a poor rabi. This year there was a very good rabi and a moderate kharíf crop. The percentages of the two harvests to the total cropped area of the Province for the past five years is as follows :—

Harvest.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Kharíf	47·3	44·9	42·3	49·8	43·1
Rabi	52·7	55·1	57·7	52·2	56·9

As regards the main divisions of crops the distribution is compared below with that of last year :—

Year.	Cereals and Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Cane.	Fibres.	Dyes, Indigo and Safflower.	Tea, Tobacco and Poppy.	Others.
1890-91	85·1	3·9	1·3	3·7	0·4	0·6	5·0
1889-90	84·7	2·9	1·5	4·8	0·9	0·3	4·9

There is a decrease, largest in the case of cotton and bájra, in all the principal kharíf crops and an increase in all the chief rabi crops.

Kharíf crops.

The areas of the principal kharíf crops for the past 12 years are shown in Diagram B. Bájra and jowár as usual occupy the largest areas. There is a decrease of 7·4 in the case of the former and of 3·7 of the latter from the figures of last year. By far the largest decrease in bájra in any one district occurred in Hissár where it is very extensively grown. The total decrease in that district exceeded the total decrease of the Province as there was an increase in many other districts. Lahore occupies a similar position as regards the decrease in area under jowár.

The area under maize shows a decrease of 2·2 per cent., that under cotton of 13·5 per cent., the crop having been again a bad one. Under rice the decrease was 8·5 per cent. and under sugar-cane 0·5 per cent. The areas under indigo and tobacco are shown in Diagram C. The area under indigo shows a decrease of 50·7 per cent. from that of last year, that is, the crop was less than half that of the previous year. The decrease was greatest in the district of Mooltan. In Hissár the decrease was proportionately the largest, amounting to 75·7 per cent., and it is reported that the cultivation of this crop is being

abandoned in that district. The area under tobacco—a rabi crop—shows a decrease of 10·9 per cent. Tea is only grown to any extent in Kángra and the conditions of its cultivation permit of only slight variations from year to year in ordinary times (Diagram D.)

Rabi crops.

Much the most important rabi crop in the Punjab is wheat. This crop constituted 31·8 per cent. of the total crops of the year, and 55·9 per cent. of the rabi crop as against 30·3 per cent. and 60·4 per cent. last year. The area under this crop was 16·4 per cent. larger than last year. A full account of this crop will be found in Appendix C. I., and a special note upon it was drawn up by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in August last in connection with the large export trade then going on. The season was on the whole a very favorable one for wheat, though the rains came a little late and were somewhat excessive when they did come. The area under wheat is larger than in any year since 1879-80 except in 1884-85, with the area of which latter year, owing to differences in the method of preparing the statistics, it is not possible to compare it accurately.

The increase in the area under wheat was 16·4 per cent., but the increase in the total area of rabi crops was no less than 25·7 per cent. This was simply due to the nature of the season which was still more favorable for gram and other crops than for wheat. The heavy rains also enabled the farmer to sow a large amount of inferior grains on poorer soils. The desire of the Punjab farmer to grow as much wheat as he can is not open to doubt.

The first set of crop experiments made in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Sidhnai Canal lands was carried out in the rabi harvest of 1891. Out of 26 experiments 21 were devoted to wheat of which the outturn was found to be between 12·14 maund, or from 15·2 to 17·8 bushels an acre. It is expected that the rate of yield will improve in future years. The local agriculturists consider a yield of over 16 maunds exceptionally good and a yield of less than 12 maunds an acre an inferior crop.

Barley shows an increase of 66·4 per cent. and gram an increase of 34·8 per cent. This last crop occupies 9·9 per cent. of the total cropped area and 17·3 per cent. of the rabi area. Barley occupies 7·3 per cent. of the total cropped area and 12·9 per cent. of the rabi area. The season was very favorable to this crop as also for pulses. The area under oilseeds shows a very large increase of 51·4 per cent. The outturn was however much less than was anticipated, and was in fact most disappointing. Diagram E. shows the comparative extent to which this crop has been grown in the past 12 years. The following table also shows the prices which have obtained during the past five years for oilseeds :—

Year.	Average price per maund of 80 lbs.		
	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Tilseed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87	4 4 1	3 2 4	4 6 8
1887-88	4 5 10	3 6 3	4 11 3
1888-89	4 5 3	3 12 0	5 5 11
1889-90.	5 0 3	4 11 0	5 9 3
1890-91	4 14 8	4 1 11	5 2 6

It will be seen that the price has fallen since last year.

Statement XIV.

5. *Agricultural stock.*—As has been pointed out in former reports a fresh enumeration of agricultural stock is only made in one-fourth of the villages of each district every year. The increases shown have therefore occurred in one-fourth of the villages of the Province only. There is a decided and satisfactory increase under every head of agricultural stock. The increase in the number of cows and bullocks amounts to 299,065 or 3·1 per cent., of buffaloes to 171,569 or 6·2 per cent., of horses and ponies to 8,678 or 4·1 per cent., of mules and donkeys to 8,988 or 1·8 per cent., of sheep and goats to 56,193 or 0·9 per cent., of camels to 7,016 or 3·7 per cent., of carts to 5,344 or 3·1 per cent., and of ploughs to 37,053 or 1·7 per cent. Last year a decrease in the number of horses and ponies had to be recorded. There is a satisfactory increase to note this year, but the figures are still below those of 1888-89. The increase in the number of camels is also specially satisfactory.

6. *Prices.*—Statement IX shows the prices of produce at the head-quarters of each district on 15th June 1891. The average price of each article on 15th June 1891 is compared with that ruling on 31st May 1890 in the following table, as 31st May was the prescribed date up to the present year :—

Statement No. IX.

Articles.	Average price per maund ruling on		Difference + or —
	31st May 1890.	15th June 1891.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	3 13 4	4 2 9	+ 0 5 5
Wheat	2 3 3	2 7 1	+ 0 3 10
Barley	1 7 7	1 10 4	+ 0 2 9
Maize	1 11 2	2 6 9	+ 0 11 7
Jowár	1 14 10	2 8 2	+ 0 9 4
Bájra	2 1 2	2 9 7	+ 0 8 5
Gram	1 13 2	1 14 9	+ 0 1 7
Moth	2 0 2	2 10 9	+ 0 10 7
Múng	3 1 11	3 6 1	+ 0 4 2
Másh	3 0 2	4 0 1	+ 0 15 11
Linseed	5 0 3	4 14 8	— 0 1 7
Rape	4 11 0	4 1 11	— 0 9 1
Til	5 9 3	5 2 6	— 0 6 9
Uncleaned Cotton	5 0 9	4 12 3	— 0 4 6
Gur	4 13 9	5 6 11	+ 0 9 2
Tobacco leaf	5 7 8	6 11 11	+ 1 4 3
Salt	2 15 6	2 15 7	+ 0 0 1
Ghi	29 13 7	28 10 10	— 1 2 9
Firewood	0 5 11	0 6 0	+ 0 0 1
Plough bullock, each	36 1 0	35 13 3	— 0 3 9
Sheep, each	3 6 5	3 7 0	+ 0 0 7
Fish, per sér	0 2 5	0 2 5	...
Iron	6 5 5	6 4 7	— 0 0 10

There has thus been a rise in the price of every kind of food grain. The rise in price is greatest in the case of the kharíf food grains—in maize, jowár, bájra, moth, and másh.

The kharíf was a fair but a disappointing harvest, but the rabi was an excellent one and the wheat crop very large. Nevertheless, owing to a large demand for export and other causes, the price of wheat was Rs. 2-7-1 per maund on 15th June 1891 against Rs. 2-3-3 per maund on 31st May 1890, and the price of other food grains shows a still greater increase.

The course of the prices of wheat at the two great trade centres of Amritsar and Ferozepore is interesting to note. On 1st October 1890 wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 19 sérs and in Amritsar at 20 sérs. In Ferozepore it remained at this figure up to 15th November 1890, it then rose steadily up to March 15th, when it stood at 15 sérs. At that time heavy, and it was feared, injurious, rain fell; prices rose in Europe and America, and the demand for wheat outside the Province was large, and from these and other minor causes the price of wheat suddenly rose to 11 sérs on 15th April. An excellent harvest was by that time assured and the price fell to 17 sérs on 31st May, and on 30th September had risen again to 14 sérs, owing mainly to a large export trade.

At Amritsar its course was very similar. Wheat stood at 20 sérs there on 15th October 1890, it rose steadily to 16 sérs on 28th February and then it suddenly rose to 12 sérs on 31st March, fell to 18 sérs by 30th June, and stood at 15 sérs on 30th September.

It will thus be seen how very much greater the fluctuations in the price of wheat were between 30th September 1890 and 30th September 1891 than in the previous year. In that year the total fluctuation was only two sérs at Ferozepore and 4 sérs at Amritsar, but in the year now dealt with the price varied from 19 sérs to 11 sérs or 8 sérs at Ferozepore and from 20 to 12 sérs or 8 sérs at Amritsar, owing to the very peculiar climatic and economic conditions of the period. Fortunately the large demand for export was simultaneous with an unusually good harvest.

The price of all kinds of oilseeds has fallen, the fall being heaviest in the case of rape. The harvest of these grains was not very good in the Province, and the fall in price is due to extraneous causes. The price of "gur" has undergone another considerable rise. This was to be expected as for some time past prices have ruled low. Some of the crop was destroyed by locusts, though not so much as was believed, and this helped to raise prices. The price of ghi alone among common articles of food, has slightly fallen, probably owing to the fact that the heavy rains produced a good crop of grass and fodder for cattle. The price of tobacco has undergone a considerable increase; this is stated to be due to the destruction of part of this crop by locusts.

SECTION II.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

6 (*a*). *Statistics of Patwaris' and Field Kanungos' Circles. Statement I.*—There has been an increase of one field kánúngo in each of the districts of Hissár and Karnál, and a decrease of one in Kohát; there is, therefore, a net increase of one in the Province. There has been an increase in the number of patwáris of 20 from 8,007 to 8,027. There has been an increase of 14 in the number of patwáris' circles in Kángra in consequence of settlement operations, of 3 in Mooltan, 1 in Gujránwála, 1 in Karnál, and 4 in Hazára. There has been a decrease of one each in Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore and Amritsar.

Consolidation of numbers.

The consolidation of field numbers is now proceeding slowly, as this process has been already carried out in those districts where the necessity for it was greatest. In Hissár only has the diminution been very large; this was the consequence of settlement operations. In that district the total of field numbers has been reduced from 815,989 to 365,911 or to less than one-half—*i. e.*, by 55·2 per cent. In Gujránwála the reduction amounts to 133,045 or 11·3 per cent.; and in Lahore to 79,716 or 4·6 per cent. In no other district does it reach 50,000. For the whole Province the reduction amounts to 540,512 or 1·7 per cent.

There has been an increase in 19 districts, mostly small. An increase is of course to be looked for after consolidation has once been completed. The increase is largest in Jullundur, where it amounts to 131,918 or 7·2 per cent. This is due to the subdivision of holdings and the breaking up of waste land for cultivation. In Amritsar and Gurdáspur it exceeded 30,000, but was inconsiderable in all other cases.

Rule 61—Correction of field maps.

Rule 61 which directs that a copy of the field map corrected up to date shall be filed with the detailed jamabandi prepared every fourth year is now generally fully acted up to. Last year it was noted that a modification of this rule was usually adopted.

Khitauni holdings.

The number of khitauni holdings shows an increase of 361,641 or 4·9 per cent. The increase occurred principally in districts under settlement. There has been an increase in 26 districts and a decrease in 5 districts. There is nothing remarkable in these figures.

Kánúngos.

The figures in columns 10, 11, 13 and 14 of Statement I. refer to the permanent district staff of kánúngos, and not to those specially employed during re-settlement operations. During the year examinations of kánúngos and selected candidates for that post were held in 12 districts by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and in one by the Settlement Collector. The results of these examinations are given below. There are now only 7 unpassed kánúngos in the Province, as against 16 last year:—

Examinees.		Passed.		Failed.	
Kánúngos.	Candidates.	Kánúngos.	Candidates.	Kánúngos.	Candidates.
28	106	21	66	7	40

Divergent views are still expressed by officers as to the relative excellence of kánúngos who have risen from the office of patwári and those who have passed the Entrance Examination and been appointed direct after learning their work. The Settlement Collector of Gujrát is, however, the only officer who has repeated his preference for the latter class. The balance of opinion seem to incline on the whole the other way. There can be little doubt that it is desirable to recruit from both classes.

Patwáris.

There were 353 patwáris at the end of last year who had not passed the Patwáris' Examination as against 437 at the end of the previous year. Patwári schools were held in 11 districts during the year, and all of these did excellent work. Efforts continue to be made to obtain Patwáris of a greater variety of caste and race than is usually the case at present, and especially to induce the sons of men of family or of farmers to qualify for and to take up these appointments. Some, but not very marked success has been obtained. But as hereditary claims are still to a considerable extent recognized it is not easy to effect much change in this direction. The rule that patwáris must reside in their circles is insisted on with greater stringency every year and is now pretty generally acted up to. The class of men who come forward for the post of patwári has very much improved of late and continues to improve. During the year under report the pay and distribution into grades of patwáris in 12 districts have been revised and the surpluses in the various patwári funds applied to the improvement of their pay and position. Their prospects of promotion have also of late years vastly improved. At the same time the new Land Revenue Act and the rules under it have thrown much more responsibility and power than formerly into their hands, and it is very desirable to make the pay of a patwári sufficiently high to raise him above petty temptation and to make his post one which will attract good and honest men. It is therefore very satisfactory to note that it has been possible to do so much in this direction in this Province. Old and inefficient patwáris appointed long before the present system came into force, and who are unable to master it, are still a source of weakness. The grant of rewards to those who have done good service in the past, but are unable to rise to the requirements of the present enables District Officers occasionally to weed out old and worn out men, and men who are really unfit to perform the work now required of them must be got rid of.

The kánúngo staff also shows improvement. The number of candidates who now come forward is so large and the class is so much improved that the standard of examination was raised by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture last year, and is now a fairly high one.

Promotion of kánúngos.

During the past three years 74 kánúngos have been promoted to other posts. This amounts to nearly 14 per cent. of the total number in the Province. Of this 74, 14 were promoted in 1888-89, 25 in 1889-90 and 35 in 1890-91.

Statement II.
Working of the village record agency.

Statement II shows the number of villages in which the crop returns and annual records were filed by the prescribed date. In the following cases the papers were not submitted punctually.

Crop Abstracts.		Annual Records (Jamabandis).
Kharif.	Rabi.	
2,209 villages.	5,078 villages.	8,843 villages.

These statements are now generally filed with commendable punctuality in all districts in which the ordinary course of procedure is not more or less upset by the progress of reassessment operations. Every effort is made to reduce the disruption of regular district revenue work to a minimum at such

times, but it is quite impossible to avoid some dislocation of the ordinary routine. In some districts the rabi crop abstracts were filed late owing to the backwardness of the crops, and in some the deputation of numerous patwáris to census work may be given as the cause.

As noted last year, the submission of quarterly statements of progress made in the work of maintaining the village records continues to be found most useful. These are submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners and noted on by them, and then forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who carefully scrutinizes them and puts them before the Financial Commissioner with a note of his own.

Village note-books.

Each year greater accuracy is attained in the preparation of the village note-books, and as statistics are added year after year they are becoming more valuable. Some trifling alterations have been made in one or two of the statements during the year in the direction of simplicity which will still further enhance their value to the assessing officer of the future. These books are now kept well up to date in almost every case, and mistakes, especially in the manner of drawing up the quadrennial statements, are much fewer than they were, though it cannot be asserted that there is not still room for improvement.

Field maps.

In all the settlements now proceeding, measurements are carried out in the square system. The accuracy of the maps prepared on this system is remarkable.

Census work.

During the year the census of the Province was carried out. For this purpose 1,048 patwáris, 124 kánúngos and 6 district kánúngos were deputed and others appointed temporarily in their places. It speaks well for the general efficiency of the staff and of the present revenue system that there was very little dislocation of the ordinary routine and very little delay in the preparation of the various records in consequence. The strain, however, which was thus thrown on the subordinate revenue staff was seriously felt.

Mutation work.

The following table shows the number of mutations attested in each district in each year since 1886. The difference between the figures of 1889-90 and 1890-91 are shown in the last column :—

District.	Number of mutations attested.				Difference between this and the previous year.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Hissár	13,262	23,786	26,354	17,116	— 9,238
Rohtak	8,289	9,268	8,360	7,247	— 1,113
Gurgáon	27,378	19,572	27,892	16,105	—11,787
Delhi	9 280	9,688	8,622	7,597	— 1,025
Karnál	9,245	11,292	9,519	8,440	— 1,079
Umballa	10,175	29,870	30,786	25,619	— 5,167
Simla	664	678	553	405	— 148
Kángra	33,406	57.326	60,550	44,849	—15,701
Hoshiárpur	33,296	33,194	37,189	38,365	+ 1,176
Juliundur	35,058	39,537	32,585	31,272	— 1,313
Ludhiána	20,837	23,630	29,397	23,392	—. 6,005
Ferozepore	53,831	56,306	34.992	32,432	— 2,560
Mooltan	7,253	6,642	7,449	5,412	— 2,037
Jhang	7,346	7,073	6.306	6,121	— 185
Montgomery	4 626	3,625	2,807	3,370	+ 563
Lahore	23,762	15,285	23.369	16,242	— 7,127
Amritsar	32,444	21,715	33.387	55,961	+ 22,574
Gurdáspur	47,555	41,441	33,810	35,913	+ 2,103
Siálkot	46,462	29,324	38,145	38,653	+ 508
Gujrát	16,566	51,952	17 663	20,063	+ 2,400
Gujránwála	3,664	8,472	5,602	14,187	+ 8,585
Shahpur	9,138	7,528	7,956	9,331	+ 1,375
Jhelum	13,073	13,252	13,071	11,198	— 1,873
Ráwalpindi	22,013	29,965	28 562	24,257	— 4,305
Hazára	16,976	15,454	22,276	11,855	— 10,420
Peshawar	16,557	13,844	14,702	7,989	— 6,713
Kohát	8,464	5,512	7,355	3,015	— 4,340
Bannu	13,729	15,255	19,694	15,706	— 3,988
Dera Ismail Khan	15,731	16,172	16,717	9,804	— 6,913
Dera Gházi Khan	13,329	16,792	18,950	8,033	—10,917
Muzaffargarh	11,025	8,633	6,739	8,455	+ 1,716
Total ...	584,434	642,083	631,359	558,404	—72,955

There is thus a decrease in the number of mutations attested in 22 districts, and there is adecrease for the whole Province of 72,955, or 11·6 per cent. There is an increase in nine districts, greatest in Amritsar, where it amounts to 22,574 or 68 per cent., and in Gujránwála of 8,585 or 15·3 per cent. Both these districts are under settlement. The large decrease in the figure for the Province is no doubt partly due to an actual decrease in the number of transfers owing to the agricultural prosperity of the year, and partly to the fact that by this time almost all the old unreported and unrecorded mutations have been brought to light. The largest number of mutations was attested in Amritsar, Kángra, Siálkot, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Ferozepore and Jullundur. In all of these districts settlements are in progress, except in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur.

Mutation work continues to improve, and it is most important that it should. During the past year the rule requiring that all mutations should be attested actually within the village in which they occurred was relaxed so far, that Deputy Commissioners are now permitted when they think fit to fix some place within a patwári's circle, which consists usually of 4 or 5 villages, at which the mutations of that circle may be attested. This relaxation has had beneficial results; it is possible to insist on this order being strictly carried out, whereas the former rule was often practically impossible to follow, and the advantages of the new rule are very nearly as great as those of the old one. Some slight changes have also been made in mutation procedure. These will relieve the patwáris of a considerable portion of the clerical work, and will insure the mutations receiving proper attention on the part of Revenue officers. Mutations were attested in 95 per cent. of the villages of the Province during the year—in 6 per cent. by District Officers and their Assistants, in 41 per cent. by Tahsíldárs, and in 48 per cent. by Náib-Tahsíldárs.

Checking of work of subordinates.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs shows some falling off from the figures of last year, from 13,251 and 15,613 to 10,717 and 14,493, respectively. The amount of work shown is however good. The number checked by superior officers has fallen from 6,111 to 5,685. The falling off is largest in the case of Tahsíldárs, in whose case it amounts to 19 per cent.

Touring.

The average number of days spent on tour by Tahsíldárs was 154 against 153 last year, and by Náib-Tahsíldárs 170 against 156 last year. These figures are satisfactory. They include the touring done by Extra Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents employed in districts under re-settlement. The average number of days spent on tour by District Kánúngos was 131 against 138 last year. There is therefore a slight falling off here, but the figures themselves are satisfactory. The highest number of days spent on tour in any district not under settlement was 224 in Hoshiárpur and 217 in Jullundur. The lowest recorded was 16 only by the District Kánúngo of Bannu. The number of villages in which work was tested by District Kánúngos was 8,558 as against 9,696, a falling off of 1,138 or 11·7 per cent. The number of Tahsíl offices inspected was 194 against 208.

Detailed jamabandís were prepared in 10,940 villages, or rather more than the prescribed 25 per cent. This is due to the progress in certain districts of settlement operations in which detailed jamabandís are usually prepared in all villages on completion of measurements. Corrected maps under Rule 61 are now attached to all detailed jamabandís. This important part of their work continues to be generally very well done by patwáris. The supervision of the preparation of annual records (jamabandís) constitutes one of the most important parts of the duties of the Field Kánúngos. Village note-books are now kept up for every village in the Province, and the good progress made in this branch of work has already been commented on.

The record and statistical work of the Province continues to proceed satisfactorily and to improve steadily.

7. *Transfers.*—For facility of comparison the figures for the Province under the head of "Transfers" for the past five years are given below in a tabular form:—

Statements. Nos. XA and XB.

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sale.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1886-87	52,178	152,049	33,155	107,694	37,962	39,677
1887-88	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180

There is a great decrease to record in the number of partitions effected. This is due mainly to the fact that the number of old partitions brought to light is much less than in former years, most of these having already been recorded in the course of the settlement operations which have been proceeding in so many districts of late years, The actual number of transactions is also smaller. There is also a large falling off in the number of transfers by inheritance, due to the same cause as in the case of partitions. The falling off under head "Gifts" is also very large.

The following figures show the area and the revenue of the land transferred by mortgage, redemption of mortgage, and sale for each of the last five years:—

Area and Revenue transferred, and consideration money.

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	822,703	537,561	4,79,475	1,27,22,980	327,617	204,618	1,88,771	34,08,968	410,210	222,493	1,79,610	65,32,120
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294	437,453	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	162,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,361

We next come to sales and mortgages—the most important heads of transfer. Dealing first with mortgages, we find that the actual number of transactions is decidedly less than in the previous year. The falling off is from 131,527 to 106,049, or 25,478 equal to 19·4 per cent. The total area mortgaged has fallen from 591,254 acres to 430,809 acres, by 160,445 acres or 27·1 per cent., the cultivated area from 404,158 acres to 300,872 acres, by 103,286 acres or 25·6 per cent. The amount of revenue payable on the area mortgaged has fallen from Rs. 6,44,520 to Rs. 3,63,889 or by 43·5 per cent., and the amount of mortgage money has fallen from Rs. 1,57,87,454 to Rs. 1,33,40,930, the decrease being Rs. 24,46,524 or 15·5 per cent. As regards redemptions there is a falling off under every head; the cultivated area redeemed has fallen from 218,052 acres to 164,501 acres or by 24·6 per cent., and the amount of redemptions money paid has fallen from Rs. 62,95,055 to Rs. 51,18,068 or by 18·7 per cent. The area redeemed is equal to 51·1 per cent. of area mortgaged, and the redemption money paid off is equal to 38·4 per cent. of the mortgage money received. The total area under mortgage for each of the past five years, taken from Statement No. XI, is given below :—

1886-87	2,668,968
1887-88	3,002,908
1888-89	3,344,239
1889-90	3,524,080
1890-91	3,918,873

The excess of the area mortgaged over the area redeemed in each year from 1886-87 onward is given below (1=1,000) :—

Year.	Area mortgaged during the year, less area redeemed.
	Acres.
1886-87	495
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211

The total area mortgaged during the past year is the lowest for any year since 1885, the cultivated area is lower than in any year since 1884. The amount of mortgaged money is also lower than in any year since 1886-87. Montgomery and Muzaffargarh are the only districts in which settlement operations were not in progress in which there has been an increase in the cultivated area mortgaged. There has also been an increase in Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujrát and Gujránwála, in all of which districts reassessments are in progress, and there is consequently a larger proportion of old mortgages brought to light than elsewhere. The decrease is shared by 24 districts. Simla shows a slight increase.

In only three districts—Ferozepore, Amritsar and Siálkot—does the cultivated area mortgaged exceed 20,000 acres. The greatest divergence between the total area and the cultivated area mortgaged is in Dera Ismail Khan, where the former amounts to 50,823 acres and the latter to 18,468 only. The cultivated area transferred by mortgage was less than 10,000 acres in 19 districts.

As regards sales, the number of transactions has fallen from 46,159 to 33,180 or by 28·1 per cent., the area sold has fallen from 339,177 to 240,636 or by 29·1 per cent. The cultivated area sold has fallen from 165,530 to 117,180 or by 29·2 per cent. The revenue payable on land sold has fallen from Rs. 1,74,692 to Rs. 1,41,478 or by 19·0 per cent., and the purchase money of the land sold has fallen from Rs. 87,37,051 to Rs. 71,51,361 or by 18·1 per cent.

The total area sold is less than in any year since 1885-86, the total cultivated area sold is less than in any year since 1884-85. The amount of purchase money is less than in any year since 1886-87. There has been a decrease in the cultivated area sold in 23 districts. The decrease is very marked in Dera Gházi Khan from 20,869 acres to 5,755 acres. In one district the area sold was the same as last year. An increase occurred in Amritsar, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Gurdáspur, all under settlement, and a slight increase in Delhi, Karnál and Montgomery. Large areas of waste lands were sold and mortgaged with the cultivated lands in the Deraját Division. The largest cultivated areas sold were—in Hissár (7,618 acres), Gujránwála (7,426 acres), Lahore (7,076 acres), and in Dera Ismail Khan (7,393 acres). Only in these four districts did it exceed 7,000 acres, and it only exceeded 5,000 acres in nine districts, including the four named.

The decrease in transfers by sale and mortgage is thus marked and satisfactory. It is probably due to the fact that the year under report was one of considerable agricultural prosperity, the kharíf harvest having been a fair one and the rabi harvest a very good one; at the same time that, owing to extraneous causes, the prices of agricultural produce were higher than usual. The average rate of mortgage money was Rs. 44 and of purchase money Rs. 61 per cultivated acre. Last year the rates were Rs. 39 and Rs. 53 respectively.

The following table gives the average transfer value per cultivated acre and the number of years' purchase of the revenue payable thereon represented by the consideration money for the last five years:—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Rdeemptions.	Sales.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1886-87	24	17	29	26	18	36
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51

It will be seen that the rates both for sales and mortgages are considerably higher than last year. The rate of redemption money has also increased from Rs. 29 to Rs. 31. These figures clearly point to the yearly increasing value of land and agricultural produce. The land redeemed represents land which was mortgaged when land was less valuable, and therefore the rate per acre of redemption is naturally lower than the present mortgage rates. The rate of redemption money this year is, however, higher than the rate of mortgage money in any year previous to 1888-89. Possibly also the better classes of lands are being transferred; but there is no reason to suppose that this is more the case now than in former years.

The results of the year under the head of "Transfers" are, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, highly satisfactory. The area is much less, the value of land is steadily increasing, and the agriculturists have been better able to hold their own against the money lenders.

As patwáris and others were often puzzled to decide under what head in this Statement X B. certain kinds of transfers should appear, a column has this year been added for "other transfers," under which all transfers which cannot be included under any other head are shown.

The total number of transactions shown under this head amount to 15·8 per cent. of the total number of transfers, so that it is clear that full advantage has been taken of the new classification.

The following tables show the area transferred by sales and mortgages to "new agriculturists" and "by order of Court." The term "by order of Court" has hitherto not been very clearly understood, and steps have been taken to rectify this. The area transferred by mortgage is less and the area transferred by sale slightly larger under this head than last year.

The cultivated area transferred to "new agriculturists" is decidedly less this year than last. This year it amounts to 33·4 per cent. of the cultivated area transferred against 33·2 per cent. last year under the head of mortgages, and 25 per cent. against 24·5 per cent. last year under the head of sales.

Total area transferred by Sales and Mortgages by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	24,960	18,812	19,022	6,09,195	32	32
1887-88	34,207	24,573	21,845	6,56,405	27	30
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,529	5,99,487	39	36
1889-90	17,308	12,499	12,398	4,67,752	37	38
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37

Total area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	326,603	220,535	2,53,911	72,32,114	33	28
1887-88	484,968	300,530	2,76,022	81,89,908	27	30
1888-89	354,328	215,620	2,79,420	84,43,520	40	31
1889-90	267,478	174,171	2,06,193	76,62,136	44	37
1890-91	177,214	129,905	1,60,096	61,31,910	47	38

It will thus be seen that two-thirds of the mortgages were taken up by old agriculturists, and that three-fourths of the land sold was sold to old agriculturists also; only one-third of the transfers by mortgage and one-fourth of the transfers by sales were to new agriculturists.

8. *Cultivating Occupancy.*—The total area shown as "cultivated" by owners and tenants in this statement is 25,624,128 acres. This is divided between owners and tenants as follows:—

Statement No. XII.

Owners.	Tenants.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
54·4 per cent.	0·9 per cent.	44·7 per cent.	45·6 per cent.

Of the total cultivated by tenants 23 per cent. is held by tenants with rights of occupancy and 77 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The figures last year were 24 per cent. and 76 per cent. Many tenants with occupancy rights cultivate other lands also as tenants-at-will. Rents are paid by a share of produce on 27 per cent. of the area cultivated by tenants with rights of occupancy and on 63 per cent. of the lands cultivated by tenants-at-will. These figures are the same as those of last year for tenants-at-will, but have fallen from 29 to 27 per cent. in the case of occupancy tenants. Upwards of two-thirds of the lands paying rent pay rents in kind. The average cash rent per acre for the Province is nearly Rs. 2. The statement gives fairly definite information for the village unit, but when the assessment circle, the tahsíl, the district and finally the whole Province becomes the unit, the information becomes less and less valuable. The statement is now more correctly filled up than formerly. Cash rents vary from Rs. 52·8 on the best irrigated lands in Hoshiárpur to a few annas on poor dry lands in Dera Gházi Khan and elsewhere.

9. *Agricultural Implements.*—The usual statement of machines and implements introduced during the year and of those which proved successful during the year is appended to this report. The Beheea sugar-mill and various modifications of it continue to be a marked success. The shallow sugar evaporating pan introduced by Messrs. Thomson and Myllan has failed to attract the favorable attention of zamíndárs.

Statements Nos. XV A. and B.

10. *Abstract of Income and Expenditure of Patwárí Funds.*—The patwárí funds of most of the districts of the Province are in a solvent condition. In Hoshiárpur the annual income is less than the expenditure. Attention was called to this and to the rapid diminution of the surplus funds by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the case is now under consideration. In Dera Gházi Khan the condition of the fund is not satisfactory, but a reassessment will take place before long, and the question will then be dealt with.

Statement No. XVII.

The effective balance at the close of the year, after deducting the liabilities, was Rs. 5,22,992, considerably higher than last year. Deducting the 25 per cent., which constitutes a reserve fund, Rs. 2,33,729 remain available. During the past year, however, sanction was accorded to proposals submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the utilization of this surplus in 12 districts in the improvement of the pay, and in some cases on the increase of the staff of patwáris. These proposals, which have all been accepted, arrange for the absorption of the surplus funds, exceeding the reserve of 25 per cent a year's income which has to be kept up under existing rules, by the time that the current periods of settlement will expire.

Year.	Opening balance.	Income of the year.	Expenditure.		Closing balance.
			Salaries.	Others.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	6,35,210	12,61,460	10,41,709	1,04,804	7,50,157
1890-91	7,50,835	12,43,228	10,68,523	1,42,523	7,83,017

Year with closing date.	Closing balances.	Deduct outstanding claims.	True surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th September 1889-90	7,50,157	2,62,353	4,87,804
1890-91	7,83,017	2,60,025	5,22,992

The income and expenditure of the patwári fund is now carefully watched by the Director of Land Record and Agriculture under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, and irregular expenditure seldom occurs.

Patwáris' stationery.

All blank papers and forms continue to be supplied, as before, through the Director of Land Records. During the past year, however, fresh arrangements have been made, under which the work of the Province will in future be divided between two contractors and done in Lahore, instead of at Lucknow. This new arrangement did not take effect until after the expiry of the year under report. Rates have been lowered, and it is expected that better work will be secured while a saving of at least Rs. 5,000 will be effected annually.

Statement No. XVI. Canal clearance fund.

There is a satisfactory balance in hand, slightly less than at the end of last year, to the credit of the Canal Clearance Fund. A considerable increase is shown both in income and expenditure.

11. *Agricultural Experiments.*—There is nothing of great importance to record under this head, and the matter has been dealt with in the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture which is printed in this volume. Encouragement continues to be given to the spread of fruit culture by the distribution of various kinds of English fruit trees from the Mahásu orchards in the hills, and of oranges, lemons, and date palms in the plains. Egyptian and other date palms continue to do well and promise to be a decided success.

Fuel and fodder reserves near railways.

A report by Mr. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, on the formation of fuel and fodder reserves in the neighbourhood of railways is attached to this report. No further progress is reported, but several important projects in this direction are under consideration.

12. *Horse and Cattle breeding.*—Horse breeding seems to have attracted renewed attention during the year. In several districts extra stallions for horse, pony or mule breeding have been purchased by District Boards, and in three districts—Bannu, Delhi and Umballa—the institution of new horse fairs has been sanctioned. The Hissár bulls, which are employed in many districts, appear generally to produce good results and to be much approved of. They are, however, not appreciated in hilly tracts, where the cattle are small, and they are not liked in the Deraját. The suggestion that these bulls should be kept in enclosures and only selected cows allowed access to them, instead of their being allowed to roam freely about the country side, is made by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. This is not a new suggestion, but it is one deserving of consideration. Mule breeding is also making progress, and prejudices against it are being overcome; but it is stated in some places that this is causing the number of ponies to diminish: first, by the simple process of the substitution of mules for ponies; and secondly, by the fact that whereas ponies bred continue to propagate their species, mules are unable to do so.

This is a serious matter, and it is not quite clear that it has always received all the consideration it deserves.

12 (*a*). *Locusts.*—During the year under report the north-west of the Province suffered from a visitation of locusts. These appeared first in large numbers in the Chakwál and Talagang tahsíls of the Jhelum district and in the Pendigheb tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi district, and did much damage to the young crops. In fact, in a large portion of each of these three tahsíls the crops, which were most promising, were completely destroyed. Later on in March locusts spread more widely and laid eggs in immense numbers in Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, along the Salt Range, in all districts of the Pesháwar, Deraját and Ráwalpindi Divisions, and in some districts of the Lahore Division.

The young locusts were hatched just as the wheat and other crops were ripening, and most fortunately these crops had reached a stage which saved them from their attack.

Throughout the Province, although the people were often very apathetic, energetic measures were taken for the destruction of eggs and young locusts. Wherever the eggs could be found they were destroyed by being ploughed up, exposed to the air or crushed. Light ploughing was sometimes found to be insufficient by itself. Rewards were also given for every sér of eggs brought in, and enormous quantities were destroyed in this way. But it was found quite impossible to detect all the eggs deposited, especially in the Salt Range and the Kála Chitta Range in Ráwalpindi, and the work of destruction was most satisfactorily accomplished upon young locusts newly hatched and unfledged. The most effective of all methods was found to be simply to dig a trench and heap up the earth on the side of it away from the direction from which the locusts were approaching. The young locusts were then driven towards this trench, fell into it, and when a large number had accumulated the earth was heaped in and pressed down upon them. If one such process was insufficient, it was repeated a little further on. This process was best carried out in the early morning and in the evening when the insects were benumbed with the cold.

The screen system, of which so much has been heard, and which appears to have been practised in the Punjab many years ago, was also sometimes tried and found successful with locusts of larger growth, but it was generally found unnecessary when the young locusts were discovered while still very small. With larger locusts when just about to fly deep circular pits, into which they were driven, were also found useful. In other cases multitudes of young locusts were driven, into heaps of dry coarse grass or thorns, and these heaps were then set on fire. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang records the destruction of large flights of winged locusts on one occasion in this manner. The flight arrived in the evening and settled down. Heaps of coarse grass and thorns were gathered together and set on fire at night. The locusts were then driven by shouts and the beating of drums, and flew straight at the burning heaps and were consumed by thousands. As a rule, however, it was found very difficult to do more with full grown locusts than to drive them away, and even this was often impossible. The work of destruction to be of any avail must be carried out upon the eggs and the young. In Muzaffargarh a large number of young locusts were destroyed by being driven into canal cuts full of water and flooded lands and there drowned. The rabi crop, owing mainly to the advanced state of its growth, was little injured. The extra rabi crop in several districts suffered a good deal, as did the young cotton, and in some cases the sugar-cane; fruit and roadside trees in some places suffered a good deal.

Though immense numbers of locusts and eggs were destroyed, many, of course, escaped, and multitudes came in from the north and north-west from beyond our borders, and with these last it was well nigh impossible to cope. Swarms also came in from Jummoo, where it is said that the officials declined to assist in their destruction. An immense deal was done, however, to mitigate the plague. In one day in the Kohát station above 600 maunds of young locusts were killed, and in all myriads were destroyed. The history of the organized and, in many respects, most successful campaign against locusts in the summer of 1891 belongs to next year's report.

One curious effect of young locusts in some cases was to stop Railway trains. Multitudes of young locusts got upon the lines between Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, were crushed, and their exudations made the lines so slippery that the wheels of the engine were unable to bite them, and consequently came to a standstill till sand or ashes could be procured to render the line less greasy. It was reported from the Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh districts that camels, and in some cases cattle, died from eating shrubs which had been attacked and partially devoured by locusts. Locusts appeared in greater or less numbers in all the districts of the Province.

PART II.

SECTION III.—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed Land Revenue and Tribute.*—The year 1890-91 was in the main a favourable one to the agriculturist; and, except in a few districts which were affected by calamities of a local or exceptional nature, the land revenue demand, although considerably increased in consequence of reassessment operations in several districts, was realized almost in full without difficulty. The balance sheet of the demand and collections on account of fixed land revenue is summarized in the following table and compared with that of the previous year :—

Statement No. XVIII A.

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of previous years.	Total balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	2,02,79,592	2,00,04,169	77,913	2,00,82,082	2,75,250	1,87,905	4,63,155
1890-91	2,05,81,158	2,02,98,775	1,69,810	2,04,68,585	2,82,775	2,31,100	5,13,875
Difference ...	+3,01,566	+2,94,606	+91,897	+3,86,503	+7,525	+43,195	+50,720

The percentage of the collections of the year to the demand was the same in 1889-90 and 1890-91, namely 98·6, for the Province, but was higher in the latter year than in the former in nearly all the districts of the Province except Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Kohát and Bannu. In these the damage done by the plague of locusts, of which a full account has been given in the first part of this report, necessitated the remission or the suspension with a view to remission of a large amount of land revenue. The only other districts in which the collections were smaller than in the previous year are Mooltan and Peshá-war, and in these the falling off was slight. The condition of certain portions of the Dera Ismail Khan district has been commented upon in successive revenue reports, and the percentage of collections to demand there continues to be unduly low, 87·5, but shows a marked improvement on 1889-90 when the percentage was only 82·9.

14. *Causes of increase and decrease in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*—The chief causes of increase and decrease, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 3,01,476 in the fixed land revenue roll, are grouped together below :—

Statement No. XIX.

	Chief causes of increase.	Rs.
1.	Reassessment in Hissár, Gurdáspur, Shahpur and Kángra...	3,14,805
2.	Net gain by excess of lapses of land revenue assignments over new grants	16,777
3.	Progressive assessments	6,551
4.	Assessment of waste	4,237
	Total ...	3,42,370
	Chief causes of decrease.	
1.	Deduction owing to settlement operations, chiefly in Hissár	27,975
2.	Net loss by excess of diluvion over alluvion	4,074
3.	Lands occupied by Government in Delhi, Karnál and Rohtak for Canal and Railway purposes	4,532
4.	Miscellaneous (net)	2,214
	Total ...	38,795

The increase on account of reassessment in Shahpur (in the Chenáb circle of Tahsíl Bhera) was announced in 1889, but was brought on the fixed land revenue rent roll for the first time during the year under report. The reduction due to settlement in Hissár, of Rs. 26,623, is caused by the old assessment having included the demand on account of water-advantage on certain land irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal, which demand will in future be levied in the form of owner's rates, and has consequently been excluded from the land revenue assessment. The reduction is, therefore, nominal, and is not to be set off against the large increase yielded by reassessment. Lapses of assignments occurred chiefly in the districts of Lahore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Gujránwála, which are under settlement; and in Kohát the life jágír held by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., was resumed on his death during the year. It was noted in last year's report that leases of waste land were to be sparingly granted in future except in pursuance of a definite scheme of colonization, and the increase in the demand due to this cause in the year under report is Rs. 4,237 only, of which more than one-third accrued in the Montgomery district, as compared with Rs. 17,012 last year. The net decrease under the head "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to the extension in Karnál of the system of payment of zaildári and safed poshi ináms.

15. *Remissions and Suspensions on account of calamity of season.*—Out of the current year's demand a sum of Rs. 1,32,215, or ·6 per cent. of the whole, was remitted as compared with Rs. 1,723 only in the previous year. By far the greater portion of this sum was remitted on account of damage done by locusts in the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum districts, and, to a less extent, in Shahpur; and to this will have to be added the remissions due to the same cause in the Kohát and Bannu districts which had not yet been sanctioned when the returns for the year were prepared. The remission of Rs. 4,078 in Hissár was practically a postponement till the kharíf harvest of 1891 of the introduction of the new assessments in certain tracts which had suffered from a succession of bad harvests, including the kharíf of 1890. In other districts smaller sums were remitted on account of damage done to the crops by hail.

Statements Nos. XVIII A and No. XVIII B.

The form of Statement No. XVIII B. has this year been slightly altered so as to show the amount of the revenue under suspension which was collected or remitted during the year. In this statement the full amount of the suspensions granted from the current year's demand is shown, and in Statement No. XVIII A. the net amount only is given after deducting the portion subsequently realized in the course of the year. The largest net suspensions of the demand for the year were sanctioned in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	18,464
Ferozepore	7,460
Pesháwar	7,396
Rohtak	13,705
Delhi	4,977

In the first named district the long continued drought in the Thal tract necessitated postponement of the levy of the demand for the year in the afflicted villages. The total amount of revenue under suspension in Dera Ismail Khan is now Rs. 1,14,188, or more than two-fifths of the total for the Province. Proposals for the remission of the greater part of this have been made by the Local Officers, and will be considered by the Financial Commissioner along with the schemes for the modification and extension of the systems of fluctuating assessment in force in the district which are now before him. If these proposals are accepted the amount to be realized out of the suspended land revenue will be little more than Rs. 10,000.

The suspensions in Ferozepore and Pesháwar were caused by failure of crops in parts of the districts in the kharíf harvest of 1890.

Although another bad harvest led to the postponement of the collection in Rohtak and Delhi of the sums abovementioned, the condition of the six plains districts of the Delhi Division in which suspensions had to be granted freely

in the previous year has much improved and a large proportion of the arrears was collected during the year, the total sum under suspension in the Division being reduced from Rs. 1,37,466 at the end of 1889-90 to Rs. 73,979 at the end of 1890-91.

The districts in which the amount of suspended land revenue due on account of 1890-91 and previous years exceeds Rs. 5,000 may be arranged as follows:—

Over Rs. 1,00,000	Dera Ismail Khan.
„ 20,000 and under Rs. 1,00,000	Rohtak. Gurgáon. Ferozepore.
„ 10,000 „ „ 20,000	Delhi. Umballa. Gurdáspur. Ráwalpindi. Bannu.
„ 5,000 „ „ 10,000	Lahore. Pesháwar. Kohát. Dera Gházi Khan.

The total sum under suspension in the Province at the end of the year was Rs. 2,87,194.

16. *Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.*—The total balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year is greater than in the previous year, but a large portion is nominal or irrecoverable. The returns for the two years compare as follows:—

Statement No. XVIII A.

Detail.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
In train of liquidation	3,05,801	1,69,338
Doubtful	95,645	1,62,216
Irrecoverable	1,330	65,614
Nominal	58,190	1,16,707
Total	4,60,966	5,13,875

By far the largest balance is that of the Dera Ismail Khan district to which reference has been made in the last paragraph. Both in Ráwalpindi and in Jhelum the balance exceed Rs. 50,000 owing to the remissions on account of damage by locusts not having been written off before the end of the year. More than Rs. 20,000 remain in balance in three districts of the Delhi Division (Rohtak, Gurgáon and Delhi) under the circumstances described in the last paragraph, and also in Ferozepore, where the ultimate recovery of the greater portion is expected, and in Bannu. In Bannu, however, the previous arrears were greatly reduced by the collection of Rs. 25,455 during the year, and it is anticipated that a large proportion of the balance will be realized, while, apart from a sum of Rs. 9,015 proposed for remission owing to damage done by locusts, less than Rs. 1,500 had to be suspended during the year. In eight districts (Hissár, Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, Gurdáspur, Pesháwar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan) the balances, which exceed Rs. 5,000 but are less than Rs. 20,000, have either been remitted or are due to causes which will probably ultimately necessitate remission. The arrears in each of the remaining districts do not amount to more than Rs. 5,000.

17. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The income from fluctuating land revenue rose from Rs. 16,17,140 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,01,638 in the year under report, the increase being distributed over all the heads of revenue except alluvial

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assessments, in which the decrease is nominal only, and is due to the net, and not as previously the gross, increase or decrease on this account being now correctly shown in the returns for the Dera Gházi Khan district. In the following table the results for the two years are shown:—

Detail.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	36,530	49,569	+13,039
Revision of assessment	1,21,845	1,29,120	+ 7,275
Alluvial assessments	44,338	38,881	— 5,457
Waste lands brought under assessment	26,242	27,929	+ 1,687
Estates under direct management	37,560	41,054	+ 3,494
Water-advantage rates	3,70,750	3,80,330	+ 9,580
Fluctuating assessments (a) of canal-irrigated lands	1,84,190	1,91,537	+ 7,347
Fluctuating assessments (b) of other lands	7,67,899	7,98,693	+30,794
Other items	26,916	43,707	+16,791
Total	16,16,270	17,00,820	+84,550

The increase under lapses of assignments was due to the resumption of jágírs in the Karnál, Amritsar and Kohát districts. In the Gurdáspur district there was a decrease of some Rs. 7,000 under this head owing to the demand on account of resumed grants being brought on the regular rent roll in connection with the revision of assessment.

The sums placed temporarily on the fluctuating assessment roll on account of revision of assessment were this year the new demands in the Gurdáspur and Shakargarh tahsíls of the Gurdáspur district, in the Jhelum and Bár circles of the Bhera tahsíl of Shahpur, and in portions of the Kángra district.

The increase in the assessment of waste lands was but slight and occurred chiefly in the Mooltan district. The estates under direct management lie in the Dera Ismail Khan and Delhi districts; the greater number in the former; and the increased income was due to favourable seasons.

The income last year from water-advantage rate, derived almost entirely from the three districts irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal, was noted as the largest on record, but is exceeded this year by nearly Rs. 10,000. The increase occurred in Lahore and Gurdáspur only; in Amritsar seasonable rains reduced the necessity for irrigation, the revenue derived from which was consequently diminished.

The chief increase under the head of fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands is due to one-third of the rabi demand on account of the land irrigated from the Sidhnai Canal in Mooltan being this year for the first time credited to this head under the orders of Government. This item amounted to Rs. 40,153. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease, of nearly Rs. 28,000, in the Montgomery Canals owing to the canals having ceased to flow early in the season. There was an increase of Rs. 3,000 in Hoshiárpur due to irrigation from the Shah Nahr Canal; and the income from the Ferozepore Canals, though less by Rs. 2,000 than in the previous year, exceeded that of 1888-89 by Rs. 8,000. The demand on account of occupier's and extra half clearance rates on the Fazlwah and Dhori Canals in the Dera Gházi Khan district erroneously credited last year to this head has this year been excluded.

As last year the income from fluctuating assessments of land other than canal-irrigated may be classified as follows, excluding petty items:—

Detail.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. In tracts inundated by the Indus, Chenáb, Rávi and Sutlej in seven districts	6,47,312	6,67,284	+19,972
2. In tracts flooded by torrents (in Hissár, Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan)	68,992	81,499	+12,507
3. In tracts bordering on jhíls (in Gurgáon and Gurdáspur)	10,433	7,046	−3,387
4. In tracts in Karnál and Jhang where the system has been introduced on account of the scantiness and uncertainty of the rainfall ...	40,652	42,834	+2,182
Total ...	7,67,389	7,98,663	+31,274

The largest increase under this head occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan district, where the collections were the highest of any year since settlement; the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on the subject will be found in the printed extracts. In Mooltan also there was a large increase of Rs. 14,000. In Montgomery the collections were higher by Rs. 7,500 than in the previous year, but the sum realized continues to be much below the assessment estimated by the Settlement Officer (Statement No. XX A). The largest decrease (nearly Rs. 3,000) occurred in the Gurgáon district.

The increase under the head "other items" was due mainly to the grant of a larger number of annual cultivating leases (kásht báráni) in the Jhang and Montgomery districts.

It appears from Statement No. XX A. that the revenue from fluctuating assessments during the year exceeded the Settlement Officers' estimates in all districts for which such estimates have been framed, except Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon and Montgomery. Information as to the working of the various systems in force in the Punjab will be found in the printed extracts appended to this report. They seem to have worked well during the year, and to have been appreciated every where except in the districts of the Delhi Division and in Ferozepore. The proposal for the extension of the system in Dera Ismail Khan has been referred to in a previous paragraph.

18. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The income from miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 6,42,705 as compared with Rs. 5,73,861 in 1889-90. The greater portion of this is composed of the proceeds of the tirni or grazing tax, which were as follows during the two years:—

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Detail.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By enumeration of cattle	27,486	33,005	+ 5,519
By leases	2,93,246	3,01,458	+ 8,212
Total	3,20,732	3,34,463	+ 13,731

The increase was general in all the districts in which tirni is levied.

Under the head of sale proceeds of wood from rakhs and forests there was a large decrease of Rs. 13,895, almost entirely in the Montgomery and Mooltan districts, where the income was swelled in the previous year by the realization of the price of wood on waste land granted on lease.

The greater part of the "proprietary dues" or málikána levied in the Province is paid by the settlers on the Sidhnai and Lower Sohág and Pára Canals in the Mooltan and Montgomery districts.

The income from sajji is derived in the Mooltan, Jhang and Shahpur districts chiefly. The falling off in the realizations in Mooltan was more than counterbalanced by the increase in Jhang, due to the closing to camel grazing of the waste land round Toba Tek Singh.

Under fines and forfeitures the largest increase was in Karnál, and was due to the credit to this head of certain zaildári allowances which had been kept in deposit pending the orders of Government, and which by orders passed during the year were either discontinued or sanctioned with effect from a later date than had been anticipated. The only large increase in fines, Rs. 1,200, occurred in Montgomery, where it was found necessary to punish a number of lambardárs for dilatoriness in collecting the land revenue.

The great increase in "other items" is due to the realization from jágírdárs in the Umballa and Kángra districts of their share of the cost of settlement operations in their jágírs.

19. *Alluvion and Diluvion.*—As in the previous year the losses by diluvion and the gains by alluvion in 1890-91 were nearly equal. The most destructive river in this year was the Chenáb, the action of which caused a considerable net loss of revenue in the Shahpur, Gujrát and Gujránwála districts. The net loss due to the action of the Indus in the Dera Gházi Khan district was slight; but it is noted that the encroachments of the river in that district have occasioned a total loss of about two lakhs of rupees since settlement, and that but for the encroachments the annual revenue would now be Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 higher than it is.

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In pursuance of the policy explained in last year's report, of having definite rules prepared when districts are under settlement for the making of di-alluvial assessments, sets of instructions have received the sanction of the Financial Commissioner during the year for the Jagádhri and Pípli pargaháns of Umballa and the Indri pargana of Karnál, for the Gurdáspur and for the Shahpur districts.

Progress was made during the year with the scheme for setting aside to a certain extent the deep-stream rule as regards the boundaries between districts separated by a river. By Punjab Government Notification Nos. 121 of 25th February 1891 and 550 of 11th September 1891 the boundaries of the Kángra, Umballa, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts along the Sutlej were made to correspond with the boundaries of private ownership in the present border villages. The cases of the Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelum rivers are now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

The professional survey of the bed of the Indus between the Dera Gházi Khan district and the Baháwalpur State, which was instituted in the hope that it might be possible to adopt a fixed boundary there instead of a variable one depending on the deep-stream rule, was finished during the year. The result showed that, owing to changes due to avulsion, the present boundary lies generally not along the main stream, but on one side of it or the other, and to a greater extent on the east or Baháwalpur side than on the west or Dera Gházi Khan side. It was, therefore, decided by Government to postpone for the present the attempt to lay down a fixed boundary line, as it would be undesirable that the line of jurisdiction should not coincide with that of private property in the riverain lands, and it would have been impossible to effect equitable exchanges of property between the proprietors residing in the different jurisdictions.

20. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The total assigned revenue of the Province is Rs. 30,32,212 as against Rs. 30,37,957 in 1889-90. There was a decrease of more than Rs. 20,000 in the Ráwalpindi Division, which contains four districts under settlement; but increases in the Delhi, Jullundur and Deraját Divisions counterbalanced this diminution

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and made the total figures approximate closely to those of last year. The total revenue assigned in perpetuity is actually larger, and the diminution is in the grants for life, pleasure of Government or term of settlement. It is satisfactory to note that the number of holders of revenue-free grants in the Province has fallen from 127,066 in 1889-90 to 115,454 in the year under report. The attesting and supervising of the assignments in districts where the number of holders is excessive throws very heavy work upon the Tahsíldár, a burden which is complained of particularly in Siálkot. The principal decrease in the number of holders is in the case of grants for the term of settlement, which are now only 10,855 against 22,080 last year. The figures appear to be accurate and the general conclusions to be drawn from them correct.

In the districts under settlement—Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Gujránwála—good progress has been made by the Settlement Officers in investigating the numerous and complicated assignment cases. In Gurdáspur the old registers were extremely confused, but strenuous efforts have succeeded in reducing them to order in the tahsíls of Batála and Gurdáspur, and the remainder are also approaching completion. In Siálkot the Settlement Officer has had to deal with an immense number of cases, and though thorough enquiry has resulted in the resumption of nearly 1,000 petty grants, there still remain more than 9½ thousand, a number which makes it impossible for the Tahsíldárs to exercise in anything but a very perfunctory manner their duties of supervision and attestation. In all these districts the work is progressing well though slowly, and it is probable that the conclusion of the settlements will find the registers in each case in a satisfactory condition. Apart from the districts under settlement, it is noticeable that in Umballa special exertions have been made to keep the jágír and muáfi registers up to date and to record all changes by births and deaths in the families of jágírdárs.

During the year there have been some important new grants and lapses. Among the former the principal were the grants of two villages with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 2,406 to the family of the late Rája Jagat Chand in the Hoshiárpur district, of a life jágír of Rs. 2,000 per annum to Azím Khan, Kundi, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and of an assignment of the value of Rs. 1,500 to Rai Bahádur Hithu Rám, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, for his recent services in Bilochistán. The jágír of Rs. 2,000 per annum of Muhammad Ismail Khan, Rai Bahádur, of Jhang, lapsed by his death and was continued by Government in favour of his only son, Muhammad Kabír Khan. Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Tiwána, of the Shahpur district, also died during the year and his life assignments were continued in part to his heirs male. The most important resumption (under Section 28 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations) was that of the jágírs and muáfis aggregating Rs. 2,769 of the *ex*-Khan of Hangu.

SECTION IV.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

21. *General Reassessments.*—The settlements of the Hissár district and of the Muktsar tahsíl and the Mamdot Jágír in Ferozepore were practically brought to a close during the year under report, and only the finishing touches remain to be added in the first months of the year now current. In Hissár orders had been passed on the assessment of one tahsíl in the previous year and orders were passed early in 1890-91 on the assessments of the remaining tahsíls, and the assessments were then announced and distributed over holdings. This work was concluded by Mr. Anderson, the Deputy Commissioner, before he proceeded on furlough, but for the final operations connected with the reassessment it has been necessary to appoint a special Settlement Officer, Mr. Fagan. The net result of the reassessment as finally announced is an increase of Rs. 2,19,332 or 39·8 per cent. on the former revenue, and the expenditure to the end of the year, including the pay of the recently appointed Settlement Officer, amounted to Rs. 2,09,061. The settlement has therefore proved a complete financial success. In Ferozepore the Muktsar pargana and the Mamdot Jágír were reassessed during the year and the new records were completed under the supervision of the Settlement Officer,

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Mr. Francis. The new assessments, which will come into force from kharíf 1893 and kharíf 1892 respectively, give increases of 75 and 80 per cent. on the former revenue. The assessment of the former was announced in May and of the latter shortly after the close of the year.

In Gurdáspur also the work of settlement was nearly completed during the year. Orders were passed on the assessments of the Gurdáspur, Shakargarh and Pathánkot tahsíls; the fourth, Batála, having been disposed of in the previous year. The assessments of the two tahsíls first named have been announced and distributed, and the third is now being announced by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Dane. The record work is well advanced, and it is expected that all the operations connected with reassessment will be brought to a final close before the end of March 1892. The financial results are discussed in the printed extract from Mr. Dane's report and, involving an increase of two and a half lakhs per annum at a total cost of five and a half lakhs, are eminently satisfactory.

In Lahore measurements have been vigorously pushed forward during the year by Mr. Walker, and, in spite of the interruption due to patwáris having been employed on census work, the area surveyed has been increased by 847 square miles, and now amounts to nearly two-thirds of the whole district. Orders were passed on the assessment of the Kasúr tahsíl and on the preliminary reports on the Chunián and Lahore tahsíls during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 74,256, making the total up to the end of the year Rs. 2,32,529.

Great progress was made in Amritsar also in measurement work. An area of 721 square miles was surveyed, bringing the total area measured up to 1,444 out of 1,607 square miles. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 58,873, the total to date being Rs. 1,85,611. Orders have been passed on the assessment of the Tarn Táran tahsíl and Mr. Grant now hopes to finish the settlement of the district before the end of the calendar year 1893.

A large cultivated area was measured in the Siálkot district, and only 18 per cent. of the whole number of villages now remain to be surveyed. Orders were passed on the assessment of the Daska tahsíl and the assessment was announced and the distribution over holdings well advanced before the end of the year. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 60,864 and the total to date is Rs. 1,91,721. To expedite the progress of this settlement it was proposed to depute an officer to assist Captain Dunlop Smith, but owing to unforeseen contingencies no officer of the Commission was found available for this duty; and it is to be regretted that a postponement of the probable date of completion of settlement operations in this district must in consequence be accepted.

Measurements in Gujrát were delayed owing to the sickness generally prevailing and to the employment of the patwáris on census work, and only one-third of the area to be remeasured has been surveyed up to date. In addition, however, the old field maps have been corrected and brought up to date in a number of villages and the result of this work and of the measurements is that maps have been completed for half the villages of the district. Orders were passed on the assessment of the Gujrát tahsíl during the year and have since been passed on that of the Phália tahsíl. Captain Davies has thus, on the whole made good progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,691, making a total to date of Rs. 1,29,019.

In Gujránwála Mr. O'Dwyer has had under his charge, in addition to the settlement, the survey of the Government waste lands irrigable from the Chenáb Canal in connection with the colonization scheme, but has, notwithstanding this, made excellent progress with his settlement measurements. An area of 921 square miles was completely remeasured, and it is anticipated that the settlement survey will be completed by the end of March 1892. Orders were passed during the year on the assessment of the Gujránwála tahsíl. The cost of the operations of the year was Rs. 58,120, bringing the total cost to date up to Rs. 1,33,714.

All the settlements noticed above are now in the independent charge of Settlement Officers, and it is only in the Kángra and Shahpur districts and in Montgomery, the settlement of which has been commenced since the close of the year, that the Deputy Commissioners are in charge of reassessment operations.

Measurements in Kángra were nearly completed during the year. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of this district, assessment reports are submitted for areas smaller than an entire tahsíl, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. O'Brien, has been authorized to announce his assessments in anticipation of sanction. Assessments were announced during the year in the greater part of the district, including the Kulu Subdivision, and the distribution of the new revenue was effected in the Kángra tahsíl and in Wazíri Láhul of the Kulu Subdivision, the assessments of which were sanctioned in the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 86,860 and the total to date to Rs. 2,47,190 It is anticipated that the settlement will be brought to a close in the autumn of 1892, or well within the five years estimated originally as its probable duration, only in one tahsíl has there been any delay and that owing to exceptional circumstances.

In Shahpur an area of 834 square miles was surveyed; the assessment of the Bhera tahsíl, part of which had been completed in the previous year was announced and distributed; and the assessments of the Salt Range circle of the Khusháb tahsíl were announced by the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Wilson's estimate of the probable results and date of completion of the settlement will be found among the printed extracts.

The settlement of the Seni, Khwarram and Teri tappahs of the Khattak iláka of Kohát, referred to in last year's report, has now been decided upon, but operations were not begun till after the close of the year under report. Settlement operations were also begun in Montgomery after the close of the year, as has been noticed above. Proposals in regard to the undertaking of the reassessment of the Pesháwar district have recently been submitted to Government by the Financial Commissioner; and a report on the financial prospects of a reassessment of the Dera Gházi Khan district has recently been received in the Financial Commissioner's office.

A revised programme showing for the settlements which it was decided in 1887 to commence, the period which each is now expected to occupy, the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred, and the enhancement of land revenue to be anticipated, was called for by the Government of India in their review of last year's report and has recently been submitted to Government.

22. *Surveys and Boundary Demarcation.*—The statement indicated in the margin shows the cost of field survey by patwáris, including the correction of old field maps, during the year. The returns for the two districts, Kángra and Shahpur, in which settlement work is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioners, show very different results in this respect, the cost per square mile being estimated at Rs. 42 in the case of the former and Rs. 15 in the case of the latter district. In a highly mountainous district like Kángra survey work is necessarily more expensive than in more level tracts. In these districts the pay of the Deputy Commissioners is not taken into account in estimating the amount of expenditure on field survey work. In the other six districts under settlement, the survey work in which is under the charge of Settlement Collectors, the average cost per square mile during the year varied only between the limits of Rs. 22 in Gujrát and Rs. 35 in Lahore; and differed little from the cost in the previous year except in the case of Gujrát where the amount was unduly swelled last year by preliminary expenses and is this year the lowest in the Province next to Shahpur.

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Only one Imperial Survey party was at work in the Province during the year. It was under the charge of Major Gore, R.E., whose account of its progress is contained in Appendix B. The survey of Bara Bangáhal was effected and topographical work was pushed on in other portions of the Kángra district and in the neighbouring Hill States. The conditions under which this party works, however, preclude its co-operating with the Settlement Department to the same extent as the party which was formerly employed in the plains of the Punjab, but which was withdrawn from the Province under the orders of the Government of India at the commencement of the year under report.

There were trifling disputes during the year regarding a portion of the boundary between the Gurgáon district and the Alwar State and regarding the boundaries of three of the Simla Hill States, which are now being disposed of. The demarcation of the boundaries between Gujránwála, Gujrát and Shahpur received the attention of the Settlement Officers of these districts.

23. *Processes for collection of Land Revenue.*—As compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of writs of demand issued by Revenue Officers of their own motion, and a decrease in the number issued to defaulting shareholders on the application of village headmen. Such variations are natural and afford no clue to the ease or difficulty with which the revenue is realized; when a large number of headmen have been proceeded against in one year they are stimulated to proceed themselves against defaulting proprietors in the following year, and the number of writs against headmen is consequently diminished. In Umballa, as a consequence of the introduction of the system of collection of the land revenue described in the printed extracts, there was an increase both in writs issued against headmen and in writs issued at the instance of headmen, but it is hoped that as the system becomes thoroughly understood the issue of process of either kind will become unnecessary. In most districts the power of issuing coercive process for the realization of land revenue was made use of judiciously and proved effective and the working was economical.

The system of paying land revenue by money order was introduced tentatively into one district each of the four Cis-Indus Divisions with effect from the kharíf harvest of 1890, the privilege being restricted to the headmen of villages who are responsible to Government for the collection of the revenue. The districts selected were Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore and Siálkot. In Lahore the system promises to be popular, as 21·6 per cent. of the kharíf and 10 per cent. of the rabi demand were paid in this manner. In Delhi, Ferozepore and Siálkot only 1, 3½ and 1½ per cent. of the total demand for the year were remitted through the post office. A further trial of the experiment would seem to be necessary before its further extension is decided upon. The system is said to be popular in villages which are remote from tahsíl head-quarters or difficult of access at certain seasons of the year owing to floods and other causes, and especially in small villages. In large villages paying large assessments it is reported that the headmen prefer to continue as before to carry the revenue to the tahsíl rather than pay a heavy money order commission. By the Post Office Department no trouble or difficulty has been experienced in connection with the working of the system which is welcomed as providing a simple method of keeping village post offices supplied with funds for the payment of military pensioners who receive their allowances by money order.

24. *Record Rooms.*—During the last three years the attention of the Financial Commissioner has been particularly directed to the present condition of District Office Record Rooms and to the consideration of measures for their improvement. The subject is one which falls naturally under three main heads, and it will be convenient to treat of them separately in this paragraph:—

(1). The existing accommodation for the storing of records. Much has been done in previous years and is still being done to extend the accommodation in those districts where it has been found faulty or inadequate. It is believed, however, that many of the complaints of want of space are due not to the excessive number of records which have to be preserved but to the fact that satisfactory progress is not always made in the work of destroying useless papers. This point is discussed fully later on and it is only necessary to say here that the Financial Commissioner is not satisfied that there is not sufficient room in most offices for the storage of those records which are required to be preserved under existing rules. The block now experienced is probably greatly due to the retention of useless papers which should have been destroyed had the staff of destruction muharrirs been sufficient for the work. It may be noticed here that new rooms are in progress or have been just completed in Hissár, Amritsar,

Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar; and that extensions have been sanctioned or are awaiting sanction in the cases of Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Shahpur, Jhelum, Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan.

(2). The second main head is that of the arrangement of records and the general management of record rooms. The result of enquiries which have been going on since 1889 has enabled Mr. Elsmie to send up to Government proposals on this subject, which, if approved, should lead to a substantial reform.

(3). Special measures have also been taken during the year with regard to the destruction of useless records. After seeing the District Revenue reports for last year, Mr. Elsmie called for specific reports showing the exact extent to which useless papers—revenue, judicial and miscellaneous—had been removed, and he accordingly issued a circular letter in January 1891 calling the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the existing rules on the subject, and instructing them to report accurately the progress which had been made in this matter up to 1st January 1891. The replies to this letter showed that arrears existed in nearly all districts, and that in many they were considerable, and he thereupon ordered the submission, from all districts in which the work was in arrears, of quarterly reports showing the progress made in keeping destruction work up to date. These reports are now being regularly received, and the Financial Commissioner is enabled to note the state of the work in each district, and to test the sufficiency of the budget proposals for temporary establishment. Since the close of the year under report, a special form has been prescribed for these reports. The general result is satisfactory, and the Financial Commissioner has been glad to see that the work is now being vigorously carried on in most districts. On the other hand, he has observed that the irregularities of previous years have not been wholly removed and that talafi muharrirs are not always kept strictly to their proper work. This is notably the case in Siálkot, where only two out of the eight temporary muharrirs sanctioned were employed on the destruction of old records. The attention of District Officers has been called to this point.

Gurdáspur is a district which was especially noticed in last year's report as having the most crowded record room in the Province. In the present year the progress has been as good as could be expected, but much still remains to be done. It is satisfactory to find that the permanent Revenue Records in this District have now been entirely separated from the rest and placed under the charge of the kánúngo. The Umballa District Report is an interesting one and shows a commendable attention to details of management. A system has been started there by which copies are obtainable by value payable post. An agent is appointed at head-quarters to receive the applications by post and to send the copies required, a commission of 2 annas being taken by him for each copy. The system is said to be extremely popular already, and 3,500 applications have been received. Mr. Elsmie thinks the system is a good one, and a letter explaining the details will be shortly circulated to Deputy Commissioners enquiring whether a similar plan might not be adopted with advantage in their districts.

25. *Other matters under the Land Revenue Act.*—There are no other matters calling for remark this year.

SECTION V.—TENANCY ACT.

26. *Enhancement of Rent.*—The number of suits for enhancement of rent paid by tenants with rights of occupancy continues steadily to diminish, being 1,391 in the year under report as compared with 2,229 in 1889-90 and 10,119 in 1888-89. The decrease, as in the previous year, is most marked in the Hoshiárpur and

Statement No. XXX.

Jullundur districts, where the stage, following upon settlement, seems now to be nearly passed in which litigation of this kind is active. Of the districts now under settlement Hissár shows an increase from 38 in 1889-90 to 342 in 1890-91, which was to be expected in view of the large enhancement of the land revenue taken in that district. In Ferozepore, Shahpur and Amritsar there was a slight increase from 20, 3 and 119 to 29, 12 and 148 respectively. In Kángra, Lahore, Siálkot and Gujrát the figures are insignificant as in the previous year; and in Gurdáspur the number fell from 470 in 1889-90 to 185 in 1890-91. The reason for this decrease is that where the rent is the whole or a share of the land revenue the Settlement Officer has been able to effect the re-adjustment of the rent under Section 27 of the Tenancy Act simultaneously with the distribution of the assessment, and the adjustment has generally been accepted by the landlords. In districts not now or recently under settlement there was as usual little litigation with a view to enhancement of rent, and in Simla, Jhang, Montgomery and Kohát and in the districts of the Deraját Division for the third consecutive year no suits for enhancement of rent were instituted; the return for Jhelum also is blank. Landlords were successful in only 72 per cent. of the cases as compared with 84 per cent. in 1889-90 and 94 per cent. in 1888-89. Suits for reduction of rent brought by occupancy tenants were as usual few; eight out of seventeen were successful.

27. *Ejectment.*—The number of decrees for the ejectment of occupancy tenants fell from 33 in the previous year to 22 in the year under report, of which all but two were passed in the Hissár district. Notices of ejectment issued against occupancy tenants in consequence of decrees for arrears of rent rose from 66 to 130, divided for the most part between the Hissár, Delhi, Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána districts, and resulting in 26 ejectments. Although the number of ejectments of occupancy tenants ordered was larger than in the previous year the area affected was smaller, though in neither year large, being 194 acres in 1890-91 as compared with 272 acres in 1889-90. There is reason to suppose that proceedings of this kind are generally taken with a view rather to enhancement of rent than to actual ejectment.

Statement No. XXXI.

The figures in respect of proceedings against tenants-at-will differ little from those of the previous year; 13,412 notices were issued and ejectments ordered from 42,334 acres as compared with 12,764 notices and 44,043 acres in 1889-90. A large proportion of the notices were, as in previous years, issued in Hissár, to which more than a third of the total acreage affected belongs. The number of notices issued exceeded 1,000 in one other district only, namely, Lahore, but the area from which ejectment was ordered was high both in that district and in Ferozepore, Siálkot and Gujrát, in which settlement operations were in progress, and also in Gurgáon, Jhelum, Hazára, and Dera Ismail Khan, for the activity in which districts no special reason is assigned. Under 6 per cent. of the notices issued were successfully met by suits to contest liability to ejectment as against 9 per cent. in the previous year.

SECTION VI.—OTHER ACTS.

28. *Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.*—The total area irrigated from Government canals was 2,514,733 acres as compared with 24,75,741 acres in the previous year. If allowance be made for the 6,963 acres irrigated from the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiárpur district, which was transferred to Government before the beginning of the year, the total areas irrigated in the two years are nearly equal. In most districts, however, there was a decrease in the area irrigated in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90, while in three districts—Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, and Gujránwála—there was a slight, and in three more—Ferozepore, Pesháwar and Dera Ghazi Khan—a marked increase. In Ferozepore and Pesháwar this was due to the development of the Sirhind and the Swát River Canals, and in Dera Gházi Khan

Statement No. VIII.

to the good working of the canals during the season. The general decrease in other districts is attributed to seasonable rainfall having reduced the necessity for irrigation.

Full information as to the working of Imperial Canals will be found in the report of the Irrigation Department, and it is only necessary to refer here to such canals of that class as are connected with colonization schemes.

The Sidhnai irrigated a large area owing to the river being full, and no cases of temporary abandonment of their land by settlers are reported such as happened in the previous year. There was a large reduction in the area irrigated from the Lower Sohág and Pára owing to unfavourable floods. The improved working of the Chenáb Canal commented on in the printed extracts from the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujránwála and Jhang is satisfactory in view of the work of colonization which is now being begun, the orders of the Government of India on the scheme having been received since the close of the year under report. The survey of the Government waste land irrigable from the canal is drawing near completion and numbers of applications have been received from would-be colonists. The allotments made to Mazbi Sikhs of the three Pioneer Regiments have been taken possession of and to a large extent brought under cultivation.

The Ferozepore Inundation Canals worked well during the year owing to favourable action of the river, and irrigated an area of 1,11,812 acres as compared with 98,161 acres in 1889-90. The apprehensions referred to in last year's report, of the effect of the Sirhind Canal in diminishing the supply of water in those canals, have been shown by inquiries since made to be well founded; and Colonel Grey, when officiating as Financial Commissioner, visited the district in October, and recorded a memorandum on the subject which has been placed before Government. The chief remedy proposed is to deepen the channels of the canals, and although this will benefit the lower villages at the expense of those lying near the heads of the channels a larger area will be affected beneficially than that which will be injured. The work will be done partly by the proprietors whose land is irrigated from the canal, and partly from the Government grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum for five years, which was referred to in last year's report. With the aid of this grant a syphon has been constructed for conveying the surplus water of the Butáwah under the Sirhind Navigation Canal, and further expenditure is contemplated on a proposal for the strengthening of embankments, but a surplus will be available to meet part of the cost of deepening the channels.

The working of the Mooltan Inundation Canals is noticed in the printed extracts. There was an increase in the area irrigated from the district and private canals in Montgomery, except in the case of the Deg, the returns for which show a very large decrease. The decrease is attributed partly to this having been the first year in which a charge was made for the Deg water and to the area having therefore been more accurately measured than previously; but the supply of water in the canal clearly does not fulfil the expectations which had been formed, and it is doubtful whether the extension project, referred to in last year's report, which has been deferred by order of Government, will be proceeded with.

In the printed extracts reference will be found to the progress of minor irrigation works in the Siálkot district.

The area irrigated from the Rániwah in the Shahpur district was less than in the previous year owing to the low state of the river, but the net income was the highest on record. The water-rates levied on this canal were revised during the year in connection with the reassessment of the Bhera tahsíl. The purchase for Government of the Corbynwah, a District Board Canal in this district, has recently been sanctioned.

Proposals for the construction of a new canal in the Pesháwar district from the Cabul river to extend from Michni *viâ* Pesháwar to Nowshera have been accepted by Government, and the work will shortly be commenced.

29. *Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870).*—The following figures show the permanent acquisitions of an important nature made during the year in the various districts for public purposes :—

Statement No. XXIV.

	Acres.
For Canals—	
Karnál	2,138
Umballa	413
Ferozepore	198
Mooltan	656
Gujránwála	1,411
Muzaffargarh	277
For Railways—	
Shahpur	343
Bannu	261
For Buildings, &c.—	
Hazára	131

The total area taken up throughout the Province under the Act was 6,659 acres, for which Rs. 2,41,987 were paid in compensation.

For the purposes of road-making or improvement no large areas were taken up in any district. The most important acquisitions were certainly those made in connection with the extension and improvement of the canal irrigation system of the Province. The largest scheme is that of the colonization of the Chenáb Canal lands, for which 1,411 acres were taken up in the Gujránwála district. A detailed account of the progress and present state of this project is to be found in the preceding paragraphs of this report. The total area acquired for canal purposes throughout the Province was 5,381 acres, for which an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,19,279 was paid in compensation. It will be seen that these figures represent a very large proportion, 81 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively, to the area and compensation figures under all heads.

Some of the railway acquisitions were also large enough to be worthy of notice. Of the 343 acres taken up in the Shahpur district, 318 acres consisted of land in the Jhelum river bed required for the construction of the protective works for the Chak Nizám Railway bridge ; and in addition to the permanent acquisitions in this district, 935 acres were also taken up temporarily for other works in connection with the railway. The land taken up in Bannu was for the Miánwáli-Mári Branch of the Sind-Ságar line, which is now practically complete. In Hazára district 102 acres of the whole amount acquired for Government buildings, &c., were used for the making of a large military camp at Ghora Dháka.

It is satisfactory to notice that the procedure in the present year is believed to have been uniformly in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and cases of irregularity of action, which were formerly not uncommon, have now ceased. Much attention, as Government is aware, has been given to this subject in recent years. There has been also a decided improvement in the duration of compensation cases, which in previous years have been often very unduly protracted. In only three districts were there any considerable number of compensation cases left undecided at the end of the year, and most of these were on account of land recently taken up and were not of long standing.

30. *Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883).*—The principal outstanding at the beginning and end of the year under report was—

Statement No. XXVI.

	Rs.
On 1st October 1890 ...	14,02,441
On 30th September 1891	14,37,689

The transactions of the year were—

Advances made	2,40,248
Recoveries made	3,06,974
Remitted ...	819

Rupees 1,02,539 which were recovered last year and credited to the Loans Account were in reality on account of interest and during the year 1890-91 were transferred to Revenue by the orders of the Accountant-General. This sum

recovered as interest accounts for the present nominal balance being larger than last year's nominal balance, although the recoveries made exceeded the advances.

The total arrears of balances due at the end of the year under report had fallen to Rs. 9,340. There were only three districts in which the arrears were at all considerable, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Delhi	2,803
Mooltan	1,969
Dera Gházi Khan	2,635

A comparison with last year's statement will show that these were the three districts in which the heaviest arrears existed then, but they have now been very largely reduced.

The Government of India in their review of the Punjab Land Revenue Report for 1889-90 regretted the falling off of the total amount advanced in the Province under this Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act, and remarked upon the apparently unequal attention which was paid to this subject in the various districts. As a fact, however, advances have really increased during the last few years, and a copy of a special report already furnished to Government on this subject will be found in Appendix F.

The Punjab Government, in reviewing last year's report, thought that it would be interésting to have particulars as to the number of wells and similar works of improvement annually brought into use which owe their existence to loans advanced by Government. These particulars have not been embodied in the general Statement No. XXVI, but were furnished separately in the district reports. The list below shows the figures for all districts in which the number of works of the kind exceeded twenty:—

	Wells.	*Other works.*
Gurgáon	105	...
Delhi	83	...
Jullundur	282	...
Ferozepore	67	...
Ráwalpindi	29	5
Siálkot	115	25
Jhelum	16	27
Shahpur	36	70
Lahore	24	...
Montgomery	80	...
Pesháwar	136	10

In future years it may be found advisable to include these figures in Statement No. XXVII.

The largest advances were made in Jullundur (Rs. 71,620), Pesháwar (Rs. 30,420), and Siálkot (Rs. 21,345). Particular care has been taken this year that advances are in all cases adequate for the purposes for which they are made, and the zamíndár is not obliged to supplement them from his own pocket, or by having recourse to the money-lender. The number of protective leases granted amounted to 1,217 as against 1,415 during the previous year. Last year Mr. Elsmie noticed wide divergencies in the figures showing the number of pattás granted in the several districts, and he was consequently led to make a special enquiry into the working of the system of granting these leases, with the result that he is now quite satisfied that effect is given to the rules and that the agriculturists enjoy the full benefit to which they are entitled. The differences in the figures are accounted for by the fact that protective leases are often applied for and granted in cases where they are superfluous. A lease of this kind is only usefully effective where an enhancement of assessment is possible, that is, when a district is under resettlement or where the revenue assessed is not fixed, and the recent enquiry has shown that leases are nearly always granted in those cases where protection by special pattás is really needed.

Statement No. XXVII.

31. *Loans to Agriculturists* (*Act XII of* 1884).—The principal outstanding at the beginning and end of the year under report was— Statement No. XXVI.

	Rs.
On 1st October 1890	60,288
On 30th September 1891	95,109

The total sums advanced and recovered under the Act during the year were—

	Rs.
Advances made	76,770
Recoveries made	44,740

There were no remissions. Interest to the amount of Rs. 2,438 was recovered. The recovery of outstanding arrears has been receiving particular attention for sometime as noted in the last report, and it will be seen from the statement that they are this year quite inconsiderable in every district. It is interesting to compare the figures for the transactions of the present year with those of last year, when the total advances made amounted only to Rs. 38,895, hardly more than half of this year's advances. The large increase (which also account for the excess of outstandings over those of last year) is due entirely to the advance to the Kángra district for the purchase of cattle of the unprecedented sum of Rs. 43,270. In the reports for the last two years the prevalence of cattle disease in this district and especially in Kulu was particularly noticed; and in 1889-90 Rs. 17,077 were advanced under this Act. In Simla rinderpest again appeared, but not in an acute form. Two advances of Rs. 2,120 in all were found sufficient to meet the loss occasioned by the disease. Want of rain caused a scarcity of the spring fodder crop of 1890 in Umballa and of the autumn crop of that year in Pesháwar, and the mortality among cattle arising therefrom led to the advance of considerable sums. In Umballa, however, the Deputy Commissioner reported that the people generally preferred to take their loans from the money-lender and that the Government advances were not popular. The ravages caused by locusts in two tahsíls of Jhelum and the Pindigheb portion of the Ráwalpindi district necessitated the grant of considerable sums for the purchase of seed. In Dera Ismail Khan the advances were not inconsiderable, but a better season on the Thal brought the amount below the high figure of last year. The figures entered in the statement for the Simla district are misleading. The sum, Rs. 6,500, which is shown as advanced during the year under the Act was not in fact wholly utilized during the year. In March 1891 the Deputy Commissioner applied for an advance of this amount, and it was accordingly granted to him. The Deputy Commissioner, however, finding himself unable to advance the whole amount before the close of the financial year, adopted the irregular procedure of placing the balance of the grant in deposit and making advances therefrom after the close of the year. The actual sum granted during the year for the purchase of cattle was only Rs. 2,120 and the remainder is still in hand for future use. This irregularity of procedure has been pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner.

32. *Indian Forest Act* (*VII of* 1878).—No forest settlements of importance were before the Financial Commissioner during the year. The orders of Government are awaited on the forest settlements of Kángra, Kulu and Shahpur Kandi. It is reported that, from inquiries made during the year, the forest settlement operations in the Simla iláka of the Simla district appear not to have been brought to final completion in 1882-83 simultaneously with the operations in the rest of the district, and steps have now been taken to put matters on a proper footing. The income from the waste lands in the Khewra and Zíra tappás of the Kohát district, which were notified as protected forests in the previous year, but are under district management, was this year, owing to the camp of exercise at Attock and the first Miránzai Expedition, in excess of the average and above the amount to which, with a view to forest preservation it is considered necessary ordinarily to restrict the income. The reservation under the Forest Act of the Government Cattle Farm at Hissár was completed during the year, and measures are in progress for the similar reservation of military grass preserves in other districts, Bír Sarangwál in Jullundur, the rakhs on the Chenáb river in Siálkot, and the Mirán rakh in Dera Ismail Khan.

Good progress has been made by the District Board of Pesháwar in the planting of the land, known as the 'Artillery Jhíl,' which has been leased to them by the Forest Department: eucalyptus trees have been planted and parts of the jhíl are becoming fit for cultivation. An experiment of rather a different nature in Dera Gházi Khan—the afforestation of a bare hill near Fort Munro—has so far proved less successful, but has not been abandoned. Further information on the subject of this paragraph will be found in the printed extracts.

33. *Court of Wards (Act IV of 1872).*—At the end of the year under report there were 63 estates under the management of the Court of Wards as against 57 at the close of last year. Seven new estates were taken under management during the year and no estates were released. Those of Sardár Umráo Singh of Majítha and Ghulám Kásim, Nawáb of Tánk, have been released since the end of the year.

Statement No. XXIX.

The estates of the following seven persons were taken under management: Sardár Mán Singh of Labkari, Karnál district; the Nawáb of Mamdot and Sodhís Balwant Singh and Ranjít Singh of Buttar, Ferozepore district; Sardár Kahn Singh of Majítha, Amritsar district; the late Khan Bahádur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Tiwána, of Shahpur district; Sher Muhammad Khan of Shakardara and Makhad, Ráwalpindi district; and Malik Muhammad Yár of Malána, Dera Gházi Khan district.

The most important of the charges assumed by the Court of Wards during the year was that of the Mamdot estate. The young ward is a child of about two years of age. The circumstances of the estate and proposals for its management have been specially reported to Government.

The estate of the late Sardár Bikrama Singh, Ahluwália, of the Jullundur district, has been well managed. (See extracts from the Deputy Commissioner's report in Appendix.) Kanwar Suchet Singh, uncle of the minors, who had been managing the estate up till June 1891, was obliged to resign his appointment owing to ill health.

The estate of the late Rai Múl Singh, Gujránwála, continues in a very flourishing condition; a full account of its present state will be found in the extracts from Deputy Commissioner's report.

The successful management of the Kunjpura estate by the Deputy Commissioner of Karnál was noticed in last year's report with approval. Certain irregularities on the part of the Local Court of Wards have been specially reported to Government, and detailed orders have been received during the year.

The scheme of management of the Buria estate in the Umballa district has not yet been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. This omission and the investment of large amounts of the accumulated savings of the Manauli estate without the sanction of the proper authority have recently been reported to Government under the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

In contrast to the state of things noticed in the preceding paragraph, it is satisfactory to note that the estates in the Shahpur district continue to be managed with conspicuous success and with close attention to the prescribed rules of procedure. Investments, however sound, are made only under proper sanction, and the authorized scheme of management is closely followed. Several paragraphs from the Deputy Commissioner's report will be found in the extracts.

34. *Revenue Court Cases.*—The number of Revenue Court cases continues steadily to diminish: 30,981 were decided during the year as compared with 35,128 in 1889-90. The falling off was most marked under the heads "enhancement of rent" and "suits by tenants to contest liability for ejectment"; in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur districts in respect of the former, and in Hissár, Gurgáon, Delhi, Ferozepore, and Siálkot in respect of the latter. The number of Revenue Officers' cases, on the other hand, continued to rise on the whole, being 135,571 as against 123,955 in the previous year, but the increase occurred mainly in cases under the Land Revenue Act and was due to reassessment operations, while in proceedings under the Tenancy Act there was a slight decrease.

Statements Nos. XXVIII A, B, and C.

The number of appeals in Revenue Court cases decided by District Officers was 3,026 as compared with 3,597 in the previous year. Of these, 59 per cent. were rejected, 14 per cent. were remanded for re-trial, and in 27 per cent. the orders of the lower Courts were modified or reversed. The number of appeals in the same class of cases heard by Commissioners fell from 1,407 to 596, the chief decrease being in the Court of the Commissioner of Jullundur, whose file in the previous year had been increased by rent litigation in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. In 61 per cent. the orders of the lower Courts were upheld and in 35 per cent. upset; four per cent. were remanded for re-trial. The percentage of appeals dismissed was thus considerably smaller both in Deputy Commissioners' and in Commissioners' Courts than in the previous year when the percentage was 70 and 66 respectively.

Of appeals from orders in Revenue Officers' cases 1,011 were heard by District Officers and 2,564 by Commissioners, and about two-thirds were rejected; this appears to be the normal proportion. Of the appeals of this class heard by Commissioners nearly half were on the file of the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, and the work in the other divisions was not heavy.

The Financial Commissioners decided 97 revenue judicial and 109 revenue executive appeals, and the pending files were reduced to 24 and 14 respectively: in the former class 22 per cent. and in the latter class 12 per cent. of the cases were decided in favour of the appellant. There were 638 applications for revision of orders passed in Revenue Court cases, of which 602 were decided. For revision of executive orders 445 petitions were presented, and orders were passed on 430 of these, in 29 cases only in favor of the petitioner.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. *Local Rate.*—The form of statement has been altered so as to show the demand, collections and balances for the year under report and an account of previous years separately, and comparison with last year's statement is therefore impossible. The demand for the year rose to Rs. 27,48,598 owing to the increase by reassessment in the Hissár, Shahpur and Gurdáspur districts, and the collections amounted to Rs. 27,16,767 or 98·12 per cent.; one-third of the uncollected balance being recoverable. The outstanding balance on account of previous years was reduced from Rs. 53,289 to Rs. 28,679, of which less than half is recoverable, and the total of the arrears at the end of the year under report, including the balance of the year as well as of the former years, was Rs. 60,674.

Statement No. XXI.

36. *Government Suits.*—The usual report submitted by the Government Advocate is printed as appendix A. Mr. E. P. Henderson, C.S., continued to hold the office until he went upon privilege leave on 22nd August 1891. The Financial Commissioner adheres to his opinion expressed in previous years regarding the value to Government of his services as Government Advocate. Mr. Sinclair acted as Junior Government Advocate throughout the year. The reference work of the Government Advocate has considerably decreased, the full number of references falling from 299 to 234. The decrease was due almost entirely to the comparatively small number of cases referred by the Secretariat, by the Financial Commissioners and by the North-Western Railway. There were during the year 19 original suits in which Government was a party as plaintiff or defendant. They were conducted either by the Government Advocate or the Junior Advocate and resulted as follows:—

Statements Nos. XXXVI to XXXVIII.

	Cases.
Government successful	11
Government unsuccessful (partly)	1
Compromised	3
Pending	4

There were nine civil appeals in which the Government Advocate appeared, one only of which was unsuccessful.

It is also satisfactory to notice that good work was done during the year in recovering amounts due to Government.

37. *Salt.*—The following figures of receipts and expenditure for the last two revenue years are supplied by the Commissioner, Salt Revenue :—

Division.	Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure on receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Punjab Mines	1889-90	50,69,813	2,75,229	5·42
	1890-91	53,07,425	3,00,787	5·66
Delhi Division, Sultánpur Salt Works ...	1889-90	7,81,778	31,408	4·02
	1890-91	4,92,729	28,593	5·80
Total	1889-90	58,51,591	3,06,637	5·24
	1890-91	58,00,154	3,29,380	5·68

The figures for the expenditure of the Punjab Mines for 1889-90 have been revised and are now shown as Rs. 2,75,229 instead of Rs. 2,74,866 as they were given in last year's statement. In the same way the amount paid as rewards to informers in that year is now shown as Rs. 459 instead of Rs. 689.

The total receipts for 1890-91 are very nearly the same as last year's but the Punjab Mines show an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs, while the income from the Sultánpur Salt Works fell by nearly 3 lakhs. The expenditure underwent similar fluctuations, but the total shows a slight increase, the percentage of expenditure on receipts rising from 5·24 to 5·68.

The measures taken for the prevention of smuggling were successful and resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of smugglers apprehended, and the quantity of smuggled salt seized.

The number of convictions also rose from 63 to 67 and the amount of rewards paid to informers from Rs. 459 to Rs. 613.

38. *Tours of Commissioners.*—In the Delhi Division Colonel Grey spent six months in camp and marched through all his districts.

Mr. Smyth visited all the districts of the Jullundur Division and was altogether five months in camp.

All the districts of the Lahore Division were visited by Mr. Ogilvie who spent nearly four months on tour.

Mr. Thorburn was for 3 months and 25 days on tour and marched through all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division, devoting special attention to the tracts which were being assessed in Siálkot, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Gujrát.

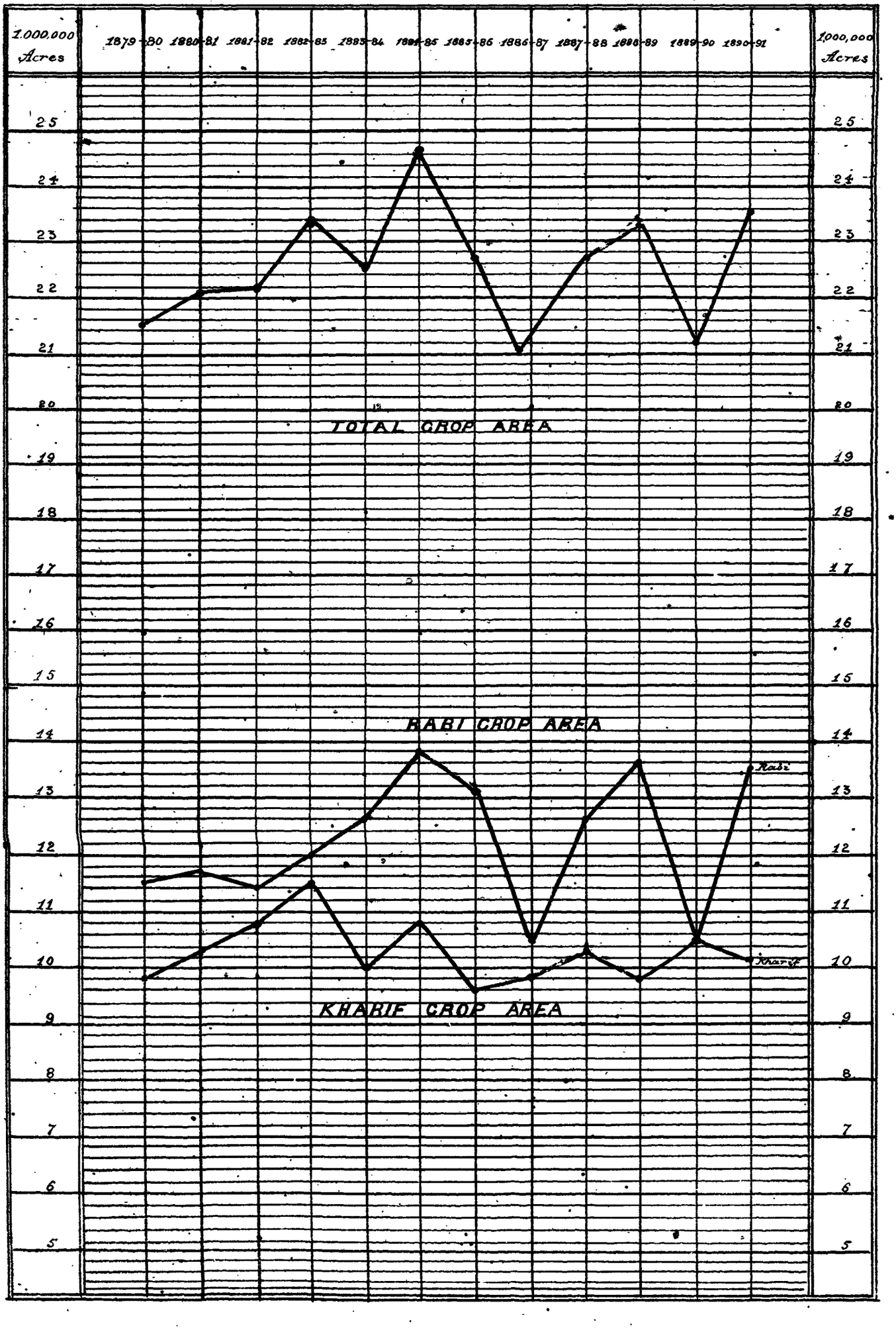
The time of the Commissioners of the frontier divisions was much occupied by political affairs. In the Pesháwar Division Colonel Ommanney spent from January 11th to February 17th in Kohát, which district was also revisited in May by his successor Mr. Udny in connection with the Miránzai Expedition. Mr. Udny also visited Hazára in the summer.

In the Deraját Mr. Bruce was from October 20th to November 20th on special duty with the Shiráni Expedition and was afterwards in camp in the Dera Ismail Khan district up to January 4th, and subsequently for three weeks in February and March and for a fortnight in May. He also visited Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan in February and Bannu in April.

39. *Selected Reports.*—The reports of Mr. Gladstone (Umballa), Mr. Steedman (Hoshiárpur), and Sardár Gurdyál Singh (Muzaffargarh) are submitted for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the first parts of the Amritsar and Gujránwála reports which contain remarks of interest by the Settlement Officers, Messrs. Grant and O'Dwyer.

TOTAL AREA

(A)


1,000,000 Acres
1879-80
1880-81
1881-82
1882-83
1883-84
1884-85
1885-86
1886-87
1887-88
1888-89
1889-90
1890-91
1,000,000 Acres
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TOTAL CROP AREA
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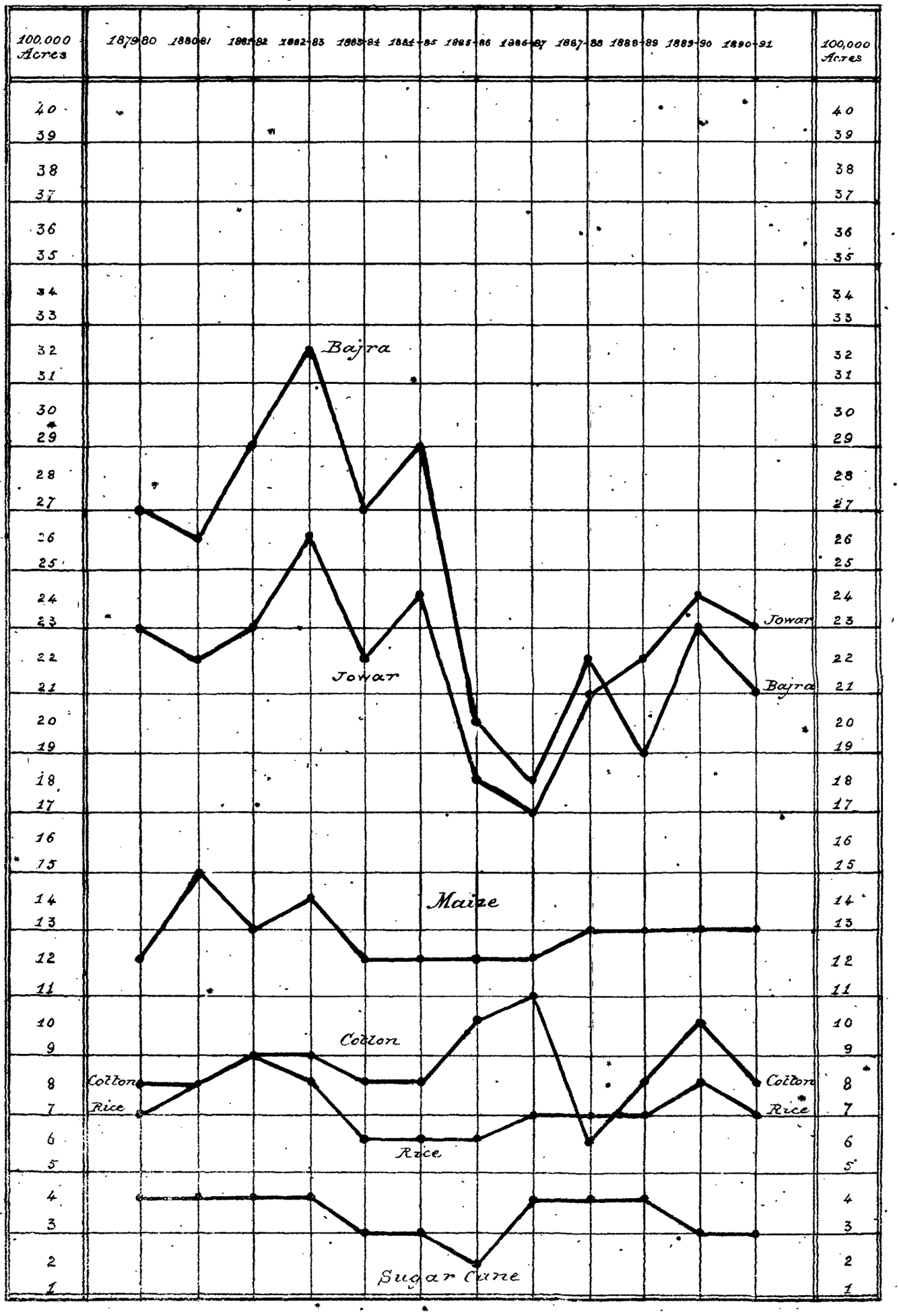
KHARIF CROP AREA

KHARIF CROPS

B



INDIGO AND TOBACCO

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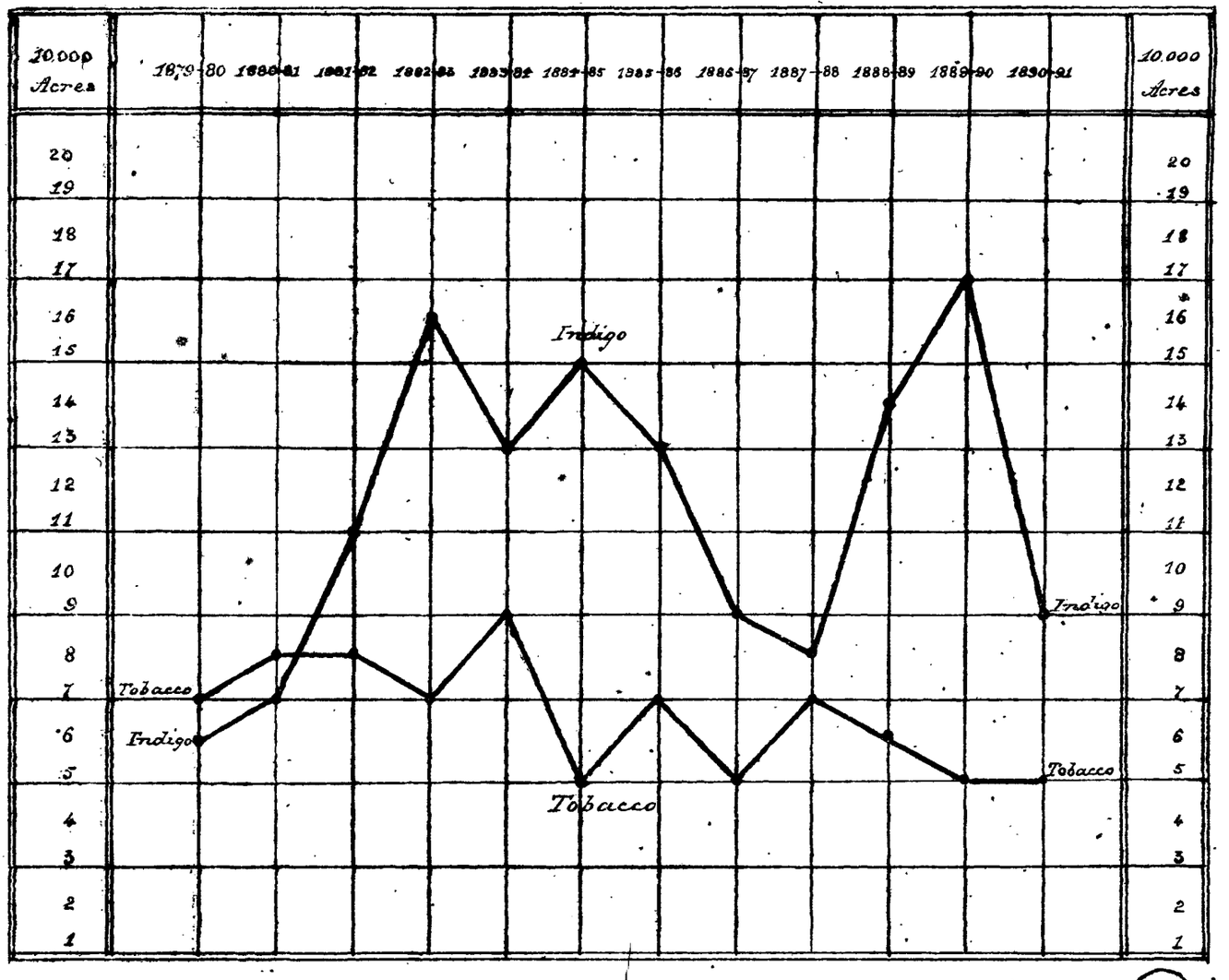

TEA

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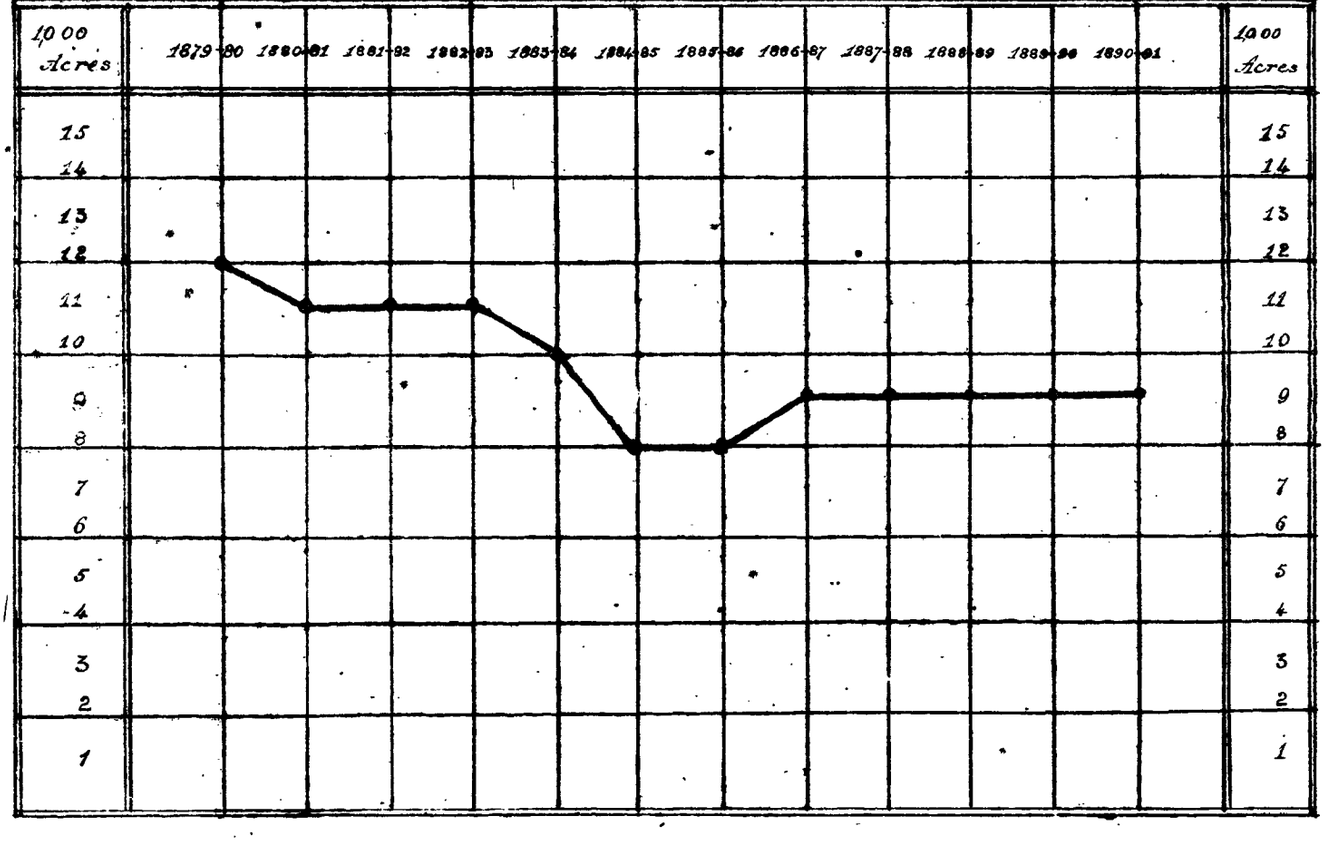
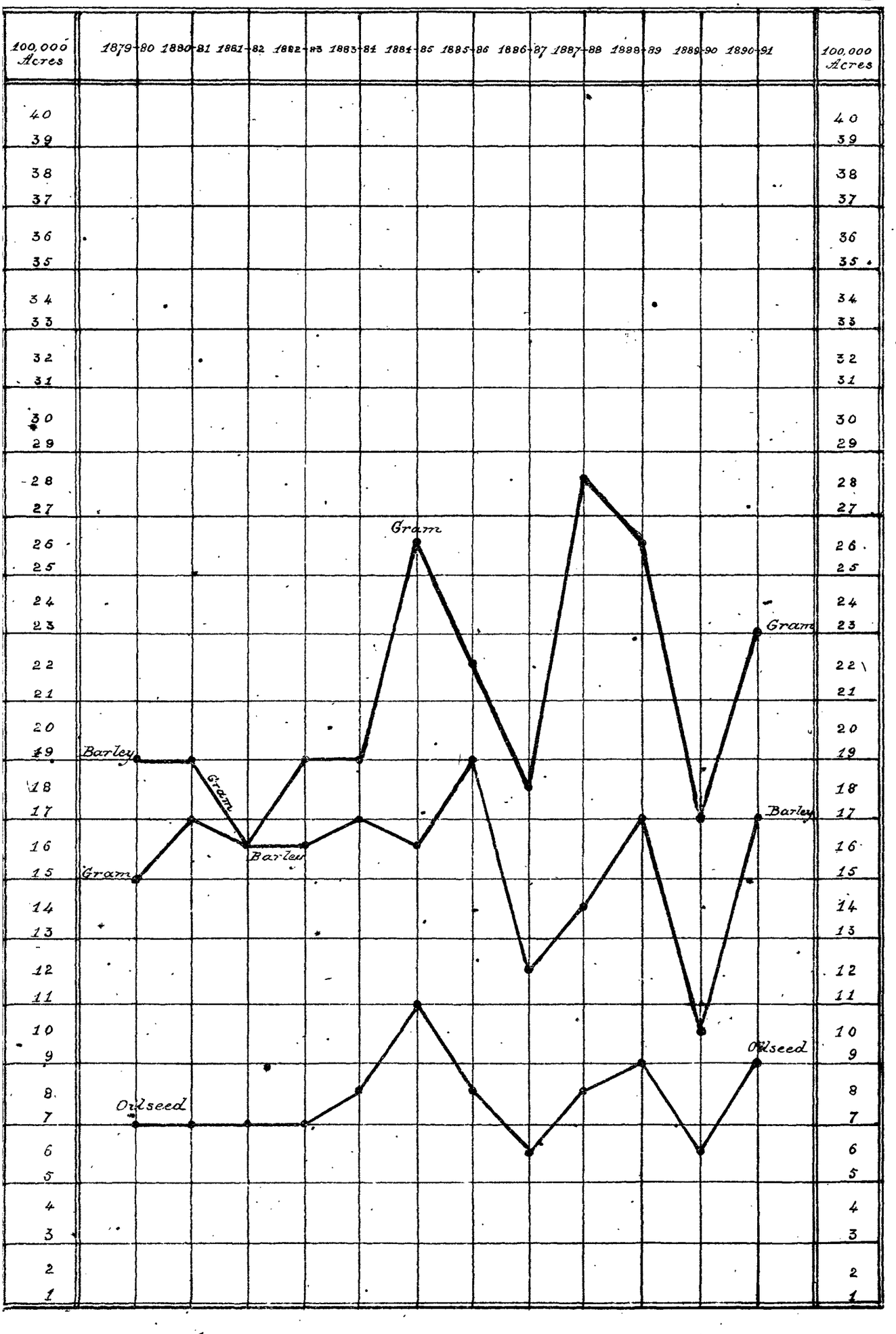


RABI CROPS

E


100,000 Acres
1879-80 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83 1883-84 1884-85 1885-86 1886-87 1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91
100,000 Acres
40
39
38
37
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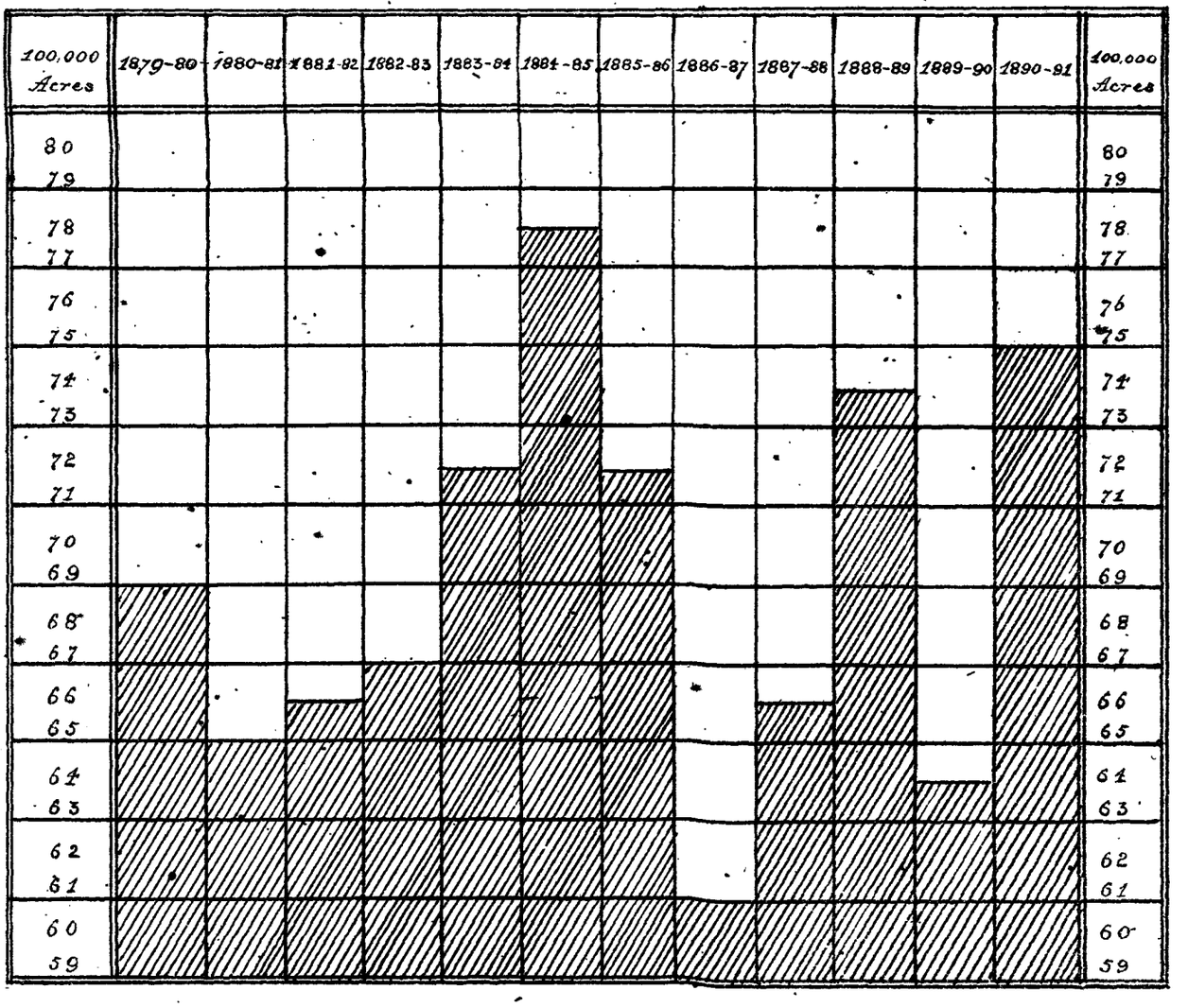
Gram
Barley
Gram
Barley
Gram
Barley
Oilseed
Oilseed

WHEAT AREA

(F)


100,000 Acres
1879-80
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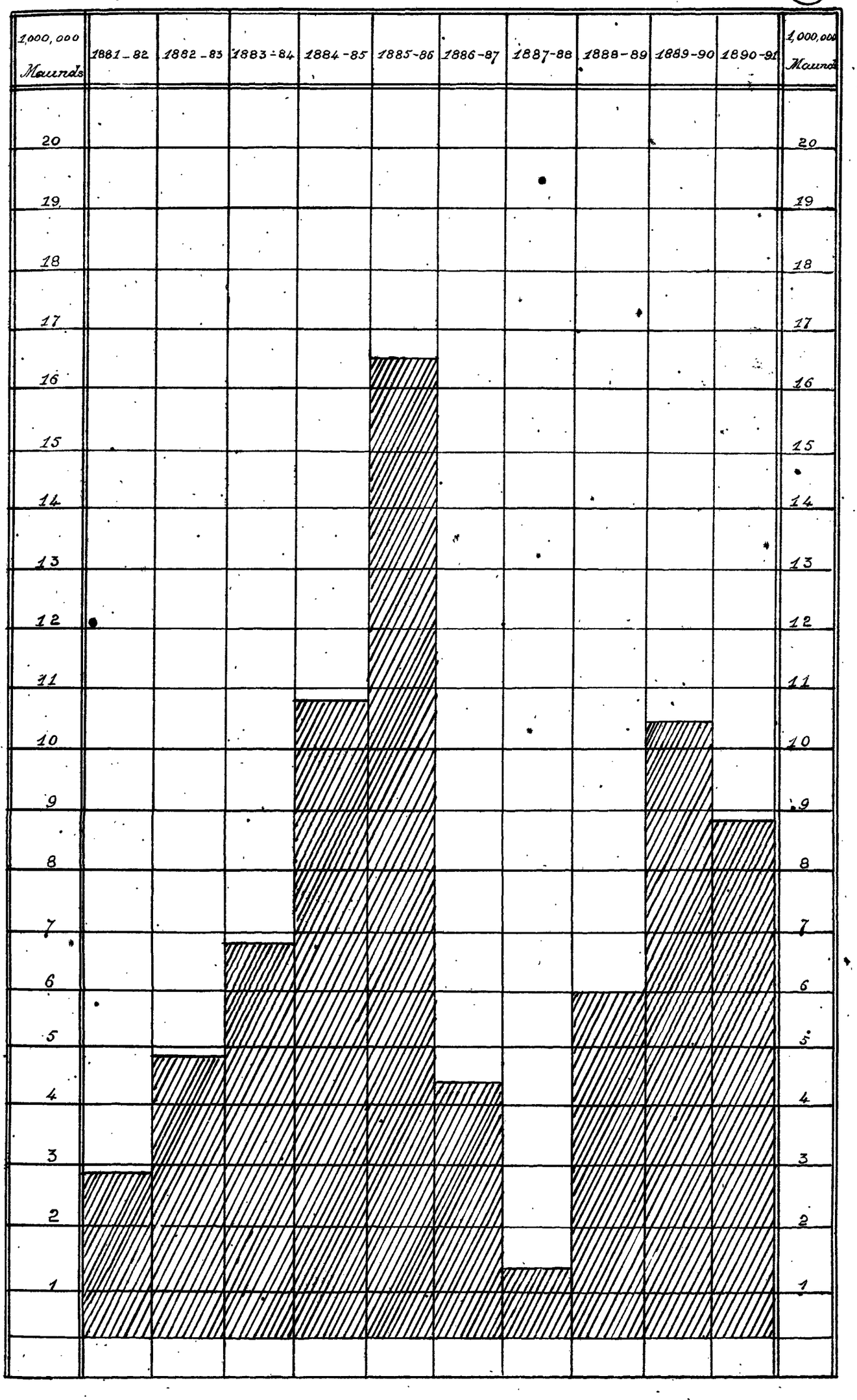
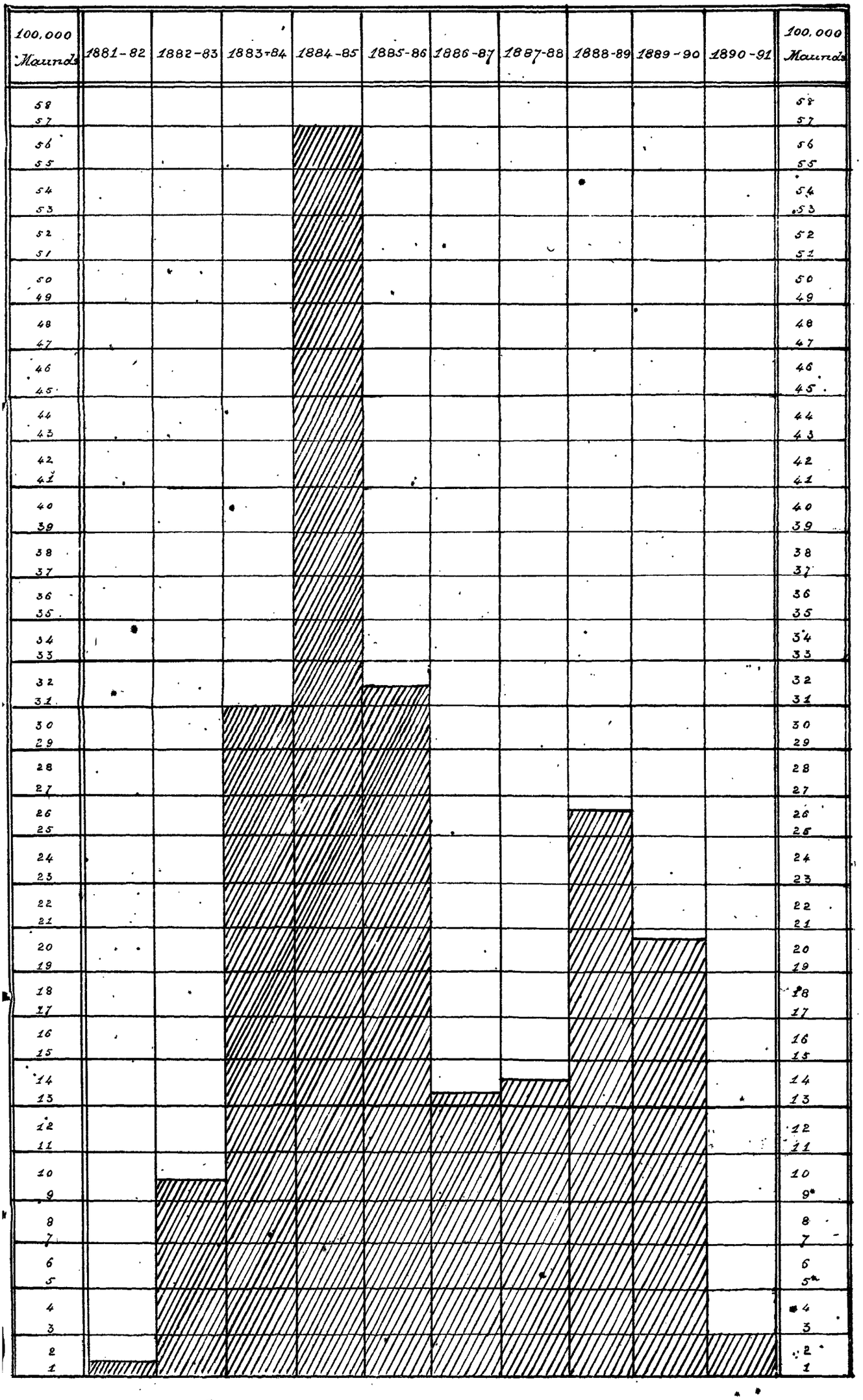
EXPORT of WHEAT

G.1



EXPORT OF OILSEEDS

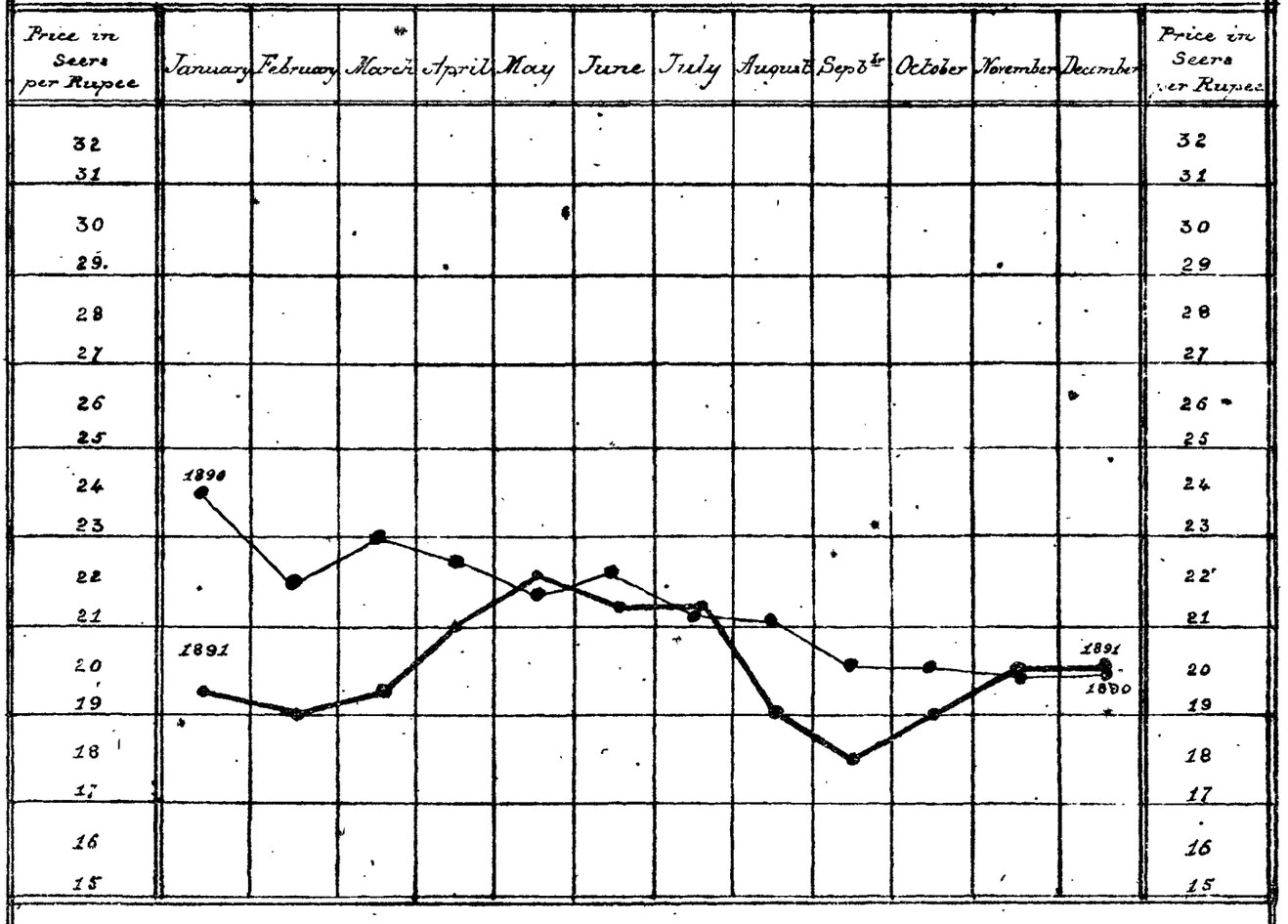
G.11



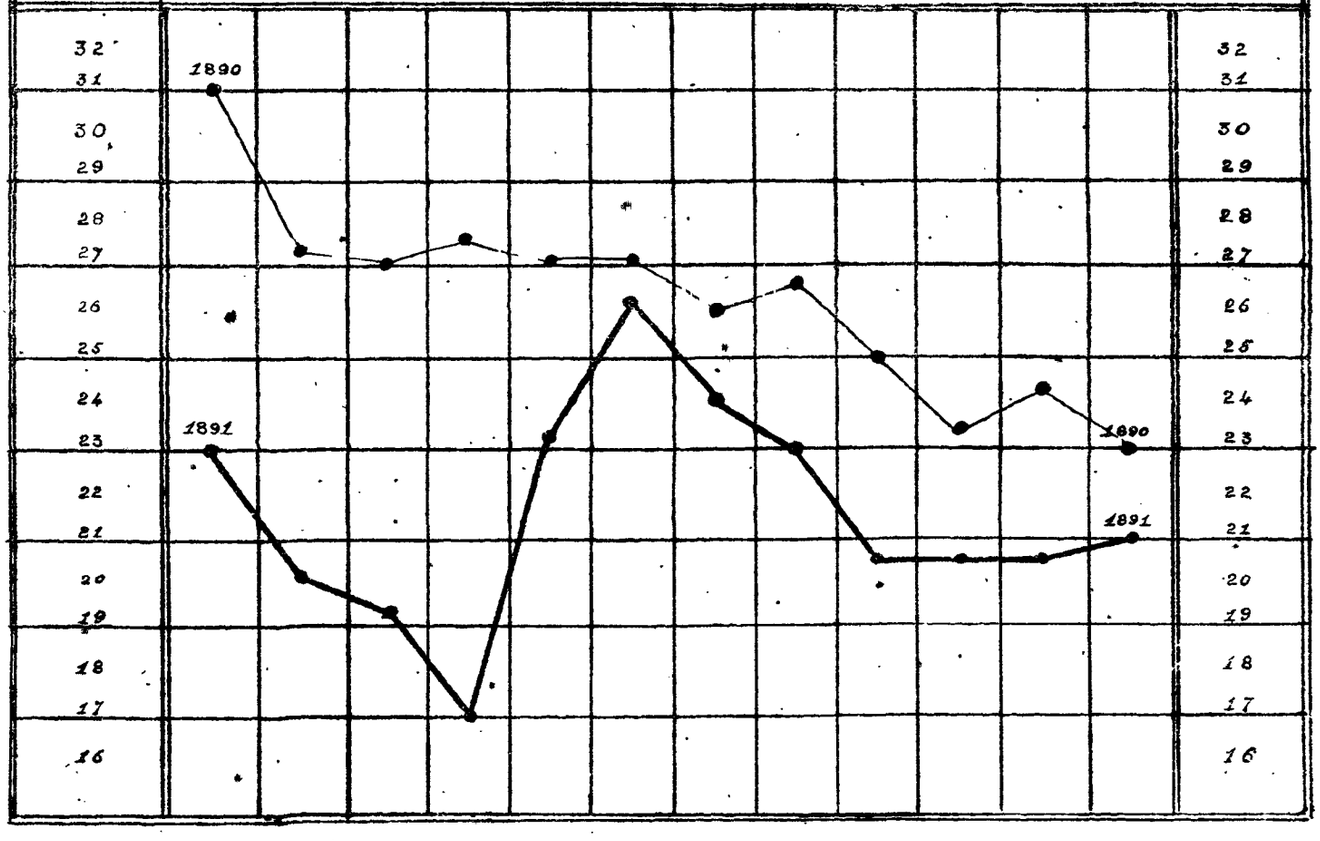
PRICE OF GRAM

(H)

DELHI



FEROZEPUR



EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART I:

RAINFALL AND HARVESTS.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

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These figures do not indicate the real character of the rainfall. It would be more to the point if the month of September was shown as a separate period by itself. The rainfall of September has the greatest effect of any on both the kharíf and rabi harvests. In a district like Umballa where 95 per cent. of the area under crop depends exclusively upon rainfall, the importance of the September rains cannot be over-rated. If the kharíf fails it is generally due to a drought in September. The reason that the area under the rabi crop was not so large as might have been expected in a year with so large a rainfall, is that the rains in September were not satisfactory. We must have ample September rains to soak the land for the rabi if we are to have a large area. The winter rains this last year produced a bumper crop on a small area. If the rain in September had been satisfactory, we should, with our copious winter rains, have had an enormous crop. September affecting so seriously both the kharíf and rabi crops might well be considered a separate period.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE.)

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Owing to this abundant rainfall about four-fifths of the entire area of the district was under cultivation, and the harvest was a bumper one. It is very seldom that such a harvest is reaped in this district; in fact, for thirty years, there has not been so plentiful a rabi.

CALAMITIES OF SEASON.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(KAZI MOHAMED ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G.)

* * * * * *

The locusts were in the district especially at the time of extra rabi harvest which was injured to some extent. Much was done in the destruction of young wingless locusts by deputing the district staff, zamíndárs and the general public; for several days a regular war was carried on, which resulted in the loss of over 400 millions of locusts, and in spite of our efforts the animals did some harm. They devoured even the barks of trees. The "pilús" (fruit of Wan tree) did not escape its incursions, and the people of the "bár" to

the east of Jhang and those of the Thal to the west of Jhang were deprived of the food of "pilús" on which they subsisted for a certain period in the year. For several days the inhabitants of the Thal and the Kachhi ilákás were prevented from cooking their meal conveniently until a large number of them was killed and the rest got wings and took to flight.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

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With these exceptions, the district escaped the ordinary calamities of season, but it did not altogether enjoy immunity from the invasion of locusts, which overwhelmed the north-western portion of the Province. Small flying swarms of these insects were observed in different parts of the district during the rains of 1890, but as such visitations are not uncommon, their appearance caused no alarm. During the spring of 1891, however, the district was attacked by large swarms of the insect at the breeding stage of its existence which is indicated by the size and vivid green colour.

The sandy tracts along the chos in Shakargarh and throughout the Maira and along the Dhaia in Gurdáspur and Batála offered an excellent field for ovipositing operations, and from March to May enormous quantities of eggs were laid.

The District Board was not inactive, and rewards of 2 annas for each *tind* or well-pot of eggs brought in were offered, and money was sent to all the police stations for distribution to men bringing in the eggs. * * * *

At the same time much cannot be done in this way as the people are apathetic and the eggs are generally deposited in waste, out-of-the-way tracts, so that it is not easy to find out where they actually are. If this can be ascertained, the best plan appears to be to plough up the soil and expose the eggs to the sun which soon destroys their vitality.

In 21 days from the date of ovipositing the young locusts emerge. The hatching in this district mainly occurred towards the middle and end of April. The insect then assumes the form of a small black grass-hopper about half an inch long. In this stage it can only crawl or hop feebly, and is readily destroyed in trenches as shallow as 6 inches deep by 6 inches wide. The mornings in April are usually chilly and until the sun comes out the locusts crowd together on low shrubs or patches of grass, apparently for warmth, and are slow to move. This stage lasts for about 14 days, and this is the opportunity which should be seized if an organised attack is to be made on them with any prospect of success. I was out in camp all April and May and personally superintended grand battles in various localities throughout the district and enormous quantities were killed. We were a little late in beginning the onslaught, as the rabi crop was being cut and harvested during the last half of April and first half of May, and it was difficult to induce the people to leave their crop at the mercy of the elements and join in killing an insect which at that time could not injure the rabi harvest and would probably leave before the kharíf crops were sufficiently well up to afford a suitable pabulum. All through May and June, however, the operations were continued while the insects were passing through their second and third stages, in which they present the appearance of a yellow grass-hopper with reddish markings, and a yellowish green locust with a sprouting wing case. Various measures were tried and those that met with most success were a shallow trench for the first stage or burning the grass and bushes in which the small insects were clustered together. Burning and a deeper trench about 18" deep by 12" wide worked well against the locusts in the second stage of development, and deeper and wider trenches supplemented by screens formed out of ordinary *lohis* or *chádirs*, or better still deep circular pits were effective against the large locusts just before they could fly. Early in June the colour of the insects changed into a brownish salmon pink and the wings were developed, and soon after this they began to leave the district and no great damage was caused by them. No destructive measures are effective against the winged insects and the only thing to be done is to keep them perpetually on the move and so drive them from the crops into the trees. They are eclective in their tastes, and prefer the kikar and siris to other trees. The pípal, jáman, bohr and mango they do not affect much.

It will be seen that the visitation occurred at a very fortunate time, as, when the insects hatched out, the wheat and barley and other rabi crops were too ripe for the young locusts to touch, and up to the time when they took wing, there were no kharíf crops on the ground, except cane and cotton. The latter they ate voraciously and so caused some damage, but the cane did not suit them much, and, even if the first shoot was eaten off, the stock threw up another shoot to replace it. Some damage was caused to the melons, but on the whole the district was lucky and very little real damage was caused during the past year, notwithstanding the enormous swarms which were hatched out in it.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.)

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Locusts invaded the district in swarms from the Gujránwála and Jummoo borders. They had laid some eggs in this district also, but prompt measures were taken for their destruction, and where young locusts were hatched in a few places, they were promptly destroyed. The great struggle was against the locusts which invaded us from outside. They were met with great energy by the zaildárs, and as we were fortunate in having a thickly populated district it was possible to organise large gangs of villagers with which to attack the locusts.

Imám Ali Khan, the Tahsíldár of Daska, especially deserves credit for the energy which he displayed in meeting the swarms which came from the Gujránwála border. Fasih-ud-din, Tahsíldár of Zafarwál, also did very well.

It was in these two tahsíls that the invasion was strongest; though a good many locusts came into the north of the Siálkot tahsíl also and were there attacked in like manner. I heard of eggs being laid in millions in Jummoo territory close to our borders, and entreated the Jummoo officials to do something for their destruction, but very little was done. Some of the State officials considered it a sin to take the lives of poor locusts, and I am told that in some places where the locusts were hatched, all that was done was to offer oblations and to pray the animals to leave their coasts without doing damage.

Fortunately the invasion came on us at a time when there was not very much for the locusts to eat; the rabi crops were ripening and were too far advanced for the digestion of the enemy; the young cotton and sugarcane was eaten, but in many places it sprouted again. Fruit trees and road-side trees suffered very much.

The attack against the locusts was organised village by village, and it was especially given out that it was every one's duty to do his best. Only Rs. 63-15-3 was spent altogether in necessary expenses; but a good many sanads were given to those who had been most active in organising the attack. The south of the district did not suffer at all.

Remarks by S. S. Thorburn, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

Major Montgomery's arrangements for meeting the invasions of locusts were excellent and very successful No great harm appears to have been done by the insects. Where the population is close it is always fairly easy to kill down locusts.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE.)

Owing to the abnormal monsoon rains the autumn months were especially unhealthy, and the agricultural population all over the district was prostrated by a severe and prolonged epidemic of malarial fever which carried off great numbers (for three months the death-rate varied from 250 to 350 per 1,000), and seriously impeded all agricultural operations. In some places the kharíf was left to rot on the ground, exposed to the depredations of birds and animals. The failure of the Chenáb Canal in the Háfizabad tahsíl in September owing to the silting up of the supply channel also caused a widespread failure of canal-irrigated crops, especially rice, and out of 25,000 acres sown over, 5,500 acres withered up. The rabi was damaged in low-lying and alluvial villages by rust and floods, and in about 20 villages of the Háfizabad and Gujránwála tahsíls damage was done by hail in March, but owing to the general success of the crop, it was found necessary to remit only Rs. 118 in two villages.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE.)

* * * * * * *

In the month of December this district was visited by a swarm of locusts which damaged the rising rabi crops. Steps were taken for their destructions and for frightening them away. Some money was given by the District Board, and subscriptions were collected from some wealthy zamíndárs. These measures were not sufficient to destroy them totally, and in February and March they laid their eggs which were destroyed by ploughing and digging up the land. In the month of March another swarm of young locusts passed over Talagang tahsíl and some villages of Chakwál, and did an irreparable

injury to the rabi crops. In Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan tahsíls and in the eastern part of Chakwál, the rabi crops had matured before the visitation of locusts in March.

As stated before the damage done to the crops would have been much greater, but for the abundant rains of winter. The swarm that came in December did not do much appreciable injury as the subsequent rains revived the crops. The wheat sprung up three and four times, but again and again was it destroyed by locusts. The *záid* rabi harvest was also almost a total failure in Chakwál and Talagáng tahsíls. The water of the wells was rendered unwholesome by locusts falling into them. But as steps were taken in time to clear up the wells, there was no epidemic.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(C. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE.)

Swarms of flying locusts appeared towards the end of November, and destroyed the crops in Pindigheb and parts of Fatehjang and Attock. Owing to the plentiful rain the plants sprouted again and again, but all to no purpose; for as quick as the green appeared it was eaten down. In Pindigheb the people had not had a good harvest for some years, and owing to the plentiful rainfall great hopes were entertained, in fact, but for the locusts, the crop would have been a splendid one, and all balances would have been paid off. * * * * * * * *

A large number of locusts' eggs were destroyed; but, nevertheless, myriads of young ones were hatched out and appeared, spreading destruction wherever they went. The destruction of eggs in this district is a most difficult matter; the country is sparsely populated, and in the large hilly tract known as the Kála Chitta forest, it is almost impossible.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE.)

In November 1890 locusts from Ráwalpindi and Amb territory visited the district and injured the oilseed crop which would otherwise have turned out above the average. The staple rabi cereals were fortunately nearly ripe before the locust plague was at its height, wheat and barley escaped, but the extra rabi vegetables, tobacco and fruit trees suffered severely. No pains were spared to meet what threatened to be a serious calamity. A staff of chaprásís paid from local funds were taken on to superintend the collection of villagers and the systematic destruction of locusts. Various methods were tried in some parts where they were known to have laid eggs, the ground was dug or scratched up and the eggs destroyed. Against living locusts operations were conducted mostly in the morning and evening when they were numbed with cold and unable or slow to fly or move. In this state they were driven into trenches and buried, or collected in bushes and burnt. The tahsíl reports purport to show that 28,177 maunds of locusts were thus destroyed; although the exactness of the figures suggests grave doubt of their accuracy, it is certain hundreds of thousands were killed. At the same time experience suggests that active measures can only usefully be taken when eggs are being laid, or against the young insect in its crawling stage.

In the higher hills the cold killed mature locusts wholesale, and they were found dead on the snow.

In the Boi iláka it was reported that insects which fed on a green shrub called *hardi buti* died, but the fact is not sufficiently authenticated to incline me to think that their instinct misled them.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH.)

* * * * * *

About the middle of April the plains of the Kohát tahsíl became alive with young locusts which marched down from egg-beds which principally lay beyond the border in the lower part of the hills. Great efforts were made to drive these insects into trenches, and enormous numbers were destroyed, but the insects were too numerous for a thinly populated district to cope with, and they began to appear from all sides. As they got bigger and developed into the stage antecedent to flying, vast armies marched directly upon the well-wooded station of Kohát. They invaded every quarter of it, and in about ten days there were no leaves left anywhere. The station had all the appearance of winter. The gardens were stripped clean. The trees were so damaged that their stems and boughs were skinned, and many of the trees in the gardens, &c., have dried up entirely.

The only tree which the hoppers disliked was the "bakain"; and of flowers the "larkspur" alone escaped.

Systematic arrangements were made for the destruction of young locusts.

Almost all the revenue establishment of the district including Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs and Extra Assistant Commissioners were detailed to superintend them, and money was given to them for distribution as rewards. It was notified that rewards would be paid at ½ anna a sér for the insects. Thus many hundreds of maunds of locusts were brought for weighment and interment. The total amount paid in reward is Rs. 6,170, *i.e.*—

District	Fund	...	...	...	...	Rs.	5,450
Municipal	„	...	...	...	...	„	720

At rates varying from one rupee to seven annas per maund. The destruction when they were present amounted to as much as 600 maunds in the station alone in one day.

By the end of May, the young locusts reached maturity in the Kohát tahsíl and took flight.

Boys of the Kohát High School were also turned out for several days and were kept at work under the supervision of their teachers.

The officer commanding the station was also requested to give what troops there were for aid and his men destroyed a fair amount, but there were few men available owing to the Miránzai Expedition. Locusts also appeared in the Hangu tahsíl and Bárak Tappa, and similar arrangements were made for their destruction.

Remarks by R. Udney, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division.

In Pesháwar and Hazára no rewards were offered for bringing in locusts. In Hazára very little was spent at all, and in Pesháwar, although the expenditure was large, it was incurred on hired labourers working under the supervision of Government officials. Like the Deputy Commissioners of Pesháwar and Hazára, I was not in favor of buying locusts by weight, and I urged upon the Deputy Commissioner Kohát the advisability of pursuing the same methods of destruction as in the other two districts by driving the crawling insects into trenches and burning them in the early morning when clustered on bushes and numbed by the cold.

But Captain Parsons reported that he was unable to procure sufficient means of supervising work of this kind, and as I did not wish to tie his hands by prohibiting the only method of destruction he considered available, the system of buying up the insects by weight was the one generally adopted in Kohát.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire.)

* * * * * *

Swarms of locusts were seen from time to time in the district during the cold weather of 1890-91, but they did not settle in the district and no damage was done either to the kharíf or to the rabi crops. In March and April eggs were laid in the Sanghar Pachádh, and in the low hills all down the western borders of the district. The eggs laid in the Sanghar Pachádh were destroyed, but no report was received of eggs having been laid across the border. These were hatched, and at once steadily made their way across the district towards the river. Most of them were killed in various ways before they reached the river, but it was difficult to get the zamíndárs to leave their harvesting operations for the purpose of killing locusts, and some damage was done to the extra rabi crops by the locusts which escaped.

H. R.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH, Man.)

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Although the production of grain in the district would, I believe, be always sufficient to stop famine, yet the danger lies from the facilities of exportation afforded by the river navigation and the railways. In case of a famine in other parts of India grain is exported and the prices rise. As long as only the surplus grain produce is exported such export enriches the district. But when it comes to the export of the very necessary food supply of the population of the district it is productive of famine.

There was great anxiety caused in the first part of this summer by the enormous quantities of grain exported and the anxiety was so great that in the neighbouring Bahawalpur State the export of grain out of the State territory was forbidden, but luckily the great calamity that at one time seemed to be impending was averted with the fair prospect of kharif grain crops (bájra, jowár and rice), and the laxity in the foreign demand for grain the prices which were rising became stationary.

There has been no drought this year, but the only portion of the district, the Thal that was suffering from drought, has not improved. It remains as bad as ever. The timely rain would have improved its state had not another calamity affected it. What good the rains did here was more than undone by the ravages of locusts.

* The floods of the Indus were very low and this affected the cultivation injuriously. There was falling off in the area under crops. There were no destructive floods, but the district suffered from the want of sufficiently high floods and the consequent partial failure of some canals.

There were hailstorms in the end of April in Mauza Bhindi Kurai, Bet Lundi, Kot Ratta and China Malana in Alipur tahsil, damaging very seriously the rabi crops still on the ground. As these villages were under fluctuating assessment the damaged area was allowed as "kharába." The total damaged area was 467 acres in the four villages.

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Luckily the locusts were just a little too late for the rabi which was then being harvested.

Directly the young locusts appeared water was led into the canals and irrigation was encouraged. A great number of young locusts were driven away into the canals and when half drowned swallowed by birds, &c.

Rewards were paid to the people at the rate of one anna per sér of dead young insects; about five hundred maunds were thus destroyed, but afterwards chhers were called in and wingless locusts were destroyed by driving them into ditches and burying or burning them, by driving them on to open ground with dry grass spread on it and setting fire to the grass, thus burning the locusts also, and by drowning them after driving them into the canals and putting "surkana" on the top. They were mostly destroyed by burning. By these means about another five hundred maunds were killed. About 1,000 maunds have been drowned in the canals and the flooded fields. Thus in all about 2,000 maunds of locusts were destroyed, and Rs. 1,093 paid for their destruction from the district and málba funds. One sér of dead locusts was found to contain 665 insects.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CULTIVATION.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire.)

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Statement XII.—The figures in this statement show that the amount of land cultivated by tenants-at-will is increasing, and that cash rents are not rapidly taking the place of rents in kind. Tenants-at-will hold 211,184 acres as against 195,654 acres last year. Cash rents are paid on 228,643 acres as against 229,927 acres, kind rents are paid on 135,632 acres only. I should have thought that cash rents were rapidly increasing.

In rent cases I seem to have to deal far often with a fixed rate of "chakota" per kanál than with rents in kind. The people prefer cash rents as a rule, and no wonder in a district so litigious as Hoshiárpur. The uncertainty of "batai" affords an opportunity for litigation that cannot be resisted.

Remarks by G. Smyth, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

There has been an increase of 15,530 acres in the area cultivated by tenants-at-will.

It would be interesting to know how far these new tenants-at-will are old proprietors holding under new agriculturists to whom the lands have been transferred by sale or mortgage. The area so transferred during the year to money-lenders appears to have been less than 3,000 acres.

* Introduction of fluctuating assessment in Thal is under consideration.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

Remarks by S. S. Thorburn, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

The increase in the area cultivated during 1890-91 was 15,960 acres, equal to two per cent., in excess of that of the previous year, which excess occurred almost entirely in the Háfizabad tahsíl. It may be regarded therefore as a progressive increase, and not a casual one, due to the favourable rainfall of the year. The Chenáb Canal of course accounts for this. In the Wazírabad tahsíl there was a slight shrinkage in cultivated area which, considering the favourable circumstances of the year, is difficult to understand, especially as the current fallows show a diminution of 4,800 acres. The future of the Gujránwála district lies in the Háfizabad tahsíl, since the other two are already cultivated almost, if not quite, up to their full limit, and the utmost that can be looked for in them is a small fluctuation in area corresponding to the state of the season.

CROPS AND PRODUCE.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, Esquire.)

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The toria crop too (sown principally on the kharába of maize), was in good condition.

The great advantage of toria is this. It matures in six or seven weeks. It produces some five maunds to the bigah = 25 to the acre. Its produce brings in Rs. 4 a maund, or about Rs. 100 an acre. After copious rains it does well sown along with gram. It is cut while the gram is low. Its stalks manure the ground when sown alone. It can in strong soil be followed by barley and in most soils by sugarcane. It makes up for failures in the kharíf crop. It might be used much more than it is. Every effort is now being made to induce zamíndárs to sow it in October 1891.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, Esquire.)

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The area under rabi this year was much the largest ever recorded, being 28 per cent. above the average of the past three years, and 42,000 acres above the bumper crop of 1889. There was not much increase in the irrigated area, and the sailáb area was probably less than usual as the river floods were not high. The canals, however, flowed well, and the nahri area was much as before. It is the unirrigated crop which showed such a large increase, being 60 per cent. above the average of the past two years. This is due to the very exceptional rainfall of November and December which made it possible to sow large areas of unirrigated land, especially in the Bhera Bár and in the Khusháb Mohár and Thal, where anything like this rabi harvest was never known before. The unusually favourable rains of the cold weather ripened the crop almost everywhere, and the area failed was less than usual.

CATTLE.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. RENNICK.)

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The zamíndárs of the district have of late begun to realize the advantages of horse-breeding and freely make use of the Government stallions. Some 15 fine 2 years' old colts were shown to the inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Horse-breeding Operations, last September. I have succeeded in getting all the ála lambardárs who do not keep horses to keep ponies for mule breeding, a large number of which have been served by the stallions at Rohtak and Gohána. I have applied to have two more stallions sent to this district to stand at Jhajjar and Sámpla. Some of the ála lambardárs of the Jat class had caste prejudices against mule breeding at first; it does not prevent them now taking it up keenly as animals for transport service fetch a large price.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Remarks by R. Clarke, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.

Three Arab stallions were purchased by the District Board to serve unbranded mares, and improve the breed generally. Two donkey stallions were directed to be purchased, but had not been procured before the close of the year. They will, however, be at work this cold season.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

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I noticed in last year's report that special attention was being paid to horse and pony breeding. During the year under report 13 Arab stallions have been purchased from Bombay for covering mares too small to brand. A large number of mares have been purchased by lambardárs and others, and a Horse Show held in the district for the first time in April last was a complete success; over three thousand animals were brought to it.

The Commissioner of the Division and the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, both attended the fair, and were, I believe, struck with the number and quality of the exhibits at the first fair instituted in the district. The number of horses and ponies is shown in the returns as 7,525, giving an increase of 1,400 over the figures of the past year.

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During the year under report a Veterinary Hospital was opened by the District Board at Umballa.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, ESQUIRE.)

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The Hissár bulls are much liked and appreciated by the zamíndárs. There are 30 in the district.

JHANG DISTRICT.

Remarks by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division.

The Horse Show held in this district in March used to be one of considerable renown. The district is eminently one suited for horse and mule breeding. Apparently the subject has not received much attention this year. Mules are always required by the Commissariat Department for transport and fetch good prices.

The Deputy Commissioner will be addressed on this subject.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT F. P. YOUNG.)

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There are about 20 Hissár bulls in the district, and their stock is said to be of good stamp and the bulls are liked by the people, the favored breed being the Nagori. The biennial cattle fairs continue satisfactorily. An average of 75,000 head of cattle are brought to each fair, and a large amount of business is transacted. At these fairs may be seen cattle of every kind and breed, and from all parts of the Province.

The *Málwa* always show up well. The buffalo is the staple of this district, and large number of these are brought to the fair. An improvement in the breed is also apparently due no doubt to the greater encouragement given in late years by a large number of prizes at the fairs.

The result of the two last fairs were—

	For sale.	Sold.	Price.
Diwáli, 1890 ...	... 49,954	37,850	Rs. 6,33,696
Bisákhi, 1891 ...	... 71,649	60,914	„ 10,86,379

His recommendation to increase the number of Hissár bulls is one I cannot concur in so long as these animals are left to roam about and cover the most inferior cows as at present. A better plan would be, I think, to stall those bulls we possess and charge a fee for their services.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

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The Hissár bulls, which have been distributed to the zaildárs for some years past, have done wonderfully well and effected a remarkable improvement in the breed of cattle all round the places where they have been standing. This is fully admitted by the people themselves, and the District Board should certainly maintain the present establishment of 28 bulls even if they cannot see their way to increase this number.

Remarks by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

The Horse Show held in October at Dínanagar in connection with the cattle show after the close of year, shows that more attention is now being given to horse breeding. Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, attended the show and was much pleased with what he saw. His presence has given an impetus to horse breeding, and the District Board has now taken up the subject. A considerable number of ponies will be offered at the next show by the Board, and it has been decided to buy two or three Arab stallions for the district.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.)

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The Hissár bulls are much valued, and every year the district indents for more and more. There are now forty-six Hissár bulls in the district, and six more are to come this year. One of the Veterinary Assistants is always sent to Hissár to select the bulls so as to suit the requirements of the district. Requests are constantly made to me to send a bull to a particular tract of country. Cattle breeding, on which the whole agriculture of an agricultural district depends, is naturally more thought of than horse breeding.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

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The services of Hissár bulls are much appreciated and four new bulls were received from Hissár during the year. There are now nine Hissár bulls in the district.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE.)

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Cattle breeding by Hissár bulls is not appreciated in the district, and as previous trials have been unsuccessful the people do not resort to the Hissár bulls. Breeding from district bulls and those imported from Rojhan in the Dera Gházi Khan district is considered to be successful throughout.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE.)

The condition of the cattle was generally good. A large number of camels died from a kind of diarrhœa in all the tahsíls of the district. This disease is said, and I think with truth, to have resulted from the camels eating shrubs which had been attacked by locusts. The Daman cattle were in good condition as the fodder there was plenty. * *

A Veterinary Assistant has, moreover, been entertained by the Committee during the year under report and his services are much appreciated by the people.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH.)

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The appearance of locusts destroyed much of the fodder. All the grass was nearly eaten up as well as the leaves of jál or pilú, phog, jand, sirish and other trees. They did not touch the tálih (shisham) leaves, but they did not leave any leaves on pípal trees.

* The half-eaten grass blades and tree leaves proved very injurious to cattle which ate them. In the Thal they lost great many camels from effects of feeding on pilú leaves half-eaten by locusts. They got a sort of catarrh or throat disease and began losing condition till great number of them died. Horses, ponies and mules were also known to suffer as well as cows.

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The Hissár bulls have not been a success as the cows in the district are not suitable. In my opinion a Hissár bull is not suitable for the work in the district. * * *

The Sindh bulls that I have seen imported into the district are middle sized, heavy looking, well-made animals, and seem to possess great deal of power.

At present we have only one horse stallion, an Arab, belonging to the Horse-breeding Department, and as the Horse Show in the district has been abolished, horse breeding has suffered a great deal. It was thought that the breeders of this district would take their stock to Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan Shows, but few would take the trouble to go all this way and out of their own district.

The young mares in the district not being branded for the last three years, it is natural that breeding from Government stallions should suffer. * * *

But the pony breeding continues, and instead of better bred Government stallions being utilized, people have fallen back to the old custom of getting their mares covered by the horses that Miráshís from Dera Gházi Khan bring about the harvest time. Some of these Biluchi ponies may be good, but the majority are very poor animals. I saw some very bad horses going about the country as stallions.

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The Government horses are only available for horse breeding, but pony breeding is scarcely less important to the zamíndárs. In fact good ponies are far more profitable to the breeders. In order to improve the breed of country ponies and horses the District Board have bought two Arab horses from Government Horse-breeding Department.

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The mule breeding is fairly popular. I have met with in the course of my tour some very good young mules.

PRICES.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE.)

The prices of nearly all the articles shown in Statement IX were higher on the 15th June 1891 than on the 31st May 1890. This is the more remarkable, as prices have risen (roughly speaking) 50 per cent. since the 15th June 1891 ; most of the profit goes to the banyás, who buy at harvest time when grain is comparatively cheap, and export large quantities to Sukkar and Karáchi when prices have risen, and the higher the rise in prices the more eager the banyás are to take advantage of it and sell to the exporters. The zamíndár seldom gets much benefit from the rise, for his whole crop is frequently taken by the banya at harvest time at the rates then prevailing, and he afterwards has to buy back grain to feed himself and his family at the dearer rates.

Remarks by R. I. Bruce, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.

I think the wealthy and better classes of zamíndárs make large profits.

* *Remarks by the Commissioner.*—This was not only in Muzaffargarh but in other districts too, and the Powindahs lost number of their camels from the same cause.

PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

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The number of patwáris who have passed the Middle Examination has increased from 25 to 47.

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The appointment to a patwárship has undoubtedly great attractions for young men who have attained a certain standard of education, no doubt, partly because of the possibilities thereby opened up to them, but far more because of its immediate advantages, often of a more than illegitimate character; and herein it appears to me lies a great possibility of danger in our present reformed revenue system. It is not too much to say that the new system of annual revenue records, with the perpetually rejuvenescent presumption of truth attached to them, has given the patwáris immense power in the village in which he lives or is supposed to live. He holds in his hand the means of storing up endless disputes and quarrels, and making them the means of extorting money, and in any case his position gives him an influence in the village which is often used, to put it mildly, not in the best possible way.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(J. A. GRANT, ESQUIRE.)

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The arrangement by which old patwáris may now be given retiring gratuities works excellently, and the money is well spent. It enables the Collector to get rid, without trouble, of a decrepit patwárí, and obviates the hardship which would follow dismissal without something wherewith to make a new start.

I still find some difficulty in getting the best patwáris to take up the work of kánúngo on the settlement staff, but this is because future employment when operations have been completed is not certain. They would be willing enough to take a place on the sanctioned district staff. I intend to propose an increase in the pay of patwáris in this district shortly, as the existing rates are far too low; but when it is put on a par with other districts there will be no difficulty in obtaining a good class of men as recruits. Men who have passed the Middle School Examination are already easily procured. The class which is used to furnish men to the patwáris' staff, village "kázis" and the like do not come forward so much as before.

The patwárkhánás of the district are still in a bad state of repair, where they exist at all, for the reasons given in former reports.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.)

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I am still of opinion that men promoted from the rank of patwári make the best kánúngos, provided they have some force of character and are posted as kánúngos to a new tahsíl. If it were possible to strictly supervise the kánúngo Entrance-passed candidates during their two years of training I think they would be the better men. But few Tahsíldárs or Deputy Superintendents have yet realized the importance of the training of these men, and prefer to use them for all kinds of odd work, to giving them a systematic practical education. The young men themselves imagine, as a rule, that once they have passed the Entrance Examination and have been accepted as probationers there is nothing more to learn. I have found also that they tacitly resent being put to patwári's work.

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I fear that until the pay of this class of men—patwáris—is substantially increased, and until the subordinate civil courts especially cease to attach such exaggerated importance to their evidence, there must always be a considerable amount of fraud and corruption among them. At present the only practicable remedy is dismissal. Transferring or suspending patwáris only dislocates work and reduces its standard; fining or reducing them is at once made up by fresh impositions on the zamíndárs.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES.)

There is nothing special to note about the patwári staff, though with increased supervision and smaller circles work has been better both in quality and quantity. There is no lack of candidates, though the examination by itself does not fit a candidate to take charge of a circle. It takes a new man a year before, as a rule, he can perform his duties correctly. Thirty-four patwáris were dismissed, retired or died during the year; there are many more who are really too old to do the work, but who are allowed to stay on owing to the difficulty in getting rid of a patwári, even when he is granted a gratuity. The work of patwáris has been much delayed this year, first owing to the very general sickness in the autumn of 1890, and then to census operations. The patwári rules are carefully followed. * * * * *

Patwáris who have been appointed to kánúngoships cannot be relied upon as much as men specially trained for the post, they usually lack energy and do not attend sufficiently to details.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE).

There is now no lack of qualified men, and some of the picked patwáris have made excellent kánúngos, and I find their work, as a rule, much more satisfactory than that of the Entrance-passed kánúngos, who lack the mastery of detail and the intimate knowledge of the revenue papers which only long experience as a patwárí can give.

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I have endeavoured also to break down the monopoly which restricts the office of patwári and kánúngo to Khatris, Ulmás and other landless classes; and in the Wazírábad tahsíl, where education has made some progress among the zamíndárs, I have within the last year been able to appoint six patwáris from among them. This has encouraged many others to come forward. The patwáris and kánúngo staff is now well in hand, and with the increased supervision now exercised—during the year four extra Deputy Superintendents were sanctioned—more satisfactory results are being obtained There are still a good many old and worthless patwáris whose sole aim is to tide over the period of settlement, doing as little work as they can, hoping to relapse into their former torpor when the settlement is over.

I do not wish to leave a legacy of inefficient men to the district, incapable of carrying on the work, especially when the supervision now exercised is slackened or removed.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

The extent to which field numbers are being consolidated during the present remeasurements is shown by the following figures:—

YEAR.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
1887-88	623,311	122,915
1888-89	605,453	124,444
1889-90	567,927	114,373
1890-91	559,093	132,827

The number of fields is thus steadily decreasing. At first the principle of consolidating field numbers was carried too far in some circles, but now it is generally carried out in such a way as to make future record work as easy as possible. The number of

khatauni holdings shows a tendency to increase owing to subdivision of interests in the land and to spread of cultivation.

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Only one patwári has not as yet passed the examination. Three new patwáris have been appointed during the year, of whom one is an Entrance-passed man, son of a kánúngo, and another is a peasant's son. An examination of patwári candidates was held in March, at which 42 of 61 candidates passed, most of them being men who have done measurement work here and are now fully qualified to be appointed as patwáris or as patwáris' assistants in other settlements.

Both patwáris and kánúngos are now well acquainted with their duties under the rules, and on the whole they have worked very well during the year.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. R. H. MERK, Esquire.)

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There are 312 patwáris sanctioned for this district, but only 311 were working during the year under report. There were 125 patwáris who had not passed the examination in the year under report against 138 in the preceding year. These men perform their duties, on the whole, satisfactorily and their work is under proper supervision. No unpassed patwári was instructed at head-quarters. Sixty-two candidates were instructed at the Patwáris' School. Of these 58 appeared at the examination and 41 passed.

Remarks by R. Udny, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.

Many of the patwáris in the district are of the old school, but the number of unpassed men is gradually decreasing, and the Patwáris' School is doing good work in educating new aspirants.

RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(J. A. Grant, Esquire.)

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My experience leads me to believe that unless the patwáris' staff be largely supplemented by temporary hands, it is impossible to efficiently map a highly cultivated district, with fields averaging three-fourths of an acre, in less than three years on the square system. In former times measurement was done much quicker, as the cultivation by tenants-at-will and the records of their rents was generally ignored. The existing rules require the record of such tenancies, the rents paid and rate of rent, full details as to each mortgage by owners with possession and similar minutiæ, which rarely appear in the records of settlements of 25 years ago. It was easy enough then to push through measurements when maps were only roughly drawn to scale, mortgages, rents and temporary tenancies were disregarded in the way, they were in the old record of this district, where whole villages appear as khudkásht, and exact correspondence between khasra and khewat was not insisted on.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, Esquire.)

During the year a revision of the records of the district generally was gazetted, and standing records are now prepared for each village, as the measurements are completed. The preparation of the standing record entails little additional labour, and enables several important omissions in the old records, *e.g.*, the wájib-ul-arz, to be supplied, and erroneous or insufficient entries in the old records regarding tenancy rights, rights of Government to quarries, &c., to be supplemented or made good. The chief advantage of the revision will be to collect the illegble entries of the old record into a clear and compendious form.

During the year survey work has been pushed on rapidly.

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Speaking generally, the survey of the district, which was begun in the spring of 1890 will have been finished within two years, and as the area of the district is nearly 3,000 square miles, of which at least three-fourths is being remeasured on the square system, I think the progress is satisfactory.

ANNUAL RECORDS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire.)

The records of this district are, I believe, well prepared, and the provisions of the rulesare strictly adhered to.

The inspection reports of the Director are the best test of their character. The work in Una is less satisfactory than in the other tahsíls, and the late Tahsíldár is responsible.

The Revenue Assistant Ghulám Ahmad Khan has lately thoroughly overhauled the work, and I hope it will soon be up to date. A large number of old mutation cases were found to have remained unattested. The time spent on tour by Tahsíldárs is very satisfactory, and the District Kánúngo was out for no less than 224 days. Detailed jamabandís have been prepared in one-quarter of the villages.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, Esquire.)

The great increase in the number of mutations is chiefly due to the rapid progress made with measurements, during which not only are a lot of old transactions brought to light but a number of new cases, such as exchanges of small plots of land inclusive of small patches from the shámilát in proprietory holdings. Errors in the annual papers must be entered up by the patwári of his own motion to facilitate measurements and to bring the new record into accordance with the facts of actual possession. It is far better that all difficulties of this nature, especially variation between possession and ownership as recorded in the papers. should be brought to light, made known to the parties and disposed of before the new record is prepared, even if this procedure entails some additional labour on the settlement establishment than that such discrepancies should be glossed over or hushed up, and the old erroneous entries be perpetuated in the new record.

It has been found possible in nearly all cases to get the parties to agree to an exchange of land or alteration of the entries without reference to civil litigation, and the amount of extra litigation brought about by settlement operations has been hitherto, I understand, surprisingly little. The number of mutations, pending at the end of the year, 2,266, is greater than the number last year, 1,772, but is much less than the number at the end of last quarter, *viz.*, 3,581. Of the pending file, 446 mutations are pending over six months. I think there has been considerable improvement in the quality of the mutations work, though now and then some very startling orders come to light, especially in connection with the entries regarding absentees. This vexed question, which is of much importance in this district, has however been disposed of in one way by the orders issued by the Financial Commissioner within the year.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire).

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All the three classes of transfer shown above have thus decreased in amount actually and not apparently only. The decrease in redemptions is certainly due to the inferior quality of the agricultural results of the year, and I am surprised that their number was not even less than it is. The statistics for sales and mortgages for the year under report are not vitiated by the inclusion of alienations in which large areas were transferred in single transactions, in fact, the amount of alienation has decreased, both as measured by the area transferred as well as by number of transactions brought to record, and looking to the importance which mutation occupies in the mind of the classes, who are parties to such transactions, I think it may safely be assumed that very neary all transactions are brought to record. The cause of the decrease in mortgages and specially in sales is due, I think, in a considerable measure, to enhanced assessment. In so far as the revenue

demand has been brought nearer to the half net assets standard, the profits of the money-lender who invest his money in land are diminished, and he will look for other more lucrative investments. The succession of bad seasons which the district has experienced has, I think, made the banya shy of taking land on mortgage, especially was thus the case in the latter part of the year.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

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The number of mortgages, the area mortgaged and the amount for which the land has been mortgaged during the year under report are much less than they were in the two previous years. The same is the case with sales. As to redemptions the figures do not at first sight seem to be as satisfactory as those relating to mortgages and sales, but a large number of redemptions are nominal. They merely take place to prepare for a mortgage for a still larger sum. It is also to be noted that last year one individual transaction in which the Sardár of Buria was concerned affected the figures materially. Land alleged to have been mortgaged for Rs. 1,75,000 was redeemed and remortgaged for a like sum. I think that there is no doubt that the zamíndárs are becoming more frugal (particularly in marriage expenditure), and are less willing to part with their lands than they were. Some of them have paid off a considerable part of their debts.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

Remarks by S. S. Thorburn, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

It is an unsatisfactory feature to find that mortgages have increased notwithstanding the prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year. Fifty-five per cent. of the cases and 59 per cent. of the total with 60 per cent. of the cultivated area were mortgages in favour of new agriculturists. In sales likewise 28 per cent. were in favour of new agriculturists involving 36 per cent. of total and 37 per cent. of cultivated area. The redemptions though greater in number and embracing a larger area of land than last year are insignificant compared with the other transactions, being about equal to a fourth of the combined sales and mortgages. As the latter are cumulative, it is easy to see that at the present rate of progress the zamíndárs stand in danger, sooner or later, of being deprived of their lands altogether.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE.)

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These figures show that the number of transactions and the area affected by mortgages during the year is almost double that of the preceding year and about equal to the average of the three preceding years. Roughly speaking, the same may be said of redemptions, but the number of sale transactions during the year is not only double the figures for the previous year, but double the average of late years, and the area and amount of land affected as well as the purchase money shows a very great increase. My forecast last year that the figures of 1889-90 which were unusually low represented the normal level of such mutations has not been fulfilled, for in spite of a year of more than average agricultural prosperity, the figures have doubled all round. Nor can it be said that the present figures include many old transactions for most of these had already been brought to book in 1888-89 and 1889-90. The statistics of the last four years as given above show that in that period, after allowing for redemption, 5 per cent. of the cultivated area paying over 6 per cent. of the land revenue has been mortgaged, while 4 per cent. of the cultivated area paying 3 per cent. of the revenue has been sold, in other words 9 per cent. of the cultivation has been alienated within four years, and about two-thirds of this have passed into the hands of non-agriculturists or money-lenders. The problem of agricultural indebtedness is clearly a serious one in this district. It has been discussed in some detail in the Assessment Report of the Gujránwála tahsíl submitted last spring, and need not be further referred to here.

Remarks by S. S. Thorburn, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

The increase in sales and mortgages is surprising, considering the favourable nature of the year as a whole. The same thing was noticeable in Gujrát. I fancy the explanation of part of the increase at any rate will be found in the epidemic sickness that

prevailed where many from bodily illness were starving in the middle of plenty, or were unable to avail themselves from want of strength of the advantages of excellent rains they had. I notice that of the mortgages 689 (= 47 per cent.) involving a total area of 6,560 (= 47 per cent. of entire area mortgaged) and a cultivated of 5,374 (= 46 per cent. of entire cultivated area mortgaged) were in favour of new agriculturists. Similarly, in regard to sales the cases in favour of new agriculturists were—

Cases	345		= 39 per cent.	out of	880	
Total area	3,353	acres	= 34	„	„	9,859	acres.
Cultivated area ...	2,887	„	= 39	„	„	7,476	„

It would seem, therefore, that there is much truth in what Mr. O'Dwyer remarks in regard to the gradual expropriation of the zamíndárs by money-lenders. The matter is serious, and has been dealt with in the Gujrát Tahsíl Assessment Report.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE.)

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There is a considerable decrease in the number of transfers to new agriculturists, but still there is reason to believe that transfer from the agricultural to the money-lending class is still going on especially in Mansehra.

The average zamíndár seems unable to understand accounts or to resist the temptation of securing temporary respite by giving a new bond till the debt reaches a limit beyond his power to pay off without parting with his land.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART II.

FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

The total demand for the year under report on account of fixed land revenue was Rs. 7,31,655 as against Rs. 5,63,968, the demand for the previous year. The increase was due almost entirely to revision of assessment. The whole of the demand was collected with the exception of Rs. 5,537; of this sum Rs. 4,078 have been remitted and are shown as a nominal balance in Return XVIII A, and Rs. 1,459 are under suspension.

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There can be no doubt that the care with which the enhanced revenue was collected in a year in which the main harvest of the year was very inferior, affords, as far as it goes, a justification for the large enhancement of revenue which has been taken.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

Collections on the whole were very satisfactory, and I do not think that any real difficulty was experienced in paying up the revenue except in the Khádir villages, several of which, I believe, are in poor circumstances. Daily statements were put before the Collector during the time the land revenue was being paid in, so that he might be in a position to pass orders in any cases that might require prompt attention.

Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*

There is no doubt of it, judging by the similar villages in Ballabgarh tahsíl of the Delhi district.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, ESQUIRE)

The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 7,98,171, and something over 98 per cent. of this, or Rs. 7,82,220, was collected by the 30th September. This is an improvement on the preceding year, the collections in which amounted to 96 per cent. of the demand.

A sum of Rs. 19,690 on account of balances of previous years was also realized during the year under report.

Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*

It is worth mentioning here that Rs. 9,329 were paid into the tahsíl through the Post Office by 61 money-orders. The system was introduced by order of Government during the year, and, considering the novelty of the system, it has had a fair amount of success. All the money-orders were paid into Ballabgarh, where Mehrouli and the hill villages are some distance from the tahsíl there being a post office at the place named.

The only other place from which I anticipated remittances through the Post Office was Najafgarh, but none were made.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

It was stated in last year's report that a new departure had been made in the method of the collections of land revenue as well as in the arrangements for its

payment into the treasury. The new procedure may be summed up in the following terms :—

(1). Lambardárs are not only not required to go to the houses of khewatdárs like beggars to ask for payment, they are forbidden to do so. For every village dates extending from three to seven days are fixed and notified 15 days beforehand. On these days the patwári and the lambardárs have to remain present at the chaupár and the khewatdárs are told to come there and make payments.

(2). As regards the payment of the revenue at the treasury, the wásil báki nawís merely checks the patwári's arz-irsál after payment has been made, so that he does not now come into contact with the lambardárs at all. This stops the practice of keeping lambardárs hanging about the tahsíl until they paid a douceur.

The new procedure so far as it affects the wásil báki nawís' attestation of the arz-irsál has been acted upon throughout the year under report.

A robkár was issued explaining the meaning of certain terms which the patwárís did not previously understand, but which are frequently used in the papers of the wásil báki nawís, as for example, titamma-mál (fluctuating revenue) makrúka land revenue and certain other technical words without the correct use of which an arz-irsál can never be correct. Steps have also been taken to ensure that the orders of the Financial Commissioner, in pursuance of which an item previously shown as fluctuating revenue should thenceforward be shown as fixed revenue, are conveyed to the patwárís, and that they duly enter striking off nominal balances. Printed arz-irsáls were issued to the patwárís. The working of the system has proved a great success. Very few mistakes have been committed by the patwárís, while the lambardárs have been saved from a great deal of worry and expense. I might note here that under the existing orders of the Financial Commissioner the patwárís have to write arz-irsál throughout the Province, so that steps taken to ensure the accuracy might have been irrespective of the new procedure affecting the position of the wásil báki nawís.

As regards the collection of land revenue, the new procedure could not be fully acted upon in the kharíf, the requirements of the census work interfering with the observance by patwárís of the dates fixed. In the rabi collections, however, we have adhered to the procedure with the result that the collections during the month of June were altogether unprecedented in this district. The following figures are significant :—

		Rs.
June	1886	76,060
„	1887	1,17,825
„	1888	1,38,556
„	1889	1,16,381
„	1890	1,47,027
„	1891	2,75,000

Not a single tahsíl peon was allowed to assist in the collections.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, Esquire.)

The total amount remitted during the year was Rs. 2,080, all on account of the demand of the current year. All these remissions were granted in Tahsíl Núh, in six villages for damages done by inundation, in pursuance of an agreement entered into at the time of settlement. All these villages being subject to frequent inundation it was then agreed that whenever owing to submersion the amount of land unfit for the cultivation of both harvests exceeded 10 per cent. of the whole area, a remission for the land thus submerged at rates then fixed should be granted. Sanction to this remission has only recently been received, and some of the revenue collected will have to be refunded.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(Colonel C. BEADON.)

Of Rs. 7,825, proposals for remission of Rs. 1,857 for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Tahsíl Chunián have been submitted for which orders are awaited.

The pauperised area of the Lahore district is that tract of land on the Rávi in Chunián and Sharakpur, and it is here that suspensions and remissions are repeatedly called for. In this region there has been great deterioration in fertility which has been often

alluded to in official correspondence and attributed to the operation of the Bári Doáb Canal which has prevented overflow and sailáb. If the people were not so poor or more energetic wells might easily remedy the absence of sailáb, for water still lies close below the surface of the ground.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, Esquire.)

The amount under suspension is now only Rs. 390 in two villages of the Khushab Thal. Some four years ago the Thal had suffered from a series of bad seasons, and suspensions amounting to about Rs. 6,000 were granted to a number of villages. At one time it was proposed to remit Rs. 4,178 of these balances, but the Financial Commissioner (Colonel Wace) thought it better to wait for good seasons. Accordingly, whenever rain fell and grass grew in any of these villages, a suitable proportion of the arrear was realized, and it is hoped that the last remains of these long outstanding balances will soon be realized without hardship to the people.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(C. BANBURY, Esquire.)

Rupees 60,219 have been remitted out of the demand owing to the ravages of locusts the details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Pindigheb	40,431
Attock	11,372
Fatehjang	8,059
Ráwalpindi	357

The total amount remitted is Rs. 67,003, but of this Rs. 6,784 does not come on the Government rent-roll being due to assignees.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURNE, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

As Pindigheb was just recovering after a series of bad seasons when the locust plague fell upon it, if any further relief be necessitated by calamity of season it cannot well take the form of suspensions—it will probably be in the form of remissions; that is, should fluctuating assessments not be introduced.

BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire.)

The improved working of the Collecting Agency is illustrated by the decrease in the income from talbána from Rs. 819 to Rs. 333, and in the number of writs of demand from 980 to 307, and of warrants of arrest and detention from 49 to 29.

FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE (GENERAL).

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(H. S. SMITH, Esquire.)

The decrease of Rs.2 7,838 under the head of assessment of canal-irrigated lands is very large. It was due to the canals ceasing to flow very early, and there not being sufficient water for the maturing of the kharíf crops.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, Esquire.)

* * * * * * *

It will be seen that the total demand of Rs. 2,98,830 has all been collected which is very satisfactory. The income from all sources under the fluctuating system was the largest on record since the settlement. The increase is chiefly due to good irrigation in the Daman and to the large extent of waste land of the riverain tract brought under cultivation.

* * * * * * *

The revenue under the sailába system has steadily increased since the settlement. The chief reason for the marked increase since 1887-88 is that, in consequence of the long continued drought in the Thal and Daman tracts, the people had left their homes and emigrated with their cattle to the Kachís, where they brought a large extent of waste under the plough. Some of the Daman people returned to their homes during 1889-90, in which year the tract was fairly irrigated, and the rest during the year under report which was an exceptional one for the tract. But the Thal agriculturists are still to be found in the riverain lands as the condition of the Thal tract has not improved to such an extent as to induce them to return to their homes. As has already been mentioned, the year was an exceptional one in respect of Daman irrigation. The income under this head shows an increase of Rs. 13,146 and Rs. 7,502, respectively, as compared with the preceding year and the year following the regular settlement of 1878-79.

SYSTEMS OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire.)

The total assessment for the year under report does not much exceed that of the previous year; it is also below the average total annual assessment since the system was introduced, and well below the Settlement Officer's estimate of Rs. 33,075 for a fixed assessment of the area under fluctuating assessment. It will be useful to compare the area sown as assessed in the year under report and in the previous year:—

	Rice.				Other Crops.					
		Assessed at half rates.				*Assessed at half rates.*				
	Fully assessed.	Owing to poor produce.	Other reasons.	Unassessed.	Fully assessed.	Poor produce.	Other reasons.	Unassessed.	Total area sown.	Area cultivated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf 1889 ...	5,821	762	2,232	898	176	81	33	239	10,242	29,777
Kharíf 1890 ...	914	470	885	6,628	137	86	9	290	9,419	...
	Wheat.				Other Crops.					
Rabi 1890 ...	2,031	433	979	2,108	2,344	549	81	727	9,252	...
Rabi 1891 ...	526	677	857	753	5,626	1,192	238	1,097	20,966	...

The table explains the great difference between the financial results of the year under report and that of the last year.

The total area sown in Kharíf 1890 was not much less than that sown in Kharíf 1889; in both cases rice was the principal crop, and the floods were suitable in time and volume for sowings in both years, but in the year under report the rice crops, after having been successfully sown, were destroyed by late floods which came down the Ghaggar.

In the previous year, however, no such flood came and the crops were able to come to maturity. The late floods, however, which destroyed the kharíf rice crop enabled the rabi sowings to be carried out on a far more extensive scale than in the previous year and the good winter rain secured the ripening of the crops so sown. In spite of the excellent rabi the total assessment of the year is not in any way remarkably high, the fact is that the ideal year for this tract is that in which the floods are sufficiently late and high to provide moisture for rabi sowings, and yet not so much so as to prevent by submersion the proper growth of the kharíf rice crop.

The system was not accepted with universal acquiescence when imposed, and judging from the attitude of the people in the Fatehabad Nali, who, when it was proposed to have a system of fluctuating assessment for the Sotar land in that tract, absolutely refused to have anything to do with such an arrangement, I suspect that the real feeling of the Sirsa zamíndár is much the same.

The system of fluctuating assessment is one which appears admirable on paper, and with ideal Revenue officials and ideal zamíndárs would probably work satisfactorily; as it is I regard it as one which involves very considerable hardship on the zamíndár by necessitating his being summoned to be present at the frequent inspections which the system involves, and even with the most careful supervision it gives endless opportunities for tyranny and extortion to the subordinate Revenue staff. It is a system of which the advantages are patent, but of which the disadvantages come to light only in the course of working.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DE C. RENNICK.)

Twelve villages in the south-east of the Jhajjar tahsíl are subject to the system of fluctuating assessment. The assessment is made on the area shown; this year the revenue fell short of the fixed revenue by Rs. 3,773, and it is feared it will still further decrease as the overflow of the Sohábi and Indapri streams, on which the cultivators depended for their rabi sowings, is now almost entirely cut off by the Rájputána line of Railway.

The system of fluctuating assessment is not popular in these villages; and, with the exception of Dadri and Aurangpur, they expressed a wish to revert to the fixed assessment.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE.)

Twenty-two villages of the Indri Nardak, several of which are dependent to a considerable extent on the floods of the Chautang river, are under a fluctuating assessment. The system is as follows. In each village there are three fixed items: the ábiána assessed in a lump sum on each irrigating well, a rate on land defined at settlement as belonging to the "aháta" of each such well, and a rate on grazing land. All other land on which crops are successfully grown is charged at each harvest with a rate of Re. 1 per acre. It is a condition of the settlement that the ábiána on wells which have permanently fallen out of use shall be remitted, but this has not yet been acted upon in any of the villages under fluctuating assessment. Some remissions on this account will probably be proposed at the current kharíf.

The assessment is ordinarily made for each harvest by the District Revenue Assistant, on the basis of the girdáwari as checked by the Tahsíldár of Karnál, to whom this work was assigned in the year under report under the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Patwári and Kánúngo Rules as amended by Punjab Government Notification No. 153 of July 11th 1891. The rule that copies of the entries made at girdáwari shall be given by the patwári to the zamíndárs concerned before the Tahsíldár's inspection takes place, has hitherto not been carefully observed. There are of course practical difficulties in the way of securing the attendance of the owners, particularly at the kharíf girdáwari, when operations for the rabi are in progress; and it is not desirable that the patwári should be invested with the power of dragooning the people. But it cannot, I think, be denied that the lack of opportunity for protest against erroneous entries leads occasionally to excessive assessment and by natural sequence to the unpopularity of the system.

A large portion of the area of these villages is devoted to the cultivation of coarse rice, succeeded under favorable conditions by gram. A striking feature of rice cultivation is the variation from field to field—one might almost say from furrow to furrow—in the quantity and quality of the outturn. An excellent crop may grow side by side with a drowned or parched one; and close investigation may discover empty or ruined patches in a field of the most promising appearance. Measurements in the Indri pargana were made holding by holding not field by field; and a single number may contain two or three acres with innumerable "goshás" and other holdings intermixed. Patwáris are human; and what more natural than that an entry for the whole number should be based on the inspection of a single corner of it? This is not the place for proposals; the evils described are of course preventible and will be minimised by attention in future.

At the time that the fluctuating assessment was sanctioned, an alternative fixed jama for purposes of comparison only was determined by the Settlement Officer. It was at the same time observed by him that this was probably somewhat in excess of what would actually have been assessed, as the villages concerned lie in the worst part of the circle.

It has already been explained that the present fluctuating assessment includes three fixed items. The following table exhibits the actuals of the past five years as contrasted with the alternative fixed jama :—

Year.	* Actual collections.	* Fixed alternative jama.	Difference.	Percentage of Difference.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	5,158	6,255	—1,097	—17·53	* Exclusive of three items fixed under present system.
1887-88	10,833	6,255	+4,578	+73·18	
1888-89	11,826	6,255	+5,571	+89·06	
1889-90	6,715	6,255	+460	+7·35	
1890-91	7,696	6,255	+1,441	+23·03	
Total ...	42,228	31,275	+10,953	+35·02	
Average ...	8,445	6,255	+2,190	+35·01	

Either these villages have been blest with a succession of singularly excellent harvests, or the system is not nearly so favorable to the zamíndárs' interests as had been anticipated. I do not think that the former is the correct explanation.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be a practically unanimous desire for a fixed assessment. There is an impression abroad that the Settlement Officer promised that an opportunity for this change should be given at the end of five years. Be this as it may, the language of para. 4 of letter No. 236 of October 5th 1886, embodying the orders of Government on the Assessment Report seems to afford a sufficient justification for the belief.

It was ascertained last October that nine out of the twenty-two villages were willing to accept a fixed assessment 25 per cent. in excess of that determined by the Settlement Officer; but as the remaining thirteen did not appear sufficiently anxious for the change to agree to an assessment enchanced on the basis of the actuals for preceding years, the matter was allowed to drop.

The people suspect the subordinate Revenue staff "*et dona ferentes.*"

It is perhaps not permissible to quote the results of the present kharíf in a report on the year ending with September, and enough has already been said to indicate the weak points of a system, in which the natural indolence of human and official nature tells altogether against the zamíndár.

Remarks by R. CLARKE, Esquir, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*

Mr. Maynard's remarks under this head are worthy of careful attention. The system seems a good one, but the difficulties of working it fairly to all parties are great. They should not, however, be insuperable.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMAD ASLAM, C. M. G.)

As reported last year there are two ways of making fluctuating assessments current here:—

1*st.*—The cultivated area of the eleven villages on the banks of the Rivers Chenáb and Rávi is measured every year by the patwáris under the supervision of the field kánúngos, Tahsíldárs and Revenue officers of the district in which the assessment is levied at the same rates as were prescribed for such kinds of villages by the Settlement Officer.

2*ndly.*—There are 116 villages called "chahwári." In these villages the assessment is made on wells found working at the time of half-yearly girdáwari and all the wells abandoned are left revenue free. The new wells brought into use are not assessed for the first six harvests, but such wells are thereafter assessed at the rate fixed for different villages at the time of settlement. Old wells repaired are assessed after one-year from the time

they are brought into use. At Tahsíl Chíniot the area under cultivation within the village boundaries and dependent on rain is also made to pay at 8 annas per acre.

The revenue derived from the first system of assessment on account of the eleven villages has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1888-89	8,220
1889-90	7,943
1890-91	7,979

There has been an increase of Rs. 36 in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90, and this increase is owing to larger area having been cultivated at Tahsíl Chíniot which got sufficient supply of water from Halkiwah.

Under the second system mentioned above the revenue obtained was as follows:—

	Rs.
1888-89 (116 villages)	33,611
1889-90 (116 „)	33,937
1890-91 (116 „)	35,138

The increase of Rs. 1,201 between the figures of 1889-90 and 1890-91 has been owing to abundant rainfall on account of which several wells were put into working order.

The systems of fluctuating assessments are appreciated by the people of this district, an instance of which has been shown in the year under report, *viz.*, Mauza Kot Diwán in Tahsíl Jhang has been, at the request of the shareholders of that village, placed under the fluctuating assessment with effect from kharif 1891.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(H. S. SMITH, Esquire.)

The people regard the system favorably as their revenue only depends on the area of crops matured, and they can if they like use the land for other purposes, the profits of which are not taxed. Their various sources of income were fully described in last year's report. The fixed demand at settlement for the villages now under fluctuating assessment was Rs. 82,893, they yielded only Rs. 34,274 last year. Government thus suffered a loss of Rs. 48,619. The following table shows for the last four years the number of villages under fluctuating assessment:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Jama at settlement.
		Rs.
1887-88	249	79,665
1888-89	255	80,596
1889-90	257	80,975
1890-91	262	82,893

The condition of these villages is the first point to which attention is about to be directed when the re-settlement of the district begins this cold weather.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, Esquire.)

The figures in Form XX A differ widely from those of the previous year, as a great change was effected with effect from kharif 1890, when the new assessment came into force in tahsíl Gurdáspur, in which the estates under fluctuating assessment lay. The nature of the changes introduced has been fully explained in Settlement Collector's No. 313 of 9th May 1891, to the address of the Commissioner, and it is enough here to say that instead of 63 estates, only 37, all in the Kahnúwán Chhambh, are now under a regular system of fluctuating assessment, and in the case of four of these the whole revenue fluctuates with the cultivation, while in the remainder fluctuating chaks only have been formed. The 26 villages in which the fluctuating system has been abolished have, with other estates in which the area is exposed to swamping, been assessed with a fixed revenue; but the assessment can, if necessary, be revised in the year in which the estate comes periodically under special attestation, if the circumstances have materially altered for the better or the worse owing to Chhambh action.

The year under report was very favorable for cultivation in the swamps and the rice crop was exceptionally fine. The resultant revenue amounted to Rs. 4,472 in the kharíf against Rs. 2,811 in kharíf 1889, and Rs. 489 in rabi 1891 against Rs. 411 in rabi 1890, a net gain of Rs. 1,739. The average income from fluctuating assessments in these 37 villages has been estimated roughly at Rs. 3,800 per annum, as, unless the Kahnúwán escape is improved, it is not likely that the present high figure will be maintained in future years. The former rates of assessment have been retained. The system is still not very popular, and a good many of the estates in which it has been retained expressed a wish that it might be abolished, but their existing circumstances were not such as to justify the imposition of a fixed assessment at present.

ALLUVION AND DILUVION.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

There was a severe flood on the Beás in August, which did some damage to the standing maize and cotton crops, but on the whole the action of the rivers has been rather beneficial than otherwise this year. The protection embankment at Pakhowál on the Beás was partially breached during the flood above referred to, but the damage is said not to be extensive as the breach occurred when the waters were subsiding. This accidental breach will show whether the admission of water from the river to the Kahnúwán Chhambh is advantageous or the contrary, and the subject will be noticed again in next year's report.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Settlement Collector.*)

The River Chenáb continues to cut away good and highly assessed land in the Gujrát tahsíl. It has chiefly affected that part of the district which lies above the Alexandra Railway Bridge. On this river 1,678 acres have been carried away and 487 newly assessed. The newly assessed land is chiefly in tahsíl Phalia, where it is mostly of very poor quality. The result on this river is that remissions are almost always greater than assessment in new land.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

The results of the action of the River Chenáb during the year were—

DETAIL.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
		Rs.
Lost by diluvion	669	432
Gained by alluvion	366	98
Net loss	ghomaos. 303	355

The set of the river is still towards the Gujránwála bank, and the diluvion has been increased by the action of an escape channel from the Chenáb Canal at Chenáwán to the river at Rámnagar. It is not yet clear how the weir at the canal head-works at Khánki will affect the flow of the river. The probable result will be to deepen and narrow the channel.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE.)

The net loss of revenue during the year under report on account of the action of the river was Rs. 2,238. In the previous year the loss on this account was only

Rs. 151, and as I have stated above, I believe the larger income of rabi 1890 was due to the high floods of the year 1889. The set of the river has been for many years against its western bank, and the actual loss of revenue caused by river action since settlement must amount to a couple of lakhs of rupees or more. Had not the river moved from its old channel, the annual revenue would be at present between twenty and thirty thousand rupees higher than it is.

Within the last two or three years Mr. Malloy, the Canal Officer, has tried the experiment of throwing reclamation bunds across shallow "dhunds" or arms of the river It is too early yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the financial results of his bunds, but they undoubtedly do induce the "dhunds" to silt up and form solid ground fit for cultivation, and there seems reason to believe that blocking the waterway in these "dhunds" also, as it were, discourages the river from eroding its banks on this side.

GENERAL ASSESSMENTS.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT F. P. YOUNG.)

The maps were mostly on the new numbering and to save time the new lands were usually shown in last year's maps in distinctive colors, and the area lost by a red line. All maps are now drawn to scale and show the new lands in their proper positions in the squares in which they lie. In assessing new lands not yet fully productive the crop grown is taken as the best guide to the rate to be imposed and not so much the period which has elapsed since the land came up.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

The re-assessment has resulted in a gain of Rs. 2,26,095 khálsa and Rs. 25,096 assigned revenue, or Rs. 2,51,185 in all. The figures for Pathánkot are not of course actual, but the increase there only amounts to Rs. 22,500, and the actual results will agree very closely with the sanctioned assessment. The increase amounts to 19·5 per cent. on the revenue of the year 1889-90 before re-assessment according to the kistbandi, and the gross assessment of the district has been raised from Rs. 12,89,306 to Rs. 15,40,491, which places the district in the proud position of first in point of land revenue in the Province.

The assessments have been taken up readily, and out of 1,942 estates already assessed only five have appealed against Settlement Collector's order—one in Batála and four in Shakargarh. The Batála appeal has been rejected and the others are still pending.

The total cost up to date has been Rs. 5,30,019 and the gross total cost may be put at about Rs. 5,50,000. This cost will be recovered in a little over two years by the enhancement obtained. The Government anticipated that the cost would be recouped in five years at any rate, so the result is satisfactory. It must also be remembered that, as some of the assessments are already out, a sum up to the end of 1890-91 of Rs. 1,82,392 has already been realized as khálsa revenue. The subject will of course be fully treated of in the Final Settlement Report.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

The total expenditure to date is Rs. 1,89,620 and the enhancements actually realized up to date in Bhera tahsíl amount to Rs. 90,000. The settlement began in December 1887, and, including the Forest Settlement, will probably be finished before April 1893. It will cost about three lakhs of rupees, and the ultimate khálsa increase will be about 2¼ lakhs per annum.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(H. S. SMITH, ESQUIRE.)

The following table shows the number of coercive processes issued during the last three years on the application of village headmen:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
For collection of—land revenue	529	1,289	201
Tirni	492	613	1,234
Water rate	3	94	314
Takávi	2	10	*Nil.*

Remarks by COL. J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*

The number of coercive processes issued for collection of Tirni this year was very great as compared with former years. Collections under this head ought not to be difficult, but probably more trouble was given in the hope that in the quinquennial assessment some reduction might be made.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

No writs of demand were issued under Section 68, but in lieu of these, warrants were issued at once under Section 69. It has been found that a simple writ under Section 68 merely results in waste of time and money as it involves an extra charge of 12 annas and seldom produces the desired effect, while a warrant under Section 69, as experience shows, invariably induces prompt payment.

Remarks by COL. J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*

I am inclined to think that the Collector is right. A writ of demand under Section 68 is merely a notice that the revenue is due, and it is seldom any notice is paid to it. The lambardár knows perfectly well it is due, and it ends in an additional demand of 12 annas. The Collector is quite authorized by law in acting at once under Section 69. There are always *some* villages in every district that will never pay until action under Section 69 is taken.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

The number of processes issued has been for past years 972, 1,000, 876 and 538 and this year is 594. This shows a considerable improvement, and is owing partly to good harvests and partly to stricter administration. There has certainly been a great improvement of late years in the punctuality with which the revenue has been realized. No one was imprisoned and no property was sold.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS.)

In accordance with the practice which, I understand, is now in force in the case of all new settlement surveys, in the recent measurements a single field number was in a very large number of cases given to a plot of which a part was held by the tenant in occupancy right and part without any such right. This method of course simplifies the actual measurements; but will certainly involve a considerable amount of past settlement survey work, as the proprietor will be unable to eject the tenant from the land held without occupancy right until the land held under the different titles is separated by demarcation.

The matter has already come up in the case of certain villages in the Skinner estate, and will best be dealt with systematically and not for each individual case separately.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* E. B. FRANCIS, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer.*)

The village boundary pillars of Muktsar and Mamdot have been set in order during the past year, about two-thirds having been entirely rebuilt on the pattern now approved and the remainder having been partly rebuilt, or repaired on the former pattern. The village boundary pillars of the whole district are now in excellent order, except in special localities where river action makes it impossible to keep up such marks. In the river side villages of Mamdot a large concrete block has now been sunk at each intersection of the lines of the uniform system of squares which is common to Mamdot and the opposite part of the Lahore district. This device will make it very easy to relay any lines from the new maps of Mamdot and Lahore. The small concrete blocks put in by the Survey Department in 1887 have not answered their purpose well, being of insufficient size and weight. They are easily displaced either by drift of sand, or by accidental contact with a plough, and it is feared that a large percentage of the marks have by this time been lost. Fortunately, however, their absence causes no practical inconvenience. It may also be noticed that on my recently making search for ten or twelve of the secondary stations of the G. T. Survey in Mamdot, I was not able to find one of them still in existence. The main stations of the G. T. Survey are however in good preservation.

OTHER MATTERS UNDER THE LAND REVENUE ACT.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

During the year Lambardári schools were established throughout the district. In every zail one or two schools, according to the size of the zail, were started with a Pandit in each school to teach Mahájani to the lambardárs and their sons. The school is held for two hours only. Its expenditure is met partly from the malba and partly by contributions from the lambardárs. Regard is paid to age. Men more than 40 years of age do not attend the school unless they particularly wish it. Many much older do attend. It is expected that by the end of the cold weather about three thousand lambardárs will have learnt how to read and write Mahájani, and how to calculate. The progress some of them have already made especially in Rúpar has fairly astonished me. The keen competition with which they repeated the fractional multiplication table and were ready to pounce down upon any slip or error was amusing.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

Remarks by D. C. J. IBBETSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

No scheme for famine organizations has been prepared for this district, nor is such necessary. In his report on the subject submitted under this office No. 737, dated 24th March 1884, Colonel Gordon Young wrote—"This Division is singularly favored and may practically be regarded as secure from famine."

* * * * * * *

"The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur has no preventive works to propose: he is of opinion that, except well sinking, there are no special works which could be quietly undertaken and gradually carried out in ordinary years with a view to prevent famine. The extension of well sinking is progressing quietly but surely under the ordinary rules for advances for the purpose, and no scheme for sinking wells at Government expense seems called for."

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.)

The question of the castes from which the Clerical Revenue establishments are recruited is one which may perhaps be fitly mentioned under this head. When I came to the district more than three years ago I found that hardly any of the members of the establishment belonged to the agricultural castes, and that the majority of them were Hindús. It has been my endeavour to, as far as possible, secure a greater representation of agricultural castes and of Muhammadans.

The members of the principal castes in 1888 and now appear as follows :—

These figures relate to both the Deputy Commissioner's and the District Judge's establishments.

	1888.	1891.
Khatri	46	37
Sayad	11	8
Brahmin	13	11
Ját	4	13
Rájpúts	...	7

I have now made it a rule not to put down in my register of candidates any member of the trading classes unless he has passed at least the Entrance Examination. Zamíndárs, however, if well recommended, are entered with the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School certificate. The difference in the number of Muhammadans and of other religions appears below :—

	1888.	1891.
Mussalmáns	36	54
Other religions	85	81
Total ...	121	135

As two-thirds of the people of the district are Muhammadans they are entitled to a greater share in the posts in the district than they have heretofore held.

The above remarks apply to the clerical establishments. In the posts of district and tahsíl chaprásís I have had to make 17 appointments in the last three years. Twelve of the men appointed are pensioned soldiers.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(COLONEL F. M. BIRCH.)

The system of paying the Government revenue by means of postal money-orders was introduced during the year under report and has worked well. It is largely resorted to in the Moga tahsíl by all villages at a long distance from the head-quarters of the tahsíl. Only lambardárs however should be allowed to use it. I had a case of an owner paying in his revenue direct by money-order and then disputing the lambardár's right to fees for collection.

Remarks by D. C. J. IBBETSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

This should *never* be allowed. In such cases the money-order should be refused.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

The suits instituted by landlords for the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants rose from 39 in the year 1889-90 to 345 in the year under report; of these 342 were disposed of.

Enhancements were given in 239 suits and the rest were dismissed.

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In disposing of the suits brought, we endeavoured to satisfy claims for enhancement within the limits allowed, it being taken into consideration that the revenue upon which the málikána was to be calculated in most cases is very light when considered as a measure of the letting value of the land; but at the same time the history of the defendant's tenancy, the circumstance under which it began his existing rent, and the proportion which it bore to the incidence of the former revenue when imposed as throwing some light on the nature of the tenancy, were borne in mind so that the maximum enhancement was not decreed in anything like all cases in which enhancement was given.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. RENNICK.)

Ten cases were instituted by landlords for enhancement of rent against occupancy tenants, all of which were decided in favor of the landlord. There is a great demand for land, and year by year the rents keep rising, but there is no means of ascertaining correctly the exact sum paid, as both parties are anxious to conceal it. The landlord to protect himself from higher assessment at the next settlement and the tenant in the hope of being able to avoid paying the whole sum agreed on. I doubt whether the entries in the jamabandi are to be relied on or not.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, ESQUIRE.)

Statement No. XXX.—Enhancement of rent suits have decreased from 482 to 282. This is a sign that the landlords and tenants have now nearly passed through this stage. Enhancements were given in all but 20 cases.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

Remarks by G. SMYTH, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

Enhancement cases have now perhaps reached their normal limit in this district. The cases which have been disposed of have no doubt served as a guide in enabling some landlords and tenants to settle their differences out of court.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* J. A. GRANT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

I have paid special attention to the correct record of the málikána paid by occupancy and protected tenants. The entries regarding rate of málikána and amount paid are very liable to be variously recorded by careless patwáris in the jamabandi, or even to drop out altogether; and in a district where the protected tenants are of such varied descriptions it is hard to obtain and maintain a correct record of their rights. I think I have managed to get the entries now into a satisfactory condition.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

No very great inrush of work under this head has occurred, as when the rent is fixed in terms of the revenue the proprietors have usually been satisfied with the enhancement they have obtained after re-assessment and adjustment of the tenant's rents under Section 27 of the Tenancy Act, which has been carried out *pari passu* with the preparation of the detailed distribution lists. One hundred and sixty-three cases were disposed of for enhancement, leaving 67 still pending.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

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The number of such claims is steadily increasing, and will continue to increase. At present the ordinary rate of málikána paid by occupancy tenants is only 2 annas per rupee as fixed at last settlement 24 years ago, and the landlords are now beginning to claim a share in the enhanced profits which the rise of prices has given to the tenant. The margin of profit to the tenant is still large.

Rents paid by tenants-at-will also show a tendency to increase, and this tendency is most active in vilages where a considerable portion of the land has been alienated to the non-cultivating classes. In Gujránwála and Wazírabad rents are generally paid in cash

or in cash with a fixed amount of grain irrespective of the crop grown; and in these tahsíls where the pressure of population on the soil is increasing, and there is only a limited amount of culturable land, rents are, or are fast becoming, competitive. On the other hand, in tahsíl Háfizabad, where land is plentiful, cultivation scarce, and where the capacity for expansion in many villages is practically unlimited, rents are largely customary and nominal. Even in this tahsíl, however, the extension of canal irrigation has given an increased value to the land, and in canal-irrigated villages substantial rents are now demanded, and tenants are imported from other districts. As far as my observation goes, the rent up to a certain limit at least depends almost entirely on the competition for land, rather than on the fertility or productiveness of the soil.

I have seen lands in thickly populated parts of the Wazírabad tahsíl paying Rs. 5 per acre, while land of similar quality and advantages in the Háfizabad tahsíl only pays Rs. 2 per acre. The rise of rents, which is the natural consequence of high prices and increased competition for land, will be to some extent retarded by the great demand for tenants when the waste lands on the Chenáb Canal are opened up to colonists, and even now many villages complain of the difficulty of retaining their tenants who are fast tending canal wards.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

Changes noted above are to be expected. I cannot help believing that great tenant dislocation will be caused by the opening of the canal, and that consequently the fixed jamás of some villages or circles may require modification during term of settlement.

EJECTMENT.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

Actual ejectment after decree or order passed fell from 1,484 to 981. The only possible conclusion from the figures, which is supported also by known facts, is that though the number of ejectment proceedings instituted by landlords has not appreciably diminished; they have in the great majority of cases not been pressed because the tenants have come to terms and agreed to pay enhanced rents. As a fact the greater part of the ejectment proceedings in Hissár, even those in which actual ejectment is said to have taken place, are, and will continue to be, of this nature, and have been so in the past. I see no reason to be apprehensive as to the relation between landlords and tenants in this part of the district, and I have little doubt that the amount of ejectment proceedings in the current year will show a decrease.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

The number of suits brought by tenants to contest liability to ejectment was 65, but of these only 33 were pressed and only 16 resulted in the plaintiff's favor. I can only hold with respect to the small number pressed to judgment, that the result of these cases is so very uncertain that parties are inclined to come to terms if possible.

The number of these cases last year was 174.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM, C.M.G.)

In very rare cases ejectments of tenants are applied for as tenants are not always procurable with facility, most of them having gone to the Mooltan district to settle on the canals.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.)

In 26 cases tenants were ejected from 218 acres of land against 44 cases and 373 acres in 1889-90, a decrease of 18 cases and 155 acres. Although there was a still further decrease in the year under report, yet the landlords generally are afraid that the tenants, as they come to understand the law better, will prove their claims to rights of occupancy under Section 5 of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

TRANSFERS OF TENANT RIGHT.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

Mortgages have largely diminished and redemptions increased, the result of favorable seasons.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.)

Tenants are beginning more generally to adopt the procedure laid down in the Act when intending to sell or mortgage.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (No. VIII OF 1873).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE.)

The canal irrigation for the whole year shows a falling off in the Western Jumna Canal, but an increase in the branches of the Sirhind Canal in Sirsa and Fatehabad, and a decrease for the district as a whole. The water-supply throughout the year has been good and nothing beyond the usual complaints of zamíndárs, who swamp their fields and ruin their soil and yet cry for more water, have been heard. The evils alluded to in the last sentence have not become so conspicuous in this district as in others through which the Western Jumna Canal passes. But the patches of soil which have deteriorated through water-logging and its effect—saline efflorescence—have been gradually increasing, and the usual evil effects on the health of the canal villages are observable. This state of things is to a considerable extent due to the gradual raising of the bed of the canal by siltage and by the fact that its alignment being along the hollow of a depression, local drainage lines are interfered with; but no doubt the chief reason of the evils noticed is the reckless and excessive irrigation in which cultivators have indulged in the past especially in regard to rice cultivation. The zamíndár's ideal system of canal irrigation is that under which he has only to knock a hole in his field ridge and then to sit down and watch his field converted into a swamp. The danger of an increase to the evils noticed above in the near future has been largely averted by the expressed intention of Government to discourage rice cultivation on the canal. It is understood that this discouragement will take the form of an absolute prohibition on rice cultivation and not of a large increase in the rates charged for rice cultivation.

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The portion of the old fixed land revenue demand of tahsíls Hánsi and Hissár which represented revenue due to canal irrigation, was Rs. 49,144 (para. 21, Assessment Report of Tahsíl Hánsi). This for the first year of the new assessment in addition to the enhancement in the dry revenue. The increase in revenue due to canal irrigation, excluding water-rate, is Rs. 55,496. Mr. Anderson's estimate of Rs. 80,000 as the annual amount of the new canal advantage or owner's rate has thus been exceeded by over Rs. 24,000 in the year under report. The total land revenue assessment, including canal revenue and excluding water-rate, for the year under report and the previous year in the tahsíl under settlement may be compared thus:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dry revenue	3,78,833	5,98,165
Water advantage or owner's rate ...	49,144	1,04,640
Total	4,27,977	7,02,805
Excess of 1890-91...	...	2 74,828

DELHI DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, Esquire.)

Remarks by R. CLARKE, Esquire, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*

Three very important drainage lines were cleared out by the Canal Department. The District Board finding the money, between Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 14,000, and gazetted under the Act to prevent future obstruction. They were all ready before the rains of 1891 broke, and as the rains were excessive, the drains worked to perfection, unwatering in a few days large tracts that without them would have been jhíls till January next. A special report on the subject will be submitted to Government, and I only mention it here.

The mileage of drains constructed was about 30 miles.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire.)

The Shah Nahr Canal.

During the year the transfer of the Shah Nahr Canal to the Deputy Commissioner has been completed. The notification of rules regarding the levy of owner's and occupier's rate, the pay of patwáris and the remuneration of lambardárs, &c., has been published. Orders have been issued as to the preparation of the income and expenditure accounts.

The year under report was a favorable one, and there was an increase of Rs. 3,221 in the water-advantage rate.

The questions which are now occupying my attention in regard to the canal are:—

(*a*) Improvement of the head and the main distributing channels.

(*b*) Better and more systematic distribution of the water. I believe that there is a good deal of waste in the rice growing villages near the head.

(*c*) Possible extensions.

I regret to have to report that the very high floods in the Beás of the past rainy season have necessitated a change in the head of the canal. The main stream has shifted considerably from its position last year.

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The canal has been satisfactorily administered by Kharak Singh, and I have had very few complaints, hardly any against the Manager. Most were against neighbouring villages for cutting off water, &c.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(J. R. MACONACHIE, Esquire.)

There are no Imperial Canals in this district. The Provincial Canals are the Sidhnai and the Inundation Canals.

The following tables give details in regard to the canals in this district:—

Sidhnai—	*Kharíf.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	*Total.* Acres.
Area irrigated in 1889-90	52,650	31,769	84,419
Ditto 1890-91	52,857	53,526	106,383
Difference	+207	+21,757	+21,964
Koranga, 1890-91	653	2,297	2,950
Fázil Shah, 1890-91	265	2,177	2,442
Abdul Hakím 1890-91	...	63	63

INUNDATION CANALS.

TAHSIL.	Number of Canals.	AREA IRRIGATED.		Difference.
		1889-90.	1890-91.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mooltan	8	86,498	76,685	— 9,813
Shujabad	8	75,469	70,972	— 4,497
Lodhrán	17	105,821	88,563	— 17,258
Mailsi	10	83,083	74,160	— 8,923
Kabírwála	3	3,424	3,468	+ 244

PRIVATE CANALS.

Ten nalás which irrigate 69,012 acres.

The Sidhnai irrigated a large area this year owing to the river being full.

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Report on working of Sutlej Canals in 1890.

River.—The River Sutlej at the beginning of the year and until May was much below its average level, being about 2·5 feet lower.

However about the end of May it recovered its usual level, and from then till the beginning of August it maintained a slow though steady rise and became very high during August. It was comparatively low in June and not particularly high in July. At the end of August it began to fall rapidly and commenced falling with occasional slight variations afterwards.

Canals generally.—In consequence of this state of the river, the supply in the canals was very low during April, May and June, causing the kharíf crops to be sown very late, so that this year they are unusually backward, being about a month later than usual in most parts.

The result is that little fresh indigo could be sown and cotton much less than usual. Jowár also is below the average quantity, while there is considerable corresponding increase in bájra and til crops which will ripen later with less water. Rabi irrigation is also increased, the high floods of August allowing plenty of water for this. These remarks apply generally to all the canals except the Diwánwáh which had a better early supply and in consequence its kharíf irrigation is normal, that is was sown generally at the usual time, and is extensive while its rabi area is not large.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM, C.M.G.)

The Chenáb Canal from the Gujránwála district has approached as far as three miles off the Khuriánwála Police Station; no water-advantage rates have yet been proposed, but the zamíndárs have been allowed the use of water over-flowing the banks of the canal.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE.)

There is a proposal to increase the Islámpur cut near the head of the Bári Doáb Canal, in order to be able to close the head-works of the canal in winter and still keep the canal open for irrigation down below, and also permanently to increase the water carried by the canal. It is a great question how this is likely to affect the Bádsháhi Canal and also the irrigation from the Sidhnai Canal in the Mooltan district. I believe that if the work is carried out it must considerably affect both the canals inasmuch as all the water in the river would thus be taken into the canal up to a later date in the spring than has been the case hitherto. This, however, will be all considered before the work is undertaken.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.)

A good deal has been done in the last three years to extend irrigation from *bands*. This subject has been fully dealt with in the reports of the last two years. The floods during the year were unusually heavy, and made breaches in some of the *bands*. The Satrah band was further strengthened, and contained water even in the winter months owing to the excessive rains at that period. The irrigated area under rice was rather less in 1890, than in the previous year. The rains were so general that a good deal of rice was sown on *báráni* lands; moreover all the land irrigated from *bands* was not recorded as irrigated. The principal *bands* in Pasrúr, beside the great Satrah band (which when full contains about 10 square miles of water), are those of Kot Kalál, Ban Bájwa, Thapwála, Thatha Guláb Singh, Rahímpur, Nat and Kálar.

The principal irrigation work in the Raya tahsil is the cut from the Degh into the Chakrah chhamb, whence the water can be taken to the Kalár villages in the south-west. In Daska, through the energy of the Tahsíldár Imám Ali Khan, a cut has been taken from the Aik past Jámke and Daska as far as Nadála. It feeds the line of *chhambs* which lie along its course. It is now proposed to make two more cuts from the Aik in other direcwons. The water of the Aik contains so much valuable silt that all lands which get its tiater are immensely improved by it. One of the new cuts from the Aik will bring water to Sambriál and will, it is hoped, in a short time silt up the depressions which cause so much sickness in the town.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT G. C. BEADON.)

Fifty-two thousand three hundred and ninety acres of land were irrigated by the Chenáb Canal, an Imperial work, which is managed by the Public Works Department. The number of acres irrigated in the two previous years was 33,088 in 1889-90 and 43,189 in 1888-89. There was no income from owner's or water-advantage rate. The demand on account of ábiána was Rs. 97,570, of which Rs. 96,840 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 730. The income realized in the previous year was Rs. 78,222.

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This is the fourth year of irrigation from the canal; no complaints were made during the year as to failure of water. As such complaimts were numerous in the three previous years, and were well founded, it would seem that successful arrangements have been made for a more plentiful supply of water to the canal.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

It is satisfactory to find that the Chenáb Canal has been working better in the past year than in the three preceding years. Last year the income fell off by Rs. 10,000. This year it has sprung up again to Rs. 20,000 in excess of last year, thus covering the loss of 1888-89 by Rs. 10,000.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

There has been a decrease this year in the area irrigated from canals:—

YEAR.	Government Canals.	Private Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	33,774	31,650	65,424
1888-89	32,514	37,170	69,684
1889-90	36,431	40,796	77,227
1890-91	37,024	39,434	76,458

The decrease is insignificant, is entirely on private canals, and is due to the unfavorable state of the river in the hot season of 1890, and especially in May and June when it was much below the average. On Government canals, however, the area irri-

gated continued to increase owing partly to the better system of management introduced by Mr. Fraser, Executive Engineer, who was deputed in the beginning of 1890 to assist in developing the canals, and partly to the construction of a new head from Chachar to the New Sáhiwál Canal.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire.)

The total area irrigated from canals during the year was—

	Acres.
Kharíf	140,927
Rabi	66,815
Total	207,742

As already mentioned, the canals worked well till the end of the season, when the river fell a few days before the usual time and several of the canals ran dry. The Dhundi Canal was kept running during the cold weather with excellent results.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(Sardar GURDYAL SINGH, Man.)

There has been an extension of 17 miles in the big canals and of 40 miles in the smaller branches. The extension has been mostly in the southern canals. Pírwah, a branch of Puran, has been extended 11 miles.

Eleven-and-a-half miles of canals have become useless for irrigation, and consequently given up.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT NO. X OF 1870.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, Esquire.)

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The usual procedure was followed and compensation paid. I would again repeat the opinion that the Land Acquisition Act is quite unsuited to a country like this of peasant proprietors with small holdings and complicated shares. The acquisition of a narrow strip of land running across several villages under the present cumbrous procedure entails great labour on the Revenue staff, and great inconvenience on the people, whose interests would be better served by a more summary procedure with the power of appeal. At present if any petty landholder objects to the Collector's award, he must go to the Divisional Court at Jhelum and go through all the expense and formalities attendant on a civil suit.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

This criticism applies to the Punjab generally, as it is a country of peasant proprietors. I am not disposed to endorse Mr. Wilson's views offhand, because as a Collector's award is generally very liberal, it is right that objectors should be put to some trouble and expense in disputing its adequacy. I do not see how a more summary and more satisfactory procedure can well be devised.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (NO. XIX OF 1883).

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Lieutenant-Colonel H. de C. RENNICK.)

Only in the south of Jhajjar and in parts of Sámpla tahsíl can advances be profitably spent, as in other parts of the district, except where there is canal irrigation, the spring level is too far below the surface to make well irrigation profitable.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, Esquire.)

These loans are certainly popular and applications have in many cases to be rejected.

The small sum in arrears shows that repayments are promptly made.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire.)

In this district loans under the Land Improvement Act are small in amount. The demand appears to be very small. In a district where excellent sugarcane can be grown without irrigation well irrigation is not largely used.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(Colonel A. S. ROBERTS.)

The amount allotted during the year under this head was Rs. 80,000, as per sanction noted below :—

	Rs.
Commissioner's Circular No. 185, dated 30th September 1890 ...	30,000
Ditto ditto 52-965, dated 3rd April 1891 ...	50,000

Of this amount Rs. 71,620 were advanced during the year for sinking 264 wells. The amount of advances outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,81,483-0-10, including Rs. 92,771-14-7 on account of interest. The system is popular and the loans are faithfully applied and punctually repaid, and the works are properly inspected by the Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs during construction.

The number of wells brought into use which owe their existence to loans advanced by Government during the year was 282.

Remarks by D. C. J. IBBETSON, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

The system is better understood now and is appreciated. About one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees have been advanced for sinking wells within the last two years.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(Kazi MUHAMMAD ASLAM, C.M.G.)

The system cannot be said to be as popular as it ought to be, and this is seen from the limited number of applications presented. Altogether the greatest facilities have been offered for agriculturist loans; yet a zamíndar of this district prefers borrowing money from a banker at a higher interest to receiving advances from Government, which, if not repaid at the fixed date, are recovered by sale of the property hypothecated, where in the case of dealings with "buniahs" a zamíndár allows the debt to linger on for years though it may rise by additions of interest.

The loans granted during the year under report have been faithfully applied on the works for which they were advanced, and the works constructed were properly inspected by the Field Kánungos, Tahsíldárs and their Náibs. The advances are repaid in time, as will be seen from the annual statement. A very trifling sum of Rs. 89 remained overdue at the end of the year in tahsíl Shorkot, but it was at once paid early in October current.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(Colonel C. BEADON.)

The system of taking Takávi loans is increasing in popularity.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(Lieut. F. P. YOUNG).

Figures for past years sufficiently show that the Takávi system is not popular in this district. The reasons are those which have been set forth in many District Reports of past years.

I have reason to believe that considerable sums might advantageously be advanced in the Ajnála tahsíl, and the Tahsíldár has been directed to pay particular attention to this during the ensuing cold weather, and I hope that thereby much will be done to popularise a system which, properly worked, should be greatly advantageous to the zamíndárs.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. HUTCHINSON.)

The system of Takávi has not been much resorted to in this district in former years; in fact, there is not much necessity for extra works in any large numbers. The rainfall is considerable in the northern tahsíls, and in some places water is too deep for successful working of wells. I have, however, encouraged the taking of loans and have applied for and obtained an extra grant for the current financial year.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR J. H. L. MONTGOMERY.)

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act was Rs. 21,345. Of this sum, Rs. 18,875 was paid for wells, and Rs. 2,470 for lands.

The amount advanced and the irrigation works constructed from the money borrowed in the last three years has been as follows:—

TAHSIL.	1888-89.				1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Money advanced.		*Works constructed.*		*Money advanced.*		*Works constructed.*		*Money advanced.*		*Works constructed.*	
	For wells.	For Bands.	Wells.	Bands.	For wells.	For Bands.	Wells.	Bands.	For wells.	For Bands.	Wells.	Bands.
Zafarwál	2,020	...	18	...	5,990	...	7	...	3,830	...	34	...
Raya	1,400	...	9	...	3,070	...	11	...	3,920	890	9	...
Pasrúr	3,860	...	9	...	5,735	8,120	16	19	4,490	1,180	31	19
Daska	2,040	800	3	...	4,580	920	11	5	3,855	160	12	6
Siálkot	1,600	1,140	7	7	6,520	1,660	10	...	2,780	240	29	...
Total ...	10,920	1,940	46	7	25,895	10,700	55	24	18,875	2,470	115	25

It will thus be seen that Rs. 70,800 has been advanced from 1888-89 to date, and that 216 wells and 56 *bands* have been made from this money. It must be remembered that the irrigation works are often not completed in the year in which the money is borrowed. The amount now outstanding is Rs. 85,998-15-5. Great care is taken to have the irrigation works regularly inspected, and it may be said that the loans are almost invariably applied faithfully on the works for which they are taken.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

I have nothing to add to the remarks I made last year on this subject. Major Montgomery has made the Takávi system very popular in the district.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT G. C. BEADON.)

Loans are, as a rule, faithfully applied and punctually repaid; but the system does not seem to be popular in this district. Applications for advances for sinking wells for agricultural purposes have ceased entirely in the Hafizabad tahsíl, but this is partly due to the extension to about half the tahsíl of canal irrigation. Advances will, however, still be required in this tahsíl for sinking wells for drinking water, of which there is a great scarcity. The advances made during the year include a sum of Rs. 1,000 advanced to Mazbís for this purpose. Applications were also fewer in the other two tahsíls of the district, especially in Wazírabad, notwithstanding that it was made known to the people that advances were available, and that they could be obtained with facility and despatch. The people are well aware of the advantages of receiving these advances from Government. But many to whom such advances would be heartily welcome are already in the hands of the family 'bunniáh,' and they dare not incur his hostility by raising money elsewhere. It is also not improbable that in many cases, though money can be got from Government on easy terms and on low interest, the people continue their ruinous dealings with the bunniáh to avoid increasing the amount of instalments which they have to pay at fixed periods. The bunniáh, though demanding exorbitant interest, is often content to wait for years before pressing his claims, while Government requires punctuality in the repayment of its loans.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

There is some defect evidently in the Takávi administration of the Gujránwála district, as it is difficult to understand why zamindárs should hold back from seeking advances, when in the adjoining district of Siálkot—quite as seriously in the bunniáh's grip as Gujránwála, as the remarks regarding transfers of land in Siálkot showed—the system is so popular that the difficulty experienced is in providing a sufficiency of funds to meet the demands made. However the less money advanced for the next year or two in Gujránwála, the easier will it be for revenue payers to meet the new enhanced demands. The average indebtedness of the Gujránwála peasant may be much greater than of his brother in Siálkot. That would help to explain the smallness of Takávi advances in Gujránwála. Deputy Commissioner's allotments for the past and present financial years were—

		Rs.
1890-91	...	4,000
1891-92	...	„ 1,000
Average	...	2,500

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.,)

Rupees 30,420 were granted under this Act against Rs. 43,070 in 1889-90, a decrease of Rs. 12,650. This decrease is due in part to these loans having been given on a very liberal scale last year, especially to the inhabitants of the Nowshera tahsíl on account of their lands having suffered for several consecutive harvests from want of rain. It is also due in part to the excellent rabi harvest. The total demand was Rs. 7,408, of which Rs. 7,328 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 80—in the Doába Daúdzai tahsíl Rs. 55, Nowshera Rs. 25.

The system of granting these loans is appreciated by the people, who punctually pay the fixed instalments. The works for which the loans are given are inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Assistant, Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs, and are carried out according to agreement. The Deputy Commissioner himself pays these loans in person, and generally when in camp on the spot.

Remarks by R. UDNY, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshâwar Division.*

Though the amount taken in loans under the Land Improvement Act has decreased in comparison with the previous year, it is still very large; and agriculturists' loans have largely increased. The whole of the demand for both kinds of loans has been punctually realized (the balances being insignificant), and the Deputy Commissioner deserves credit for his management of this branch of revenue work. During the current financial year it has just been found necessary to apply for an additional allotment under both heads.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE.)

The system is popular and the money advanced is spent on the work for which it is granted.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE.)

A more extended experience of the district leads me to think that the system is not generally popular with the people, but loans under it are punctually repaid and faithfully applied. The works constructed out of the loans are duly inspected by Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs during their tours. In the Trans-Indus tract neccessity seldom arises for taking Takávi advances; the zamíndárs being well-to-do and irrigation being chiefly by hill streams for which only bands are required. In the Cis-Indus portion of the district the unpopularity of the system is, I think, mainly due to the obligation to make punctual payment of the instalments. Another reason is the trouble to which the people are put in coming long distances to get the money. In my opinion sub-divisional Officers should be empowered to disburse the advances from the Sub-treasuries, a tahsíl order being sent for the purpose by the Collector. The simpler the process is rendered, the more popular will the system become.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire.)

The people do not apply for the Takávi very freely and prefer to go to the village bunniáh because of the firmness with which the advance has and is being recovered from all such defaulters who had misapplied the Takávi money. Every opportunity is however taken to encourage honest zamíndárs to apply for the Government advance.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(Sardar GURDIAL SINGH, Man.)

The system is fairly popular, and the loans are faithfully applied to works which are duly inspected in the course of construction.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT (No. XII OF 1884).

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, Esquire.)

Nothing had been advanced during the year 1889-90, but in the year under report Rs. 3,825 was advanced for the purchase of cattle. There was great scarcity of fodder in the rabi of 1890, and many head of cattle had died. The loans advanced were a boon to the people.

I am of opinion that this district will require careful nursing for some time. The zamíndárs are in parts slothful, indifferent and ignorant. As long as they can get a loan and tide over a difficulty for a time, they do not consider what terms they agree to or what interest is payable. When their land has altogether, or for the most part, slipped from them, they seem bewildered by the smallness of the original loan, the enormous rate of the interest, and the general ruin in which they have been landed. It is often then too late to help them. They feel sulky at the loss of their land, they do not understand by what process they have lost it. They think they have been defrauded. There are several remedies for this unsatisfactory state of things.

(1.) Education. I trust that in another year few khewatdárs will be unable to keep simple accounts.

(2.) The reduction of foolish expenditure on marriages and funerals. Most of the debt under which our people groan has arisen in the first place from such silly expenditure. Reduction of foolish expenditure on marriages and deaths is now an accomplished fact among zamíndárs and mahájans.

(3.) The encouragement of friendly relations between creditors and debtors and the introduction, as far as possible, of the system of short profits and quick returns. It will pay many a poor mahájan to accept less than his nominal demand if the zamíndár will pay that lesser amount quickly. It will pay the zamíndár to live a little more frugally and pay off his creditor what he can if he can shake off a hopeless load of debt which makes him a slave for his natural life. We must trust to the increase of intelligence in the zamíndár and to the influence of the leading men, and a good deal also to the reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the mahájans which will enable them to be merciful. It must be remembered that some mahájans are very poor. They are trading on borrowed capital and until lately were periodically fleeced by having to incur expenses on marriages and funerals. Now they have changed all that. Of course every attempt to get the people to settle their disputes in a friendly way will be most unpopular among petition-writers, pleaders, and what are worse than all, pleaders' munshis, many of whom are merely touts.

(4.) The reclamation of waste lands from torrent beds, sand-hills, &c. Much has been done, but it will come more properly into next year's report. I am of opinion that many thousands of acres can be added to our area at very little expense. The zamíndárs are beginning to understand this. In two years with care the district should be fairly solvent. A good deal of debt has lately been paid off.

SIMLA DISTRICT.

(W. COLDSTREAM, Esquire.)

The grant of advances for the purchase of bullocks to supply the want caused by the ravages of the cattle plague (rinderpest, native name *málli*) has been very popular, and more applications are being made.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(E. O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE.)

The amount advanced under this Act was Rs. 43,270, and that outstanding at the end of the year, Rs. 48,593.

The figures for the previous year were Rs. 17,077 and 17,074, respectively. During the year under report the recoveries amounted to Rs. 12,307, including Rs. 40 paid in advance of the instalments due. In the report for the preceding year it was explained that the amount of advances made during the last two years was unusually large owing to an extraordinary epidemic of cattle disease which prevailed for some time in the Kulu Subdivision and in parts of Kángra Proper, but which has now fortunately abated. The instalments were paid up punctually and there were no arrears.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE.)

The cultivators of tahsíls Talagang and Chakwál having suffered considerable loss owing to the destruction of crops by locusts, it was found necessary to apply for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of bullocks and seed, for which Rs. 4,660 have been advanced up to 30th September.

Remarks by S. S. THOBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

My reports to the Financial Commissioner on the state of the western parts of the Jhelum district have already shown him the extent of the losses in cattle and the eating up of seed supplies held by cultivators caused by the ravages of locusts. The whole Rs. 10,000 placed at my disposal by the Financial Commissioner I have allotted to the Deputy Commissioner for bullocks and seed on urgent demand. I am surprised that he should have spent so little. When inspecting Chakwál and Talagang early in June last, the conditions under which such advances were to be made were discussed and arranged, and have I hope been applied. The risk, of course, is misapplication, creditors intercepting the money.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.)

Rupees 11,800 were granted under this Act, against Rs. 4,590 in 1889-90, an increase of Rs. 7,210. Most of these advances were given to persons living in the Mohmand and Khalíl Tappás of the Pesháwar tahsíl, whose kharíf harvest of 1890 failed from want of rain. The demand for the year was Rs. 12,866, of which Rs. 12,810 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 56 in the—

	Rs.
Pesháwar tahsíl	52
Doába Daudzai	2
Hashtnagar	1
Nowshera	1

The necessary orders have been issued for the early realization of the outstanding balance.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE.)

Rupees 3,170 were advanced during the year to agriculturists for the purchase of bullocks and seed against Rs. 5,550 in the preceding year. The instalments were paid in due time, and no arrears were overdue. The outstanding balance (principal) was Rs. 4,987 under this Act. The advances were made chiefly to the zamíndárs of the Thal. A special grant was sanctioned last year in consideration of the impoverished condition of the Thal agriculturists, whose resources were at a very low ebb. In the year under report no special measures were necessary for their relief.

INDIAN FOREST ACT (No. VII OF 1878.)

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, ESQUIRE.)

The chíl trees on the Katardhár or outer Siwáliks belong to Government, and some questions have lately arisen as to their management, on which I have submitted a separate report (this office No. 260 of 7th September 1891). I consider that, as far as possible, the dead and fallen trees should be sold to the inhabitants of the village, in which they are situate. It will probably be difficult to ensure that every inhabitant has an opportunity of purchasing timber that he requires, but this will be the end in view. Hitherto these trees have been sold by auction in each tahsíl to one purchaser, and the villagers have complained that they are unable to obtain any portion of the wood.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(H. S. SMITH, ESQUIRE.)

The new tirni assessments which come into force this year have now been sanctioned, and the net yield will be some Rs. 11,000 more than previously.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

Experiment is being made in sowing the seed of the sajji plant over large areas of barren ground, and, although it is too soon to give a final opinion, there seems reason to believe that they will be successful in spreading the growth of the plant and increasing the income from this source.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.)

The Artillery Jhíl was leased by the Forest Department to the District Board for Rs. 608. The District Committee has cleared and drained the jhíl at a cost of Rs. 9,265-2-7 and has sold the grass in it to the Commissariat Department for three years for Rs. 2,000 a year from the 1st April 1891. It is intended to plant some 50,000 *Eucalyptus* trees in this area. Some portions of this once impenetrable swamp are already fit for cultivation.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. A. DEANE.)

Tirni or grazing dues are levied in the Boráka hills and in the Míránzai valley by enumeration of all cattle and sheep belonging to Ghilzais and Wazírs who resort to these tracts in the winter for grazing purposes. The Khujal Khel Wazírs do not pay by enumeration, but by a fixed sum of Rs. 700 per annum. From this certain payments amounting to Rs. 250 are made to village Maliks, &c., and the balance Rs. 450 is credited to Government. During the year under report, however, Rs. 512 was realized. This includes Rs. 62 on account of price of 40 sheep taken annually from the Khujal Khels as tirni dues previously by the ex-Khan of Hangu.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE.)

* * * * * * *

An experiment was made during the year in commencing the afforestation of a bare hill adjoining Fort Munro. Shallow trenches were dug round the contour of the hill at a distance of about ten feet from each other, and seeds of the *Acacia modesta* and other hardy plants likely to grow in dry rocky soil were sown. Owing to the dryness of the season very few of the seeds germinated, but as soon as rain falls the sowings will be recommenced.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(SARDAR GURDYAL SINGH, MAN.)

There is gradual increase in the income from grazing dues, due to the fact that private preserves are gradually being brought under the plough, and more recourse is consequently had by cattle owners to Government grazing dues.

COURT OF WARDS ACT (No. IV OF 1872).

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(C. E. GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE.)

In Buria large tracts of waste land have been broken up and much more is being done. This is greatly due to the energy of the Manager Mendu Lal.

In Manaoli something has been done in this way, but the estate was not neglected as Buria was, and there is not so much scope. There are now Arab pony stallions on both estates. Our young stock fed on the grain and hay raised on the estates, while their dams and sires similarly fed earn their living by working, will be almost all clear profit. As polo ponies they ought to realize high prices.

* * * * * * * *

Some reclamation work has been done in Manaoli, but it is in an embryo state, and will be more fitly remarked on next year.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. ROBERTS.)

There were five minors under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, *viz.* :—

1. Guru Naunihál Singh, of Kartárpur.
2. Sardár Naráin Singh, of Dhálewál.
3. Sardár Amar Singh, of Mokandpur.

4 & 5. Kanwars Partáp Singh and Daljít Singh, sons of the late Sardár Bikrama Singh, Ahluwália.

Of these minors Sardár Naráin Singh, No. 2, attained his majority and was released from the management of the Court in the month of November 1890, and Rs. 2,008-2-11 on account of his estate which were in the treasury to his credit were paid to him.

* * * * * *

1. Guru Naunihál Singh, age 10 years.

His estate is managed by Kartár Singh. He is reading Urdu and Gurmukhi with private teachers. Bahu Málan, step-mother of the Guru, died during the year.

The Government debt remaining unpaid at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 12,877-2-8, which, it is expected, will be realized in full during the current year.

Sardár Amar Singh, of Mokandpur, is now over 20 years of age, and will complete his twenty-first year in August 1892 when a report will be submitted for his release from the management of the Court. He left the Aitchison College in February 1891.

Kanwar Sochet Singh, uncle of these minors, managed their estate up to 12th June 1891, on which date he resigned the appointment owing to ill health. Pandit Durga Parshád has been appointed in his place, under sanction of the Financial Commissioner conveyed in his Secretary's No. 4440, dated 18th July 1891, who has worked well up to now.

Kanwars Partáp Singh and Daljít Singh.

The debts of the estate amounted to Rs. 1,69,140-0-6 at the commencement of the year, of which Rs. 37,150 have been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 1,31,990-0-6 at its close. An additional sum of Rs. 5,832-11-10 was also paid on account of interest accruing within the year.

* * * * * *

Kanwar Daljít Singh is in his twelfth year of age, and is prosecuting his studies in English and Vernacular with private teachers.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT G. C. BEADON.)

There were two estates under the management of the Court of Wards as in the previous year, namely—

(1). The estate of the late Rai Mul Singh.

(2). The estate of the late Sardar Gurbaksh Singh.

Estate of the late Rai Mul Singh.

The position of the two heirs to this estate is the same as in the previous year. The elder's property is still managed by the Court, and will continue to be so till the younger ward, Lala Ram Das, comes of age. Lala Ram Dass is still a student of the Aitchison College, but his attendance there is reported to be very irregular and unsatisfactory.

The estate continues in a flourishing condition. It has no liabilities. The assets at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,98,804-10-2 against Rs. 3,93,305-15-10 at the end of the previous year.

The assets consist chiefly of Promissory Notes (Rs. 2,39,700) and cash in hand (Rs. 60,364-14-11) the remaining value being in jewelry.

Arrangements are in progress to invest the cash in hand. Rs. 50,000 will probably be lent to a Sardar of Farukhnagar in the Gurgáon district. The Manager is now proceeding to Gurgáon to inspect the property which it is proposed should be hypothecated. On his return I hope to submit proposals to the Financial Commissioner for sanction. A proposed loan of Rs. 20,000 to Pir Mahommed, Zaildar is still under enquiry. With regard to the remainder of the outstanding balances, enquiries have been made by several Deputy Commissioners, but as yet no definite proposals have been received.

The excess of income over expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,115-5-7 against Rs. 6,712-5-1 in the previous year. The extra expenditure is chiefly owing to an expenditure of Rs. 4282-1-0 on the marriage of Lala Ram Das.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE.)

1.—MALIK UMR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA OF KALRA.

The Kálra estate came under the Court of Wards in February 1879 on the death of Malik Sáhib Khan, C.S.I., and in June 1879 his only son Malik Umr Hayát Khan was reported to be four years and eight months old. It appears, therefore, that he was born about October 1874, and is now almost exactly 17 years of age. His constitution was naturally weak, and for some years his state of health gave cause for anxiety, but now it has greatly improved and he has shot up into a tall thin but fairly strong youth, fond of riding and manly exercises. For the last three years he has attended the Aitchison College at Lahore under the guardianship of Mr. Kirthi Singh, the Head Master, who was formerly for several years his tutor. He has there made satisfactory progress in his studies and shown some power of application. During the year he succeeded in passing the Middle School Examination, and the reports regarding his conduct and deligence are satisfactory. In May last he was married to his first cousin, daughter of his father's brother Malik Fateh Khan, Khan Bahádur, to whom he had long been betrothed. The wedding took place amid general rejoicing among his relations, friends and tenants. The cost on the part of the estate was limited to Rs. 12,000.

* * * * * *

During the year in accordance with a policy approved by the Financial Commissioner and by the boy's relatives investments have been made by way of loans granted on good landed security, chiefly at 6¼ per cent. instead of adding to the large sum already invested in the more easily negotiable form of Government Promissory Notes paying a little over 4 per cent. interest, and Rs. 80,000 of Promissory Notes were sold out and the proceeds invested in the loans to Naubahár Shah and Malik Fateh Sher Khan.

* * * * * *

Malik Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulám Jiláni of Mitha Tiwána, came under the Court of Wards in April 1890, on the death of their father Khan Bahádur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Tiwána. Dost Muhammad, the elder, was born in 1887, and Ghulám Jiláni in January 1889. They are under the guardianship of their respective mothers. During the year final arrangements were made for the management of the estate, and Fatah Singh, the confidential agent of the late Malik, was appointed manager. A loan of Rs. 30,000 at 4 per cent. interest was obtained from the Kálra funds, and all debts paid off. By the end of the year besides paying off interest on this loan, a small instalment of the principal

was repaid, and the amount due to Kálra reduced to Rs. 29,595. There are now no other debts due by the estate. We have Rs. 1,843 in hand, and some Rs. 4,000 will shortly be realized as the price of the grain of last rabi. So that the financial condition of the estate is satisfactory.

Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

Mr. Wilson's management of the many wards' estates under his control has been very successful. I am glad to see that he is endeavouring to reduce the amount of money invested in Government notes and investing it as loans on the mortgage of landed property. Some new proposals have lately been submitted for sanction which are under consideration.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(E. B. STEEDMAN, ESQUIRE.)

Revenue Officers' cases. Tenancy Act.

The increase is entirely due to the increase in notices under Section 76 (1) of ejectment, &c. These have risen by over 33 per cent., and this is due to an increasing acquaintance with the provisions of the Act. Landlords to save themselves largely resort to the service of a notice where heretofore they merely told the tenant that he must leave.

The Tenancy Act, in its endeavour to define the limits of Civil and Revenue jurisdiction, has not been an unmixed blessing. The evils that would, however, otherwise result from mistakes as to jurisdiction have been immensely lessened by the procedure laid down in Section 100. Some delay thereby occurs, but this is nothing compared with the loss of time and money that would follow the return for retrial to a Court having jurisdiction of all cases that had been decided by a Court not having jurisdiction. The Chief Court has lately decided that a suit by a person claiming occupancy rights who has been out of possession for one year lies in a Civil Court. The grounds of the decisions will be found in the decisions 44 and 45, *Punjab Record*, 1891. It is not possible to summarise the ground here: they are both Full Bench decisions.

Hitherto all suits for occupancy right have been considered triable by Revenue Courts. Now only cases instituted under Section 50 are cognizable by a Revenue Court. I am not disposed to say that cases will be any the worse decided. A good Revenue Assistant, who has had a Settlement training, is probably the best judge in a suit for rights of occupancy, but many Revenue Assistants do not come up to this standard.

SALT.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

The salt trade in this district is steadly but surely diminishing, and its reduction is having a very marked effect on the towns of Núh and Farruthnagar which have decroased by 1,095 and 2,857 souls out of 4,219 and 8,738 respectively, during the last ten years. These figures are obtained from statistics gained at the Census of 1881 and that of the present year. In all probability within the next few years both these places will dwindle down to mere villages.

APPENDIX A.

No. 211 M., dated Lahore, the 11th December 1891, from E. P. HENDERSON, Esquire, Government Advocate, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the prescribed report of the civil business transacted by this office during the twelve months,—1st October 1890 to the 30th September 1891, both inclusive.

Incumbents of office.

2. I held the office of Government Advocate until the forenoon of the 22nd August 1891 when I left for England on three months' privilege leave. I resumed charge of my duties on the forenoon of the 26th November 1891.

Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law, Junior Government Advocate, officiated for me during my absence on leave. Mr. S. M. Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, officiated for Mr. Sinclair during the same period.

Appendix A—Opinions.

3. Appendix A, submitted herewith, is the usual detailed abstract of cases and matters submitted to this office for opinion, and I give here the usual comparative tabular statement of references during the past six years:—

Comparative Statement of References disposed of during the years from 1885-86 *to* 1890-91.

No.	Name of Department.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department ...	92	81	90	71	57	44
2	Ditto Ditto, Public Works Department ...	16	3	21	38	17	19
3	Ditto Ditto, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, ...	108	62	139	82	64	60
4	Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab	37	28	64	35	40	21
5	North-Western Railway	16	25	30	20	72	42.
6	Conservator of Forests, Punjab	5	1	1	6	2	1
7	Inspector-General of Police, Punjab	3	...	...	5	...	1
8	Ditto of Civil Hospitals, Punjab	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	Ditto of Prisons, Punjab	4	7	5	4	2	...
10	Ditto of Registration, Punjab	1	...	2	...	...	1
11	Director of Public Instruction, Punjab	5	8	10	3	2	3
12	Accountant-General, Punjab	2	1	3	1	1	...
13	Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab	4	...	1	...	...	...
14	Postmaster-General, Punjab	...	2	2	3	1	1
15	Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Punjab	1	1	...	...	1	4
16	Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab	...	...	...	...	1	1
17	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Punjab	...	...	...	...	1	2
18	Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab	1	...	..	...	...	...
19	Commissary-General, Western Circle, Punjab	...	...	4	2	6	5
20	Miscellaneous	9	8	23	18	32	28
	Total ...	304	227	395	289	299	234

This gives 234 references during the year under report or 65 less than last year and about 68 less than the average of the past preceding five years. The references from the Secretariat, the Financial Commissioner, and the North-Western-Railway have largely decreased. References from other Departments more or less equal the numbers of last year.

Appendix B—Part I, Original suits

4. A return giving particulars of these is annexed. It will be seen that Government was a party to 19 original suits during the year under report or to two less than in the previous year. Of these four were pending at the end of the year. Eleven were successful while three (the Hissár Cattle Farm suits) were compromised on terms which have gained "the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India." The settlement of these three cases was specially entrusted to me by the Government of India "without reserve."

Appendix B—Part II. Civil appeals.

5. A return giving particulars of these is annexed. They are nine in number, or five less than last year. Of these one was decided against Government, five were successful and three were pending at the close of the year.

Appendix B—Part III. Execution of decrees and miscellaneous.

6. Satisfactory progress has been made in recovering amounts due to Government. The amount outstanding during the year was Rs. 8,557-6-7. The amount collected or written off was Rs. 4,377-4-9. The Financial Commissioner is specially acquainted with Gobind Jas' case and sanction has been obtained to sell the remaining two-thirds of his land. The sale of the land by public auction has been fixed for the 20th December 1891. The only other large item is Rs. 2,458-3-0 in Futteh Muhammad's case. Of this sum Rs. 748-13-6 has been recovered and Rs. 241-5-11 written off during the year.

Notice of officers.

7. It is quite superfluous for me to enlarge upon the value of Mr. Sinclair's services to Government as Junior Government Advocate.

APPENDIX B.

No. 275.

FROM

MAJOR ST. G. C. GORE, R. E.,

Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade,

In charge No. 18 (Himalaya) Party, Survey of India,

To

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated SIMLA, *the 7th October* 1891.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 320 C of 28th September 1891, I have the honor to submit the Annual Progress Report of this Party, with the following remarks.

2. On Colonel Tanner's retirement on 30th October 1890 the Party was made over to my charge.

3. The topographical survey was carried on in accordance with the sanctioned programme, with the exception that the Surveyor-General, at the request of the Local Government, added the detail surveys of Bara and Chota Bangáhal to the work already allotted to the Party. The work was carried on uninterruptedly without any difficulties, except those which arose from the abnormally bad weather.

The snowfall during the winter in Kullu and the adjacent hills was about the heaviest on record, and the weather in April, May and June was unusually stormy, with the result that the snow never melted, until the rains, from hills as low even as 11,000 feet. This interfered a good deal with the progress of the survey on the higher ground and necessitated several of the sheets being left unfinished until a more favourable opportunity.

4. The survey of Bara Bangáhal was, owing to the mountainous nature of the ground, undertaken on the scale of 1″=1 mile, and the work was entrusted to Mr. Senior. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the snow, Mr. Senior, after one or two unsuccessful attempts, forced his way over the Lurai Pass on the 22nd April, and succeeded in completing the mapping of the district by the middle of July.

There are eleven Government forests in Bara Bangáhal, but as their boundaries were undemarcated it was not possible to enter these on the maps; the locations of the different forests have however been shown.

5. The outturn of topography during the year—consisting of 273 square miles of 4″ survey, 459 miles of 2″ and 254 of 1,″ making a total of 986 square miles—is good, though I hope that as the young sub-surveyors get more into the way of surveying in the hills the out-turn per man will increase.

Traverse survey.

6. As mentioned by Colonel Tanner last year, the traverse field work was completed last season.

During the current season the remaining traverse plots were finished and sent in to the Deputy Commissioner.

Forest surveys.

7. The forest surveys have been carried on as before *pari passu* with the ordinary topographical survey.

All forests met with in British territory, except those in Bara Bangáhal and those under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra, have been well demarcated with permanent distinguishing pillars at the salients of the boundaries; as the positions of these are all carefully entered on the maps, it is very necessary that they should be kept constantly in repair, as they furnish the points of reference in case of any disputes or uncertainty about the boundaries.

In the course of the season's operations, 69 demarcated forest blocks were met with in the Simla Hill States. These were mapped on the 2″ scale. Arrangements are now being made for the systematic survey of forest blocks in the Simla States on the 4″ scale.

Orthography.

8. The orthography of names in the Native States still continues to give a good deal of trouble. The names in the lists supplied by the Vakíls of the States frequently differ greatly from those brought in by the Field Surveyors, and in addition the lists seem very incomplete, as many names are entered on the field maps which do not appear at all on the official lists.

9. The training of native soldiers as Surveyors still continues to form part of the work of the Party.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

ST. G. GORE, MAJOR, R.E.,
Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade,
In charge No. 18 *(Himalaya) Party.*

Statement of Progress of No. 18 (Himalaya) Party for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Work completed in 1890-91.									
		Forest Blocks.						*Topographical Maps.*			
Districts.	Total area by maps or other authority (approx.) to be surveyed by No. 18 Party.	Area in square miles.	No.	4 inches=1 mile.	2 inches=1 mile.	1 inch=1 mile.	Settlement sheets plotted on 40 & 20 kadams =1 inch.	Fair mapping in hand.	Sent for publication.	Triangulation.	Remarks.
				Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.					Square miles.	
Umballa Hills ... ... (Morni 102 square miles, and Tahsil Rupar, Kharar and Naraingarh Hills.)	365	Nil.	...	108	129	...	161	7	Nil.	*157	* The area of triangulation shown in the previous report as completed has been in several cases diminished, as it has been found that an insufficient number of points has been fixed in certain parts.
Gurdáspur Hills (Shahpur Kandi)	108	...	12	111	...	...	162	...	6	108	
Kángra	(a) 2,725	5 / 8·45	23 / 40	210½ / 659	...	†254	130 / 130	1 / 21	3	340 / 1,155	† Survey of Bara Bangáhal.
Kullu Sub-division	(a) 1,934	23 / 122·2	...	62 / 520	Nil.	...	44 / 212	3½ / 15½	9	136 / 771	
Simla Hill States	(b) 3,203	34·87 / 70·66	69 / 114	*Nil.* / 104	‡428¾ / 1,327¾	...	§2·2 / 2·2	9	Nil.	690 / 2,292	‡ This excludes 30 square miles of Revisionary Survey. § This area was surveyed on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile at the special request of Deputy Commissioner, Simla, for the settlement of a boundary dispute between the States of Kahlur and Baghal.
Mándi State	1,125	...	...	36¾	...	...	...	...	...	296	Mandi and Suket.
Suket State	395			85½						336	
Hoshiárpur Hills	1,000	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Láhaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Totals for past Season ...	...	62·9	92	309¼	428¾	254	176·2	4½	3	1,462	
Totals to date ...	...	**201·3**	**166**	**1,587½**	**1,462¾**	...	**1,267·2**	**52½**	**15**	**5,269**	

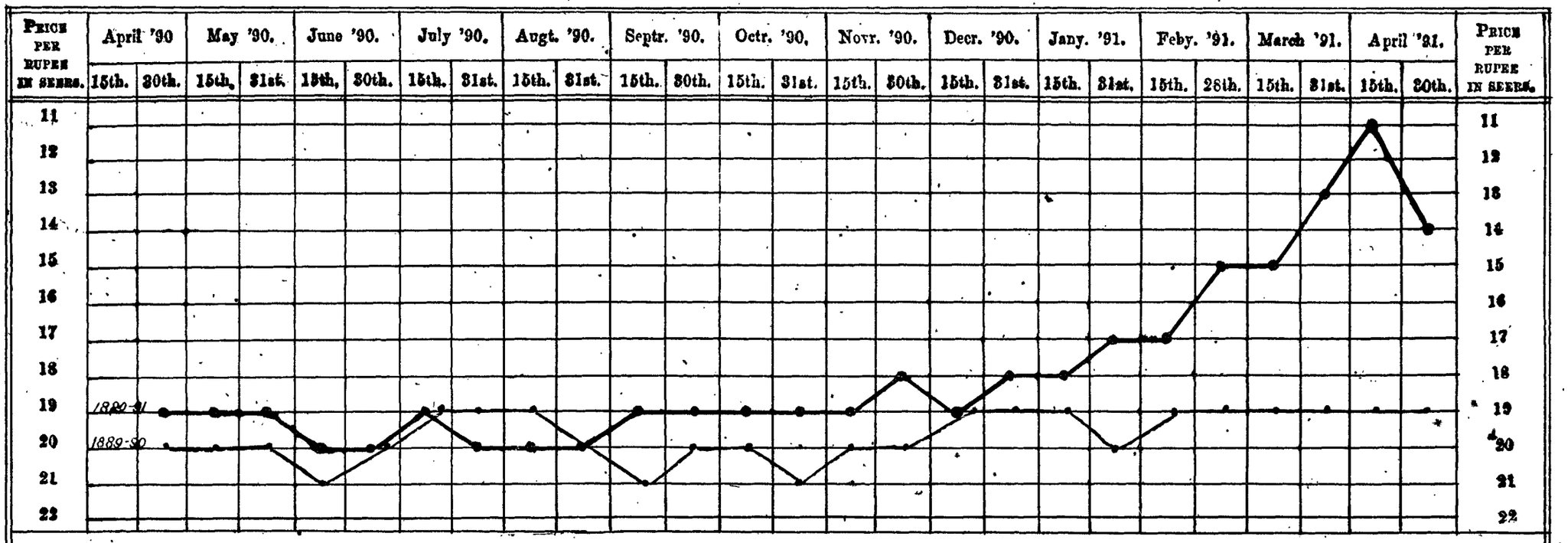
(a) From Gazetteer.
(b) Exclusive of 3,257 square miles of Bashahr State.

Note.—Items and figures in antique type imply up to date and ditto in plain for past season.

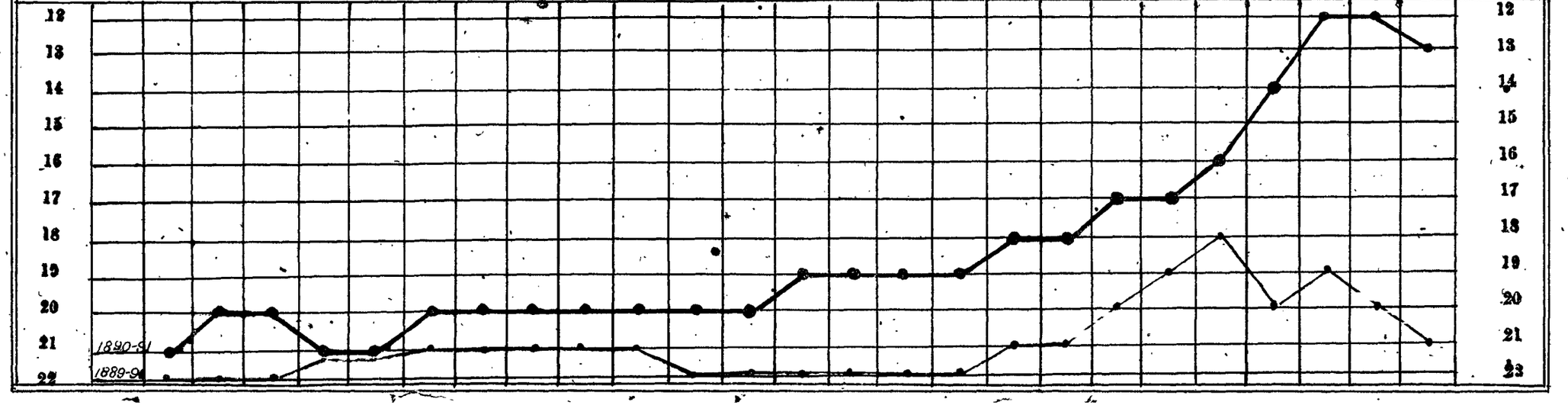
St. G. GORE, Major, R E.,
Deputy Supdt., Survey of India,
In charge No. 18 Party.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF WHEAT DURING THE YEAR 1890-91 (AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR IN RED INK).

Ferozepore District.



Amritsar District



APPENDIX C.

Note on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab, 1890-91, by F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

Season.—The monsoon rains of 1890 were copious throughout July and August, but they ceased early, and there was little rain in September, October and November, though considerably more than in 1889. Consequently the area of early sown wheat was not an unusually large one, and the figures given in the first forecast of the wheat crop, published in December 1890, were not favorable. Early in December, however, heavy rain fell, and in five out of the six divisions of the Province rain fell at short intervals up to the middle of March. So constant was the recurrence of this rainfall that very grave doubts were entertained as to the fate of the crop. The rains of early December enabled the cultivators to sow a large area of "late wheat," which more than made up for the deficiency in the early sowing. The heavy rains of January and early February caused a good deal of yellow rust, known locally as "kungi" or "khunni" to appear, but fortunately the later showers cleared this away.

In the southern portion of the Delhi Division—*i.e.*, in Delhi, Gurgáon and Karnál—the rainfall of December and January was considerable, but in February there was hardly any rainfall at all in these three districts, but there was a good deal in March. The failure in the latter part of January and in February, however, materially injured the prospects of the crop which was inferior in these south-eastern districts in consequence.

Putting aside those tracts, the most notable characteristic of the season was copious and constant rain for nearly four months.

Just when many farmers were beginning to despair, and the prospects of the harvest were so bad as to have appreciably affected prices, the longed for fine weather came, and the last ten days of March and the first few days of April were generally, though not universally, fine. After that period the season was an exceedingly good one for the crops. Weather was usually fine in April, with sufficient timely showers to give weight to the grain. Reaping and threshing operations have generally been begun in fine weather, and in some districts completed, but owing to the excessive rainfall and long continued rainy weather the crop has been everywhere very late in coming to maturity, and the crops in low-lying lands have been injured by excessive moisture, so that in some cases they have been attacked by smut.

For land entirely dependent on rainfall the season has turned out an excellent one.

The rainfall from 1st October to 30th April has been above average in every district in the Province.

Area.—The area under wheat in the Punjab this year is estimated at 7,072,700 acres. This is largely in excess of the area of last year, and is also in excess of the normal area or the average area of the past five years. It exceeds the first by 849,800 acres, or 13·6 per cent, and the average by 625,500 acres, or 9·7 per cent. The normal area under wheat in the Punjab is now put at 6,447,200 acres.

The area under wheat this year exceeds that of 1889, which amounted to 6,919,100 acres, and was considered a very large one. The estimated area given in the first forecast was 6,363,300 acres, that in the second after much late wheat had been sown was 7,234,200 acres. The present estimate is less than that of the second forecast owing to the failure of a portion of the crop, to the destruction of a certain area of young wheat by locusts, and to deductions made for inferiority of some crop harvested. The area of crop actually harvested is, however, larger than any previous one of which statistics of equal accuracy exist.

The increase in area has been mainly in unirrigated lands, on which it amounts to no less than 32·3 per cent. This is owing to the heavy rainfall which made irrigation less necessary than usual. There is an actual decrease in the irrigated area under wheat of 144,100 acres, or 4 per cent. The irrigated area under wheat last year was exceptionally large. The unirrigated area amounts to 57·5 per cent. of the total area, and the outturn upon it to 47·7 per cent. of the total outturn.

There has been a decrease in the area under wheat in five districts only—Rohtak in the south-east, where it was almost entirely due to a very large decrease in canal irrigation; Montgomery, where it was due to a decrease in the area of well irrigation, irrigation being rendered unnecessary by the unusually heavy rainfall; and in Rawalpindi and Jhelum, where the decrease in the area harvested is due to the destruction in several tahsíls of a large portion of the young crop by swarms of locusts; and in Dera Gházi Khan. In each of the other 25 districts there has been an increase over last year's areas, except in Simla, for which figures have not yet been received.

A large increase has occurred in Hissár, where the season has been very peculiar. The increase has mainly occurred in low-lying, moist alluvial lands (sailába) in the Sirsa and Fatehabad tahsíls, the result of heavy floods in the autumn which came at the most suitable moment for sowing. In Sirsa also, generally an exceedingly dry tract, there was a very unusual rainfall. The increase amounts to 67 per cent., and the yield has also been much in excess of that of last year. The largest increase of all is, however, at the extreme north-west corner of the Province; in Pesháwar, where it amounts to 275,700 acres, or 181 per cent. The crop in this district and in Hissár was a very bad one in 1890. The average outturn this year, however, is said to be inferior in Pesháwar to that of last year. Other districts showing considerable increases in area are Ferozepore 25 per cent., and Kángra 59 per cent.; in most other cases the increase is substantial but not startling.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat from this year's crop is estimated at 2,071,239 tons against an outturn of 1,603,176 tons in 1890, and a normal outturn of 1,701,701. The excess over that of last year, therefore, amounts to 468,075 tons, or 29·2 per cent. The excess over the normal outturn amounts to 21·7 per cent. The average outturn per acre is 328 sérs or 10·41 bushels against 289 or 9·17 bushels in 1890, and against an average of 296 sérs or 9·4 bushels per acre for the last five years.

The outturn this year exceeds that of last year in all save five districts—those of Rohtak and Karnál in the Delhi Division, Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan and in Ráwalpindi. In Dera Gházi Khan there is a better average outturn; only in Karnál is there a diminished outturn with an increase in area. Generally speaking, there has been an increase in the area under this crop, and a still greater increase in the outturn of grain. The straw crop is also, owing to the unusually rainy season, an exceptionally heavy one. The yield of grain may be estimated at 18 annas in eleven districts, at 16 annas in thirteen districts, at 20 annas in three districts, at 14 annas in three districts; and for Simla, for which no return has been received, last year's figure of 10 annas is given. In the Punjab 16 annas is held to represent an average crop, 16 to 18 a good crop, and 20 annas a bumper crop. The districts giving a 20 annas return are Shahpur, Gurdáspur and Ludhiána. Those giving a 14 annas return, which represent a poor crop, are Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, and Hazára. The outturn for the whole Province may be classed in this system of computation as rather about an 18 annas one.

Prices.—The price of wheat has been exceedingly high throughout the past winter in all parts of the Province.

The diagram attached shows the variations in the price of wheat at the two great trade centres of Ferozepore and Amritsar.

On 30th April 1890 wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 19 sérs the rupee, at which rate it remained with trifling oscillations until 15th December, when it rose to 18, and thence it proceeded to rise slowly to 17 on 15th February; it rose suddenly to 15 sérs on 28th February, and then made a rapid rise to the extraordinary price of 11 sérs on 15th April, whence it fell to 14 sérs on 30th April, and it has since continued to fall.

In Amritsar it stood at 21 sérs on 30th April 1890; it remained very steady for a long time, rising to 20 sérs on 15th October, and by gradual steps to 16 on 28th February; it then rose much more rapidly to 12 sérs on 31st March, and fell to 13 only on 30th April.

It will thus be seen that there is nothing very abnormal about these prices prior to the date of the 15th January or even 15th February. If the autumn crop is an exceptionally good one and stocks are large, a fall in the price of all food grains usually takes place when the autumn crop is reaped; but the spring crop of 1890 was a very poor one, and stocks were not large, and the autumn crop, after promising to be a very good one, was below average, owing to the early cessation of the rains. In addition to this, the frontier expeditions in the Black Mountains, the Gumal and Miránzai tended to prevent a fall in prices, which began to rise instead. The season was not favorable for sowings, and after the rains began to fall they soon became so excessive as to cause great anxiety. Crops failed or threatened to fail in other countries which supply Europe with wheat, and prices rose in America, where some of the largest Indian grain dealers also trade largely.

These high prices, coupled with the heavy fall in the exchange value of the rupee, made it profitable for exporters to buy the grain of the old stocks even at Rs. 2-4-0 and 2-8-0 per maund, and seeing the doubtful condition of the harvest they also thought it a safe investment to make so called "forward" purchases of wheat to be supplied from the new crop at these prices or prices not materially differing from them. These purchases began when the crop seemed likely to be a poor one in February last. Their extent, which was considerable, was much exaggerated, and the depletion of old stocks consequent on the bad harvest of 1890; the purchase at high rates for export and the fear of a poor crop sent up prices to an extraordinary extent. Then came the locusts, which did some damage in two or three districts, but which were popularly believed to have done much more, and finally came the second Miránzai Expedition, the magnitude of which was much exaggerated, so much so that the prices of the old Cabul war were confidently predicted as a consequence.

At the same time, owing to the wet season, the harvest was extremely late, and no grain came on to the market till some time after the usual date. The "forward" purchases were connected by some with the Military expedition, and an idea became current that a very large proportion, if not all the standing crop, had already been sold, and wheat rose, and other food grains with it, to something very like famine prices. Exports to the North-Western Provinces, to Hardwar for the gigantic gathering there and elsewhere, increased the effect locally, until there came to be a prevalent belief that there would be no margin left from the standing crop after the export purchases had been met. It is only just becoming fully realized that the crop is a most unusually heavy one, and the purchases made in advance, though not insignificant, came to a very small fraction of the total crop. Prices are now falling, but in the meantime the Punjab farmer has for once realized the ideal state of the farmer of having his own granaries and barns full, while those of his neighbours are empty; a bumper crop, or nearly so, and famine prices is a state of things the farmer can rarely hope for, and on this occasion he has had the extreme good fortune of a state of affairs which made it worth while for exporters to buy in advance at a price much in excess of the true harvest rate. Now that the weight of the crop is beginning to be realized, and that it has begun to come into the market, the dream may turn out to be over.

Character of the harvest.—The character of the harvest may be summed up as follows. On lands dependent on rain, with the exception of three or four districts in the south-east, the harvest has been excellent throughout. In portions of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts very serious damage was done by locusts. The damage done by these pests elsewhere has as yet been slight. Notwithstanding their enormous numbers, the new brood appeared when the wheat was nearly ripe and were unable to attack it. On irrigated lands generally the outturn was, comparatively speaking, not so good.

In the Bár lands of Shahpur and elsewhere, which are in years of short or even average rainfall generally left waste and rarely cultivated, very good crops of wheat have been in many cases obtained this year. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur remarks: "This year's wheat harvest is a bumper, and has probably never been equalled in the previous agricultural history of the district. The total outturn will probably be about double the average."

In Gujrát the crop is said to be in general much above average, both in area and yield. In Ludhiána it is said that the crop is the best that there has been for many years. In Amritsar it is said that on irrigated lands the crop has been somewhat injured by smut, and this is true of irrigated and low-lying lands in other parts, also where they have suffered from too much water, but "the yield on unirrigated lands will be heavy and good." In Gurdáspur it is said that on dry lands in Shakargarh and Gurdáspur the crop has been correctly returned as a "bumper." The crop in Mooltan is said to be "first rate."

In Hissár the yield is said to be far superior to that of last year. In Delhi, Karnál and Gurgáon the crop is not an exceptionally good one.

In Dera Ismail Khan the crop is said to be above average, and in Dera Gházi Khan "very good."

In Kohát the green crop was thrice attacked by locusts, and it was feared that much injury had been done; but, owing to the good rainfall, the crop is even here expected to be above the average. It will thus be seen that in the greater part of the Punjab the crop is an exceedingly good one, and the outturn of straw will everywhere be very large.

Stocks.—As regards stocks of food grains there is little doubt that stocks of wheat had in some districts begun to run low before the wheat of the harvest under report was brought into the market, owing to causes already discussed in the paragraph on prices. Large export of wheat has been going on for some months past, and in some districts the old stocks have been well nigh exhausted. In Rohtak it is remarked that the stock of food grain from last year is still plentiful in all four tahsíls, but in Jullundur it is remarked that the food stocks from former harvest are not plentiful; the same remark is made as regards Jhang; and in Gujránwála it is said that last year's stocks have been almost exhausted, and wheat rose at one time to almost famine prices. In the Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore districts it is noted that a large amount of wheat has already been bought for export, and this is the case as noted above in a great many districts also.

Export.—An unusual amount of wheat has been exported from the old stocks during the past four months of this year, and in addition to this a considerable amount of wheat has been bought in advance for delivery from this year's crop at comparatively high prices, ranging from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per maund. The Settlement Collector of Lahore estimates that in that district alone 1,000,000 of maunds of wheat, or 35,714 tons, have already been purchased for export at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 a maund, or 20 sérs to 16 sérs per rupee. Prices have been ruling very high in Europe and America owing to short crops in various parts of the world, and this, coupled with the low rate of exchange for the rupee, has made it profitable to exporters to buy wheat at unusually high prices. The wheat crop of this year being unusually heavy in the Punjab prices are likely to fall to

some extent, and with high prices obtaining in Europe and a low rate of exchange a large export trade may be expected. Some part of the grain, which being grown on moist and irrigated lands, has suffered from smut, and will, it is not unlikely, prove unfit for export. Below is a statement showing the total exports of wheat from the Punjab in all directions and by all means of transit during the five years ending 1889-90. It will be seen that figures are largest in 1885-86, when they amounted to 590,081 tons. This, it is worth noting if equalled this year, would amount altogether to only 28 per cent. of the total crop. The normal export has been 2,74,827 tons, being about 16 per cent. of the normal estimated outturn.

The average export of the last five years would amount to only 13 per cent. of the estimated crop of this year, and the estimate of this year's outturn is certainly not above the truth. This is a significant fact in connexion with the present high prices.

These are the figures for gross export.

Year	*Export trade of the Punjab by*			
	Rail.	River.	Land.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1885-86	532,994	53,355	3,732	590,081
1886-87	119,121	29,615	5,180	153,916
1887-88	30,909	12,789	2,098	45,796
1888-89	167,864	46,113	3,302	217,279
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066

Increase in area under Wheat.—As regards the question of a permanent increase in the area under wheat, the figures showing the excess of area under other crops than wheat over that of last year are not yet available. But there can be little doubt that the increase has been greater in this than in the case of other crops, and the extraordinarily brisk export trade of this year will tend to expand the area in future. It is worthy of remark that while the area under crop in the spring harvest of 1890 was 21·4 per cent. less than in 1889, the area under wheat was only 12·7 per cent. less, which supports the view that wheat is gradually replacing other crops in the spring harvests of the Punjab.

APPENDIX C (i).

Note on the Rapeseed Crop of the Punjab, 1890-91, by F. A. Robertson, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab. (Only 20 out of 31 Districts are dealt with).

The character of the rainfall and harvests has already been described in the note on the wheat crop. It should be remarked, however, that the late rains were exceedingly favorable to this crop; and the season, generally, even more suitable for it than for wheat.

The total area under oilseeds this year has been 552,300 acres, of which 453,100 acres, or 82 per cent., were not irrigated. The outturn on the unirrigated area was 81·9 per cent. of the total outturn.

The increase in area under this crop is even greater than in the case of wheat. Last year's area was 298,000 acres, so that the increase amounts to 254,300 acres, or 85 per cent. This year's area is, in fact, not much less than double that of last year when the crop was a very poor one. The normal area is now put at 439,100 acres, which this year's crop exceeds by 25·8 per cent. The increase in area is 91·7 per cent. in unirrigated lands and 60·8 in irrigated lands. Only in two districts is the area under oilseeds less than in last year—Delhi, where the rainfall was unfavorable, and in Dera Gházi Khan, where it is put down to unfavorable rains at sowing time.

Much rape was sown after the rain fell in early December. The area given in the first forecast was 289,400 acres only, in the second it was put at 411,200 acres, and the present estimate is 552,300 acres.

The increase of area in some of the districts is enormous: in Shahpur it rose from 2,400 to 27,100, or 1,029 per cent. In several other cases it exceeds 200 per cent., and in Umballa it is 492 per cent.

The outturn also has been generally good; in some cases very good. The total outturn is estimated at 81,738 tons which exceeds that of last year by 43,240 tons, or 112 per cent., and the normal outturn of 56,783 tons by 24,955 tons, or 43·9 per cent. That is, the total outturn is double that of last year.

The average outturn per acre is placed at 166 sérs or 5·3 bushels against 145 sérs or 4·6 bushels last year. The increase has been 14 per cent. The normal outturn is put at 145 sérs or 4·6 bushels. The outturn in every district, except Delhi, is in excess of that of last year. The crop, as a whole, is a remarkably good one.

The export trade in oilseeds has been very slack during the last few months, owing, probably, to the very poor harvest of last year. Prices have lately ruled very high. The price at Karáchi on 29th April 1891 was Rs. 4-12-0 a maund, that is Rs. 39 per candy of 656 pounds. With the present heavy crop, high prices in Europe, and a low rate of exchange, large export may be expected in the next few months. Below is a table showing the returns of total exports in tons of rapeseed for the last five years:—

Year.	*Total export in tons.*
1885-86	105,868
1886-87	43,730
1887-88	36,466
1888-89	84,697
1889-90	64,790

APPENDIX C (ii).

Note on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for 1890, by F. A. Robertson, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

The area estimated to be under cotton this year in the final forecast for this Province is 871,100 acres as compared with 964,000 acres shown in the final forecast last year and 868,600 acres in the forecast submitted in July last.

The total yield for the Province is estimated as 710,348 bales of 400 lbs. each against 747,761 bales last year. The area therefore shows a falling off of 9·6 per cent. and the total outturn of 5 per cent.

The average outturn per acre was slightly better than last year, being 326 lbs. as against 310 lbs.

The crop this year has therefore once more turned out a poor one. The cause may be summed up in a few words. Except in a few special cases, there was insufficient rain at sowing time, followed by excessive rain in July, August, again succeeded by a too early cessation of the rains and a dry autumn.

The area sown with cotton on irrigated lands was 7 per cent., or 35,500 acres in excess of that of last year, but the area sown on lands dependent on rain fell off by 119,300 acres, or 27 per cent. On the other hand, the average yield on irrigated lands was 408 lbs. against 430 lbs. last year per acre, while that on unirrigated lands rose from 184 to 200 lbs.

The area figures are given below for this, and for last year, in acres for comparison :—

Detail.	Irrigated by:		Flooded lands.	Dry lands.	Total.
	Canals.	Wells.			
1889	263,500	228,400	26,200	445,900	964,000
1890	297,300	230,100	17,100	326,600	871,100
Difference + or — per cent.	+ 12·8	+ 0·7	— 34·7	— 26·8	— 9·6

Irrigated cotton suffered much in the same way as that dependent on rain. The floods came down very late, and in the spring there was very little water as a rule in the rivers, and again the rains ceased very early, and the supply of canal water in September and October was very short. In two districts, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi, locusts are reported to have done some damage.

Seven districts only show an increase in area and total and average outturn. These are—Kángra on the hills, where the rains were good ; Jhang, in which there was an increase of irrigation ; Montgomery, a hot dry tract, in which the rains were favorable ; Shahpur, near the Salt Range, where the rains were "unusually favorable for this crop" ; Dera Ismail Khan, where the hill torrents are reported to have come down opportunely ; and Amritsar, where the increase is entirely on canal and well-irrigated lands. In Ferozepore the increase occurred on both irrigated and unirrigated lands.

In Hoshiárpur, Lahore and Jhelum there is a falling off in total area, but an increase in both average and total outturn, in the first case owing to favorable rains at the end of September, and in Lahore owing to an increase in the irrigated area sown and an increase in the average outturn on the irrigated lands. In Jhelum the increase in outturn is mostly on the unirrigated lands. Two districts show an increase in total area and outturn, but a falling off in average outturn ; three show an increase in area, but a falling off both in total and average outturn ; seventeen districts in all show an increase in average outturn per acre ; and thirteen districts show a decrease in area, outturn, and average produce per acre alike. The Punjab cotton crop of this year is decidedly below average ; it is lower both in area and outturn than that of 1889, but considerably better in both respects than that of 1888.

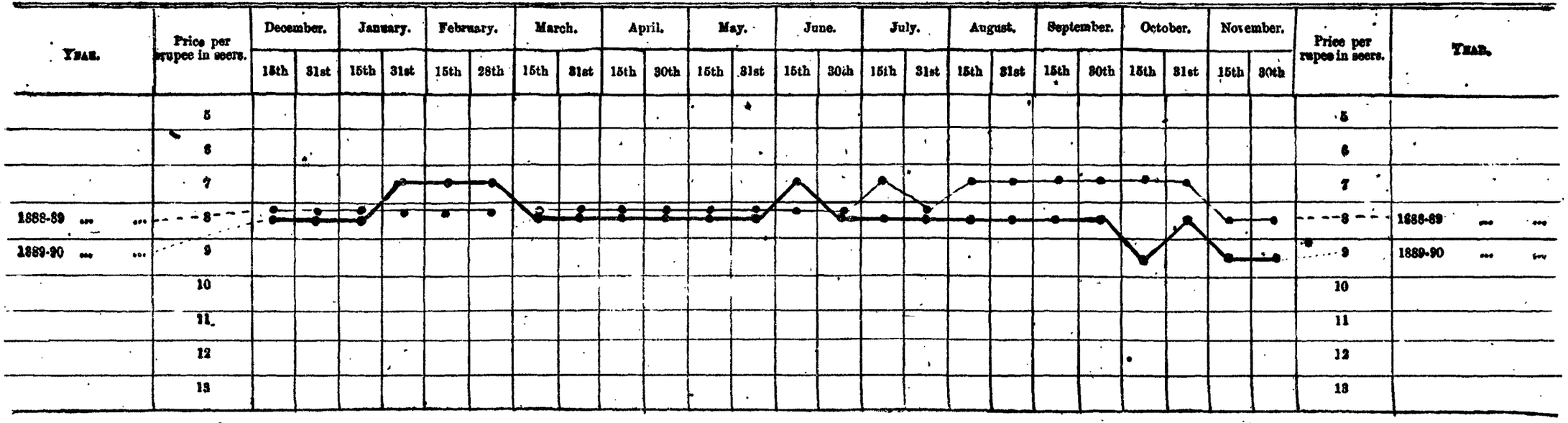
The price of cotton has generally been lower during the past year than in 1889, and is at present lower than that at the corresponding period of that year.

The accompanying diagram shows the range of prices of cotton at Delhi and Amritsar for the past year.

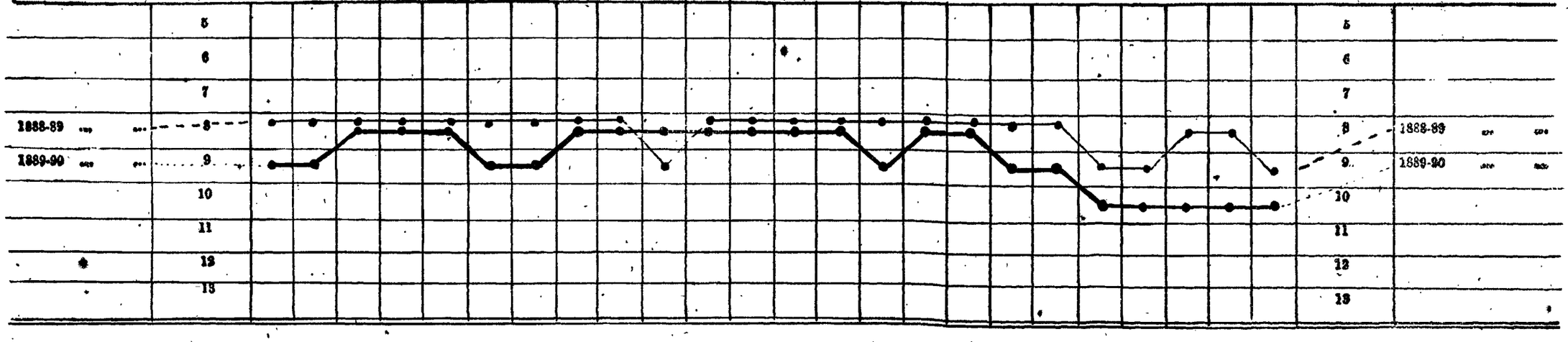
The cotton crop for this year in the Punjab as a whole cannot safely be estimated higher than on a nine or ten anna one, taking 16 annas as a full average crop.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF COTTON FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1888 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1889 AND 1ST DECEMBER 1889 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1890.

Delhi District.



Amritsar District.



APPENDIX C (iii).

Note on the Sesamum (Til) crop of the Punjab for 1890, by F. A. Robertson, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab. (Only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with).

This is the first separate forecast furnished on the sesamum (til) crop of this province Special reports are received from 16 districts, as in the remainder the crop is a very unimportant one.

The total estimated area in these 16 districts in this year is 177,400 acres as compared with 181,400 acres last year; for the whole province the total area under this crop this year is estimated at 217,392 acres as compared with 215,117 acres last year. The increase being 2,275 acres, or 1 per cent. In the districts of the Delhi division in the south-east Punjab, the heavy rains of July and August followed by an early cessation of the rains did harm to this crop, and the result was a poor harvest. In the Lahore division the crop was generally about an average one, but in the districts of the Ráwalpindi division, lying near the hills, the crop was generally above average, and in Gurdáspur and Siálkot it was a very good one. In these tracts the rains commenced early and the season throughout was favorable for this crop. The total estimated outturn is 24,610,400 sérs, or 439,471 cwts. The average outturn per acre being estimated at 278 lbs.

On the whole the crop of sesamum (til) for the year in the Punjab must be classed as a good one.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Report by L. J. Blenkinsop, Esq., A. V. D., Veterinary Surgeon with the Punjab Government, for the year ending 31st August 1891.

This report is compiled from extracts from the Weekly Police Reports on Cattle Disease and from the Agricultural Prospect Reports. I am able to supply but little information from my own personal observations as I have been in charge of this office for hardly three months, having taken over charge of the duties on the 13th July 1891. Since the date of my appointment, only a few fairs have been held, and as I have been Officiating as Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College, I have not been able to make any extended tours in the districts. I must confirm the remarks made by my predecessor Veterinary Surgeon Pease in the Annual Report for 1889-90 regarding the meagreness of the information in this office concerning the prevalence of disease in the various districts of the Punjab. At present the only reports received are furnished by the police, and the Agricultural Department, while valuable information which could be supplied by the Veterinary Assistants at present in the employment of the various District Boards is lost. If these Veterinary Assistants reported periodically in vernacular direct to this office, I feel confident that in a short time I should be able to submit statistics of the prevalence of disease in the Punjab, which would be of considerable value. The reports at present received, while valuable in themselves, would also assist in checking these vernacular reports.

Work done.

The whole of the Horse Fairs held in the Punjab during the past year have been attended by my predecessor or myself, and the stock which was exhibited at them inspected for contagious diseases. Assistance in the teaching at the Lahore Veterinary College was given, especially with respect to cattle diseases and practical surgical work. As far as possible all the large cattle fairs of the Punjab were visited, and the principal dak lines have been inspected.

Disease.

Throughout the Punjab less disease appears to have been prevalent than in previous years, but as already pointed out, the information on this head is at present far from reliable.

Glanders.

During the year 12 cases of glanders have been detected as shown in enclosure A. This is an increase of nine over the previous year. It will be seen that out of this number four cases were found at Lahore, and four cases at Ráwalpíndi, only leaving four cases for the whole of the remainder of the Punjab. The large number of cases detected at Lahore is probably due to the fact that the animals in the stables and seráis here are periodically inspected by the two Veterinary Assistants attached to this office, while the prevalence of glanders at Ráwalpindi was shown in the report for 1889-90 and since the disease was known to exist there, greater vigilance has undoubtedly been displayed with regard to it.

Cattle disease.

I attach a skeleton map of the Punjab showing the different districts in which the principal cattle diseases have been reported to have occurred. From this it will be seen that "rinderpest," "anthrax" and "foot and mouth disease" existed throughout the whole of the districts, while "cowpox" was chiefly confined to the western districts along the rivers Indus and Chenáb in Dera Gházi Khan and Montgomery. In the hill districts rinderpest is most prevalent and appears to cause great loss. In the Rohtak district anthrax has been widespread and has existed throughout nearly the whole year.

List of horses destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, from 1st September 1890 to 31st August 1891.

No.	Name of owners.	Destroyed on.	No. of cases.	Remarks.
1	Gáriwála Sadar Bazár, Ráwalpindi...	15th September 1890 ...	1	Glander.
2	Do. do. do.	30th do. ...	1	Do.
3	Faju (barber) Lunda Bazár, Lahore	10th October 1890 ...	1	Do.
4	Gulab Khan, Rara Bazár Kúcha Telián, Lahore	24th do. ...	1	Do.
5	Husain Bakhsh, Gáriwála Sadar Bazár, Ráwalpindi ...	14th January 1891 ...	1	Do.
6	Jhang Dák Line, Jhang	9th March 1891... ...	2	Farcy.
7	Káim Dín, Ekkawála, Lahore	20th do. ...	1	Glander.
8	H. A. Rose, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Gujrát ...	13th April 1891... ...	1	Do.
9	Máhan Singh, Gáriwála, Ráwalpindi	30th do.	1	Do.
10	Pandit Janárdhan, Lahore, Haweli Rája Dhián Singh ...	25th June 1891	1	Do.
11	Faqír Háfiz Muhammad Azím, Bara Mian-ka-Daras, Lahore	21st August 1891 ...	1	Do. and Farcy.
	Total ...	...	12	

APPENDIX E.

No. 2838, dated 4th January 1892.

From—A. E. WILD, Esquire, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

As requested in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 6572, dated 17th October 1890, I have the honor to submit a brief report on the progress made in selection of fuel and fodder reserves near railway lines for inclusion in the Annual Revenue Administration Report now due.

Report on Fuel and Fodder reserves near Railway Lines, from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

1. The report submitted last year recorded how matters stood with regard to the various proposals which have been made for the formation of fuel and fodder reserves near railway lines.

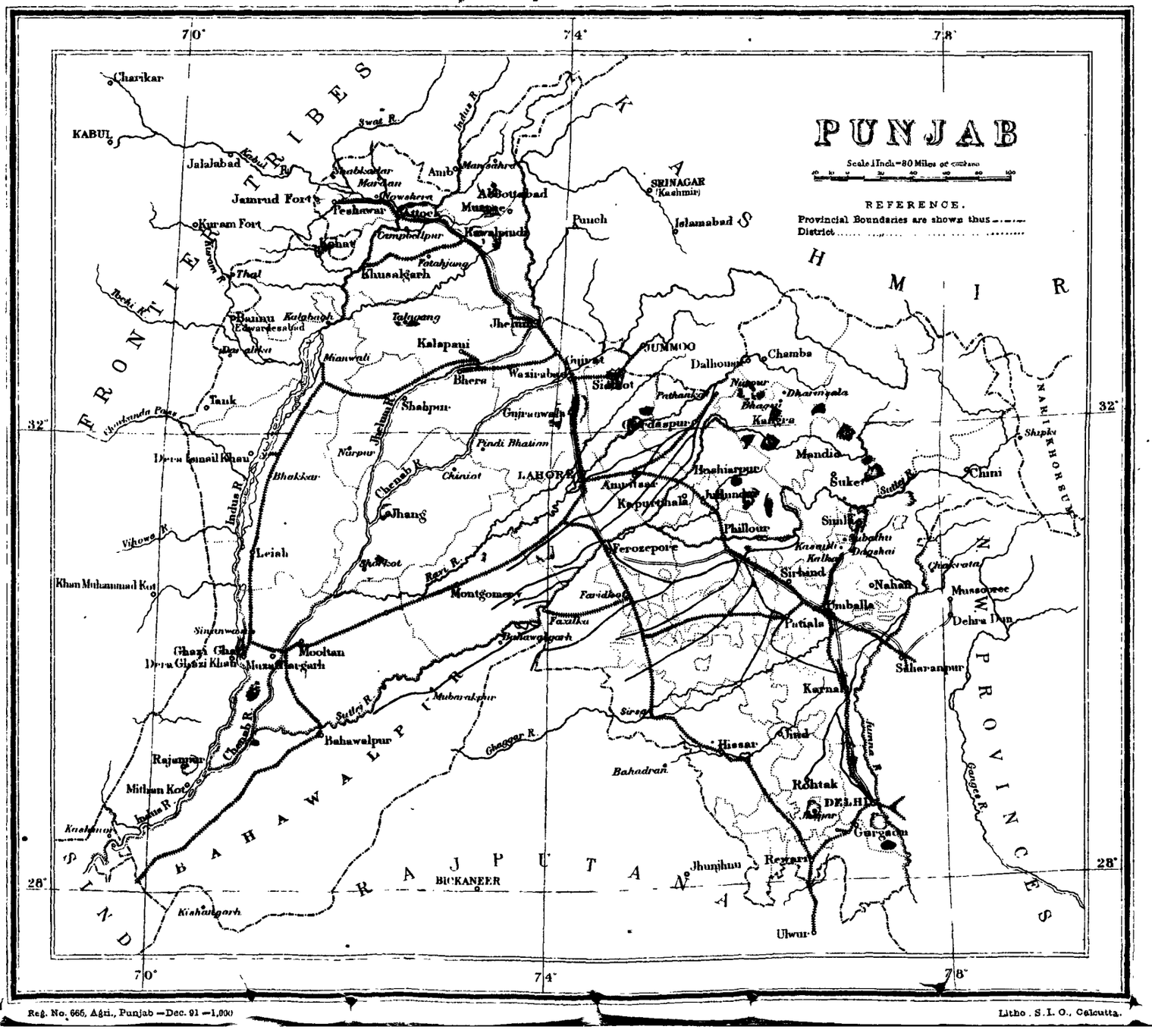
2. Since then no new proposals have been made, and but little progress has taken place in those already under consideration.

3. The proposed alienation of 19,765 acres for cultivation alluded to in para. 4 of last report has been postponed. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor deeming it desirable to defer the question until the remodelling of the Bári Doáb Canal has been completed (*vide* letter No. 230 I., dated 13th January 1891, from Major Ottley, R.E., to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab).

4. The proposals with regard to the areas on the Chenáb Canal have undergone considerable change, and it is now under contemplation to reserve an area of some 28,000 acres in one block towards the end of the canal in the Jhang district and immediately on the proposed railway line from Wazírabad to Mooltan.

5. No final declaration has yet been made in the settlement of 340 acres which are notified under section 4, Forest Act, it was proposed, so long ago as December 1889, to constitute a reserve for supply of grass and hay to Mooltan and referred to in para. 6 of last report.

Map Showing the Extent of Cattle Disease in the Punjab as reported by the Police and Agricultural Department for the year 1890-91.



REFERENCES.

- *Rinderpest.*
- *Anthrax.*
- *Foot-Mouth Disease.*
- *Cowpox.*

APPENDIX F.

No. 581, dated 3rd October 1891.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

THE Government of India, in its Review of the Punjab Land Revenue Administration Report for 1889-90, remarks as follows :—

"The falling off in the amount of advances under the two Loans Acts is noticed with regret. The subject appears to meet with very unequal attention from District Officers."

After further comments, it is said that the Government of India are glad to observe that the Financial Commissioner is dealing thoroughly with the question, and the importance of this section of revenue administration is pointed out. The Financial Commissioner has, I am to say, for the present done all that he proposes to do for ensuring due attention to the matter, and it seems desirable, he thinks, that the measures adopted and the conditions which prevent an equal and uniform use of the Acts in the various districts, though well known to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, should again be placed on record in a collected form.

Unequal use of Act XIX of 1883 explained.

2. While admitting that in certain districts the personal influence of the Deputy Commissioner and the interest taken by him in the matter have tended to encourage the people to resort to Government for loans under Act XIX of 1883, the Financial Commissioner finds that in many districts the local circumstances are such that no efforts on the part of the Deputy Commissioners are likely to result in loans being freely taken. In Gurgáon, Jullundur, Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan, the system is popular on account, mainly, of the well known agricultural conditions of those districts. The necessity for irrigation, and the past experience of the people of the advantages of being able to secure loans on easy terms, have had their natural results. In such districts as Hissár, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan, too, local circumstances have induced resort to Government for loans, while in Siálkot, Gujránwála and Pesháwar, the recently increased popularity of the system, which it is to be remarked is suited to those districts, is largely due to the exertions of the three officers who have for some years held in them the office of Deputy Commissioner. There remain for consideration such districts as Rohtak, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Simla, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Gurdáspur, and the following observations will show that in these districts the low figures of advances in the past are in no way due to want of attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioners. With regard to Rohtak, Mr. Purser wrote in 1887-88 :—"Very few applications are made. In only a small part of the district can advances be profitably spent, as improvements are confined entirely to the construction or repairs of wells, and in most places water is too far below the surface to allow irrigation to be profitable."

In the following year the Deputy Commissioner of Karnál stated that the case of his district as regards the working of the Act seemed to be parallel to that of Rohtak as described by Mr. Purser. With regard to Umballa special reference to the Settlement Officer in 1889 elicited a memorandum in which the following passages occur :—

"The circumstances of the Umballa district do not ordinarily justify advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In para. 5 of the Assessment Report for Tahsíl Umballa I have pointed out that the results of well-sinking are hopelessly uncertain. This description applies almost equally to the whole of the four northern tahsíls and to Jagádhri. . . . . If I were myself a capitalist, I would not sink money in these five tahsíls on the improvements specified in the Act, and would be disposed to look on expenditure of this kind as a purely gambling speculation."

In Simla and in parts of Kángra irrigation is either impossible or it is effected by means of cuts from hill-streams; and for this kind of improvement loans are rarely required. In Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána irrigation from wells is said not to be common, and advances are not required, while in Gurdáspur, in one tahsíl (Batála), there is already a sufficiency of wells, and in the rest of the district either wells are not required or water is found only at great depths.

Further comments might be made on this subject; but enough, Mr. Elsmie thinks, has been said to explain the unequal use of the Act in the various districts of the Province.

Policy of Government with regard to Act XII of 1884.

3. In its Review of the Revenue Report for 1887-88 the Local Government laid down the principle that advances for purchase of bullocks should be made only where there has been unusual loss of cattle by disease or famine, and that, with regard to loans for purchase of seed, Government should not try to take the banyás' place in ordinary times. This statement of policy, in a more detailed form, has been embodied in para. 14 of Punjab Revenue Circular No. 55; and the natural result must be extremely unequal figures in the various districts of the Province from year to year.

Facts of the last 6 years.

4. The Government of India appear to think that the advances under the Acts in the revenue year 1889-90 show a falling off as compared with the previous year. But a comparison of paras. 36 and 37 of the Revenue Report for 1888-89 and of paras. 30 and 31 of that for 1889-90 brings out a different result, *vide* table below :—

Year.	Advances under Act XIX of 1883.	Advances under Act XII of 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	2,28,333	32,241
1889-90	2,73,222	38,895

Again, neglecting Act XII of 1884 and taking the figures of advances made during the past six financial years under Act XIX of 1883, and for reasons explained below showing separately the advances in Mooltan and in the rest of the Punjab, we have :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	37,220	66,351	73,625	43,490	13,490	19,280
Rest of Punjab	1,88,165	2,03,443	1,74,406	1,99,338	2,35,438	2,50,325
Total ...	2,25,385	2,69,794	2,48,031	2,42,828	2,48,928	2,69,605

In Mooltan during the years 1885-86 to 1888-89 there was unusual activity in this department, advances being largely made to canal settlers and others. Leaving out of account Mooltan and its fluctuations, it will be seen that in the Punjab generally the advances have been on the whole increasing in amount of late years.

Steps taken to popularize the Acts.

5. It now remains to explain what has been done by this office to popularize the Acts. On 7th February 1891 a draft memorandum on the subject of facilitating the grant of loans was submitted unofficially to the Punjab Government, and was received back with an intimation of Government's approval. A copy of the Circular Letter, No. 1666 of 13th March 1891 (with enclosures), which issued from this office thereupon, is enclosed for reference. Again the Financial Commissioner recently noticed that very few applications for allotments from his reserve had been made as yet during the current year, and he therefore directed the issue of Circular Letter No. 5159 of 24th August 1891, a copy of which accompanies.

Circular Letter No. 1666, dated Lahore, the 13th March 1891.

From—D. C. Johnstone, Esquire, Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

G. R. Elsmie, Esquire, C.S.

The Financial Commissioner has lately had under consideration the reasons why the provisions of the Loans Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) are so much more utilized in some districts than in others; and he finds, while fully recognising that in some places local agricultural circumstances account for the small degree to which advantage is taken of the Acts, that much can be done by making the grant of loans easy and by avoiding vexatious formalities to induce zamíndárs to resort to Government for money instead of to the money-lender. A large measure of success having recently been achieved in this matter in the Siálkot district, Mr. Elsmie thinks it may be useful to circulate for guidance a memorandum describing the general procedure which has been followed by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. It will be seen that each tahsíl is divided for purposes of inspection between the Tahsíldár, Náib-Tahsíldár and Extra Tahsíldár (or Deputy Superintendent of Settlement). In the further proceedings efforts are made to prevent unnecessary attendance of the applicants either at the tahsíl or at the sadr by (1) insisting upon complete reports being made to the Tahsíldár (when he is not himself making the enquiry) and by (2) giving the sadr wásil báki navís time to call for further particulars when necessary, and thus to warn the applicant in good time and to prevent his making a fruitless journey to the sadr. Precautions are also taken to ensure that applicants are not kept waiting at the sadr for their money.

3. While it is desirable that steps should be taken to popularize the Loans Acts, it must be remembered, Mr. Elsmie remarks, that the interests of Government must be adequately protected. Full enquiry must be made into the particulars mentioned on reverse of Form A. Loans should not be made to any but thoroughly solvent persons; and help should be refused where there is reason to suppose the money will be in whole or in part misapplied, or that the projected work will not be a success. Lastly, a great deal of positive harm is done to zamíndárs by granting sums not sufficient to complete the projected works. If it is advisable to give a loan in any case, it is advisable, the Financial Commissioner remarks, to give a sufficient sum. The advance of an insufficient sum is a direct incentive to misapplication, and, if the money is not misapplied, the borrower finds himself called upon to repay an advance from the use of which he is reaping no advantage.

Instructions regarding the grant of Loans under the Land Improvement Act.

1. Under Rule 2, Revenue Circular 55, Appendix I (Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 36 of 1889), applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act may be presented to any revenue officer of, or above, the rank of a Tahsíldár. Every tahsíl in this district having been divided for purposes of inspection between the Tahsíldár, Náib-Tahsíldár and Extra Tahsíldár (or Deputy Superintendent), each of these officers should receive applications for loans made when on tour in their circles; and the officers who are not Tahsíldárs should, after making the preliminary enquiry prescribed in the next paragraph, send the applicants with their applications and the reports thereon to the Tahsíldár.

2. The local enquiry made on first application should deal with all the heads given on reverse of Form A (form of application), and the report made should mention each head specially (*see* Volume II, Revenue Circular 55, Appendix I, Form A, or Financial Commissioner's Circular 36 of 1889).

3. When the Tahsíldár is satisfied that the application has been made *bonâ fide*, that the money if advanced will probably be expended on the agricultural improvement for which it is demanded, and that the security is good, he should send the file to the District Revenue Accountant (Sadr Wásil Báki Navís), and at the same time give the applicant a slip of paper containing the date on which he is to appear before the Collector. The date should be so fixed as to give time for the record to be carefully checked by the District Revenue Accountant (Sadr Wásil Báki Navís), and to be brought up on the date fixed with a report before the Collector.

4. The District Revenue Accountant (Sadr Wásil Báki Navís) is responsible that all taccávi cases are brought up before the Collector early in the day, so that if an order for payment is given, the money may be paid to the applicant the same day before the treasury closes. If the record has been so carelessly prepared in the tahsíl as to necessitate its being returned for correction, and thus cause the applicants another journey to head-quarters, the Tahsíl Revenue Accountant (Wásil Báki Navís) will be fined.

5. Forms C and D have been supplied to all tahsíls. It is the duty of the Tahsíl Revenue Accountants (Wásil Báki Navís) to themselves fill them in with all necessary particulars, and not to make the applicants have them written out by petition writers. When the order for payment has been given by the Collector, the District Revenue Accountant (Sadr Wásil Báki Navís) should, with the order on the treasury, bring up at the same time for signature three copies of Form B (order for payment) ready filled up. After signature one copy will be given to the applicant, another will be sent to the Sub-Registrar of the registration circle in which the land hypothecated is situated, and the third copy will be kept with the file.

6. It is important that there should be no delay in disposing of cases under the Land Improvement Act, and the applicants should not be made to appear unnecessarily at the tahsil or at head-quarters. The time taken from the first application made to the tahsíl officer and the date fixed for appearance before the Collector should not ordinarily exceed three weeks.

7. After the loan has been granted, the officer in charge of the circle should inspect the work for which the loan has been granted, and should note after each occasion, in the proper column of the khatauni at the tahsíl, the result of such inspection. If there is unnecessary delay in completing the work, the fact should be reported. When the work is finished a completion report should be sent to the Collector, and the fact noted in the khatauni.

8. When land has been hypothecated for the payment of a loan, the record should be made over to the tahsíl kánúngo, who will send it to the field kánúngo in order that the patwári of the circle in which the land is situated may note the fact in his diary with full details of khasra and khatauni numbers. In preparing the next jamabandi, the patwári should note the fact of hypothecation in the column of remarks. The tahsíl kánúngo, when he receives back the record, should enter the land in his register of lands

hypothecated to Government, and should then send the file to the district kánúngo, who will make a similar entry in his register.

Circular Letter No. 5159, dated the 24th August 1891.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners in the Punjab.

In my Circular Letter No. 1827, dated 19th March 1891, intimating the allotment of Rs. * under Act XIX of 1883 and Rs. † under Act XII of 1884 to your Division, you were informed that the Financial Commissioner had held in reserve the following sum to meet unforeseen requirements, *viz.*: —

Division.	* *Act XIX.*	† *Act XII.*
Delhi	25,000	6,000
Jullundur ...	60,000	10,000
Lahore ..	40,000	1,000
Ráwalpindi ..	55,000	1,000
Peshawar ...	20,000	6,000
Deraját ...	20,000	6,000
	2,20,000	30,000

Under Act XIX of 1883 ... } Rs. 1,50,000.
Under Act XII of 1884 ... }

Five months of the financial year have now passed, and as yet the demands made upon the Financial Commissioner's reserve have been insignificant, and I am in connection with this to draw your attention to the annexed extract from a letter of the Government of India regarding the use made of the Loans Acts in this Province in 1890-91. The Financial Commissioner wishes it to be understood that by keeping a large reserve in his own hands he does not mean to imply that advances should be made by Deputy Commissioners with extreme parsimony; his desire, on the contrary, is that every legitimate extension should be given to the loan system and that zamíndárs should be encouraged to apply for loans—*see* page 625, Revenue Circular Slip No. 160. When a district allotment is running short, or when a divisional allotment is becoming exhausted, no hesitation should be felt in applying to this office for an additional grant.

PART I.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

STATEMENT

TABLE showing for each TAHSIL STATISTICS of existing PATWARI and FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	TAHSIL.	Number of Field Kánúngo Circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted.) Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
Hissar.	Hissár	2	47	5,182	3,793	1,351	52,944	33,715
	Hánsi	3	62	5,112	4,133	1,726	81,765	40,245
	Bhiwáni	2	47	4,797	3,797	1,072	49,379	34,463
	Fatehabad	4	68	7,546	5,621	1,960	92,845	44,196
	Sirsa...	4	79	10,568	7,918	1,731	88,975	50,018
	Total ...	15	303	33,205	25,306	7,840	365,911	202,637
Rohtak.	Rohtak	2	62	3,786	3,211	2,421	116,333	56,694
	Sámpla	3	61	2,618	2,190	2,648	132,684	50,041
	Gohána	2	51	2,151	1,761	2,160	130,267	51,945
	Jhajjar	3	68	2,984	2,266	2,387	243,724	60,791
	Total ...	10	242	11,539	9,428	9,616	623,008	219,471
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	2	50	2,645	1,739	2,035	146,257	36,807
	Rewári	3	56	2,725	2,198	2,688	147,409	46,006
	Palwal	3	74	2,450	1,961	2,734	297,984	60,798
	Nuh	3	70	2,577	2,059	2,429	223,874	62,854
	Firozpur	3	60	2,026	1,576	2,241	173,796	60,449
	Total ...	14	310	12,423	9,533	12,187	989,320	266,914
Delhi.	Delhi	4	81	2,740	1,818	2,882	312,331	55,610
	Sonepat	4	83	2,898	1,968	3,387	590,941	94,391
	Ballabgarh	3	61	2,475	1,602	2,326	186,644	58,565
	Total ...	11	225	8,113	5,388	8,595	1,089,916	208,566
Karnal.	Karnál	3	100	5,389	2,638	2,797	264,106	58,237
	Pánipat	3	80	2,959	1,763	3,100	267,866	65,410
	Kaithal	3	46	5,342	2,829	1,327	127,212	39,214
	Gohla (Sub-Tahsil)... ...	2	39	2,906	1,169	1,138	106,101	27,985
	Total ...	11	265	16,596	8,399	8,362	765,285	190,846
Umballa.	Umballa	3	72	2,269	1,746	2,334	274,495	68,640
	Kharar	3	78	2,362	1,527	2,569	318,752	61,614
	Rúpar	3	71	1,846	1,205	2,265	285,414	59,027
	Naráingarh	3	64	2,787	1,387	1,884	210,175	50,144
	Jagádhri	3	81	2,600	1,698	1,389	226,118	59,375
	Pípli	3	81	3,576	2,080	2,363	255,413	59,432
	Total ...	18	447	15,440	9,643	13,804	1,570,367	358,232
Simla.	Simla and Bharauli ...	1	3	168	30	63	19,387	2,861
	Kot Khai and Kotgarh ...	...	5	328	72	114	27,423	5,257
	Total ...	1	8	496	102	177	46,810	8,118
Kangra.	Kángra	2	47	2,738	649	1,662	177,624	54,197
	Pálampur	2	46	2,889	788	1,447	366,190	51,540
	Núrpur	2	47	3,359	1,079	1,237	195,849	44,662
	Dera	2	53	3,298	1,051	1,584	255,402	44,480
	Hamírpur	2	45	3,281	1,241	1,091	481,500	45,482
	Kulla	1	22	37,020	421	546	119,559	21,054
	Plách	1	14	2,259	356	276	145,190	14,044
	Total ...	12	274	54,844	5,585	7,843	1,741,314	275,459

No. I.

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AVERAGE PER FIELD KANUNGO.		AVERAGE PER PATWARI.		KANUNGOS OF ALL RANKS.		PATWARIS.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p.
26,472	16,857	1,126	717	...	...	6	...	2 9 8
27,255	13,415	1,319	649	...	1	10	...	2 9 8
24,690	17,232	1,051	733	1	...	7	...	2 9 8
23,211	11,049	1,365	650	1	...	11	2	2 9 8
22,244	12,504	1,126	633	1	...	5	16	3 2 0
24,394	13,509	1,208	669	3	1	39	18	2 11 5
58,166	28,347	1,876	914	...	....	2	...	1 10 0
44,228	16,680	2,175	820	...	...	1	...	1 12 0
65,133	25,972	2,554	1,019	...	...	2	...	1 8 0
81,241	20,264	3,584	894	...	...	1	...	1 12 0
62,301	21,947	2,574	907	...	...	6	...	1 13 0
73,128	18,404	2,925	736	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
49,136	15,335	2,632	822	...	..	1	...	2 0 0
99,328	20,266	4,027	822	1	...	7	..	2. 0 0
74,625	20.951	3,198	898	...	1	5	1	2 0 0
57,932	20,150	2,897	1,007	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
70,666	19,065	3,191	861	1	1	19	1	2 0 5
78,083	13,902	3,856	686	...	...	2	2	2 2 0
147,735	23,598	7,120	1,137	1	...	2	1	2 0 0
62,215	19,522	3,060	960	...	...	5	1	2 4 0
99,083	18,961	4,844	927	1	...	9	4	2 2 3
88,037	19,412	2,641	582	...	...	16	...	2 11 9 & 2 2 0
89,289	21,803	3,348	818	1	1	7	...	2 2 0
42,404	13,071	2,766	852	1	...	1	...	2 11 4 & 2 5 6
53,051	13,993	2,721	718	...	...	1	...	2 11 4 & 2 5 6
69,571	17,350	2,888	720	2	1	25	...	2 6 1
91,498	22,880	3,812	953	...	...	...	1	2 5 6
106,250	20,538	4,087	790	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
95,138	19,676	4,020	831	...	...	...	1	2 5 6
70,058	16,715	3,284	783	2	2	1	2	2 5 6
75,373	19,792	2,792	733	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
85,138	19,811	3,153	734	...	...	...	...	2 11 4
87,244	19,902	3,513	801	2	2	1	4	2 7 6
19,387	2,861	6,462	954	...	...	1	...	6 4 0
27,423	5,257	5,485	1,051	...	...	...	...	5 0 0 & 6 4 0
46,810	8,118	5,851	1,014	...	...	1	...	2 13 7
88,812	27,098	3,779	1,153	...	...	4	2	1 11 0
183,095	25,770	7,961	1,120	1	...	9	...	1 10 0
97,925	22,331	4,167	950	1	...	3	1	1 8 0
127,701	22,240	4,819	839	...	...	4	3	1 8 0
240,750	22,741	10,700	1,011	...	1	11	3	1 8 0
119,559	21,054	5,435	957	...	...	1	13	1 12 0
145,190	14,044	10,317	1,003	...	...	1	8	1 8 0
145,110	22,955	6,355	1,005	2	1	33	30	1 12 2

STATEMENT

TABLE showing for each TAHSIL STATISTICS of existing PATWARI and FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	TAHSIL.	Number of Field Kánúngo Circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted.)			Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
				Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur	5	120	3,245	1,629	3,770	629,983	157,522
	Dasúya	5	122	3,194	2,102	4,041	580,424	169,523
	Garhshankar	5	119	3,220	1,887	4,016	628,183	134,039
	Una	5	101	4,580	1,739	2,846	814,389	163,054
	Total ...	20	462	14,239	7,357	14,673	2,652,979	624,138
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	112	2,505	2,139	4,044	558,933	116,252
	Nakodar	4	97	2,363	1,940	3,659	600,649	110,903
	Phillour	3	94	1,881	1,537	3,496	407,498	105,496
	Nawashahr	3	99	1,882	1,355	3,720	386,046	106,556
	Total ...	14	402	8,631	6,971	14,919	1,953,126	439,207
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	6	138	4,371	3,683	5,203	670,635	103,995
	Samrála	4	83	1,885	1,551	3,110	313,386	60,976
	Jagráon	3	79	2,641	2,391	2,775	394,643	77,182
	Total ...	13	300	8,897	7,625	11,088	1,378,664	242,153
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	3	54	3,012	2,378	1,556	127,597	35,366
	Moga	4	105	5,165	4,799	3,881	378,682	110,660
	Zíra	3	76	3,173	2,595	2,205	249,495	61,124
	Muktsar	3	61	5,986	4,873	1,384	202,118	52,179
	Fázilka	3	47	8,702	5,794	1,114	75,448	36,139
	Total ...	16	343	26,038	20,439	10,140	1,033,340	295,468
Mooltan.	Mooltan	3	74	6,407	1,683	2,490	154,159	32,513
	Shujabad	3	48	2,567	1,089	1,666	115,012	26,964
	Lodhrán	3	59	6,540	1,421	1,596	196,587	32,859
	Mailsi	3	57	12,341	1,781	1,494	153,191	31,859
	Kabírwála	3	56	10,009	1,440	2,413	85,394	25,889
	Total ...	15	294	37,864	7,414	9,659	704,343	150,084
Jhang.	Jhang	3	66	15,677	1,498	1,655	64,392	49.513
	Chiníot	2	43	13,296	1,281	1,206	73,783	37,271
	Shorkot	2	47	8,350	1,070	1,131	33,872	29,331
	Total ...	7	156	37,323	3,849	3,992	172,047	116,115
Montgomery.	Montgomery	2	36	11,223	581	477	129,654	23,022
	Gugera	2	37	9,831	815	686	176,151	27,342
	Dipálpur	3	51	6,300	2,286	1,386	382,265	29.874
	Pákpattan	2	31	8,564	1,491	898	173,343	17,596
	Total ...	9	155	35,918	5,173	3,447	861,413	97,834
Lahore.	Lahoré	4	78	4,664	3,070	2,205	431,243	100,537
	Chunián	4	76	7,490	3,711	1,685	406,841	62,299
	Kasúr	4	79	5,284	4,214	1,920	470,221	93,481
	Sharakpur	3	69	5,712	1,467	1,398	325,261	36,277
	Total ...	15	302	23,150	12,462	7,208	1,633,566	292,594

No. I—*continued.*

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AVERAGE PER FIELD KANUNGO.		AVERAGE PER PATWARI.		KANUNGOS OF ALL RANKS.		PATWARIS		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwâri cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p.
129,997	31,504	5,250	1,313	...	...	1	...	1 13 0
116,085	33,905	4,758	1,390	...	...	4	...	1 13 8
125,637	26,808	5,279	1,126	...	...	6	...	1 13 4
162,878	32,611	8,063	1,614	...	...	4	...	2 2 1
132,649	31,207	5,742	1,351	...	...	15	...	1 14 4
139,733	29,063	4,990	1,038	...	...	1	...	1 13 7
150,162	27,726	6,192	1,143	...	...	2	...	1 13 7
135,833	35,165	4,335	1,122	...	...	1	...	1 13 7
128,682	35,519	3,899	1,076	...	...	2	...	1 13 7
139,509	31,372	4,859	1,093	...	...	6	...	1 13 7
111,773	17,333	4,860	754	...	...	9	...	1 9 0
78,347	15,244	3,776	735	...	...	2	...	1 9 0
131,548	25,727	4,995	977	...	...	3	...	1 9 0
106,051	18,627	4,596	807	...	...	14	...	1 9 0
42,532	11,789	2,363	655	...	...	4	4	2 5 6 & 4 12 0
94,670	27,665	3,606	1,054	...	...	1	3	2 5 6
83,165	20,375	3,285	804	...	...	5	1	2 5 6
67,373	17,393	3,313	855	...	...	4	...	2 8 0
25,149	12,046	1,605	769	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
64,584	18,467	3,013	861	..	...	15	8	2 7 2
51,386	10,838	2,083	439	...	...	4	...	*3 4 0 2 12 0
38,337	8,988	2,396	562	...	...	3	...	2 12 0
65,529	10,953	3,332	557	...	...	2	...	2 12 0
51,064	10,620	2,688	559	...	...	4	...	2 12 0
28,465	8,630	1,525	462	...	...	1	...	*3 4 0 2 12 0
46,956	10,006	2,396	510	...	...	14	...	2 13 2
21,464	16,504	976	750	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
36,891	18,635	1,716	867	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
16,936	14,666	721	624	...	...	1	1	2 8 0
24,578	16,588	1,103	744	...	...	5	1	2 7 11
64,827	11,511	3,602	640	...	...	5	...	1 9 0 & 2 8 0
88,076	13,671	4,761	739	...	...	2	...	2 9 0 & 2 8 0
127,422	9,958	7,495	586	...	1	4	1	2 8 0
86,671	8,798	5,592	568	...	...	4	...	1 9 0 & 2 8 0
95,713	10,870	5,558	631	..	1	15	1	2 3 2
107,811	25,134	5,529	1,289	...	1	9	11	3 2 0
101,710	15,575	5,353	820	1	...	13	20	3 6 4
117,555	23,370	5,952	1,183	1	...	9	7	4 4 7
108,420	12,092	4,714	526	...	...	9	16	2 13 4
108,904	19,506	5,409	969	2	1	40	54	2 13 0

* On Sidhnai Canal lands.

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	TAHSIL.	Number of Field Kánúngo Circles.	Number of Patwáris.	AREA AND REVENUE (00's OMITTED.)			Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
				Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	4	110	3,486	2,815	4,528	496,511	138,173
	Tarn Táran	4	87	3,820	3,235	3,037	508,914	190,340
	Ajnála	3	83	2,662	1,649	2,701	389,542	106,828
	Total ...	11	280	9,968	7,699	10,266	1,394,967	435,343
GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	5	126	3,169	2,361	4,511	432,238	131,628
	Batála	5	124	3,045	2,394	4,770	429,442	114,696
	Shakargarh	4	107	3,105	2,358	3,441	480,291	123,979
	Pathánkot	3	69	2,344	1,312	2,106	193,379	56,353
	Total ...	17	426	11,663	8,425	14,828	1,535,350	426,656
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	4	87	2,702	2,103	2,925	392,801	142,597
	Daska	3	73	2,304	1,831	2,498	279,312	85,231
	Pasrúr	3	73	2,516	1,895	2,246	358,113	89,813
	Raya	4	89	3,098	1,917	2,649	442,132	107,170
	Zafarwál	3	65	1,972	1,578	2,074	353,500	114,108
	Total ...	17	387	12,592	9,324	12,392	1,825,858	538,919
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	4	84	3,522	2,793	2,910	420,607	128,224
	Khárián	3	70	4,149	2,621	1,747	367,974	98,899
	Phália	3	74	4,700	2,675	1,852	306,640	71,950
	Total ...	10	228	12,371	8,089	6,509	1,095,221	299,073
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála	4	99	4,939	2,994	2,640	421,891	83,501
	Wazírabad	3	60	2,919	1,620	1,867	242,963	44,964
	Háfizabad	4	95	11,149	3,093	1,970	382,049	58,218
	Total ...	11	254	19,007	7,707	6,477	1,046,903	186,683
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	2	50	6,656	2,128	1,343	133,613	31,591
	Bhera	2	53	7,621	2,229	2,054	227,559	54,601
	Khusháb	3	54	16,171	2,054	1,493	197,921	46,635
	Total ...	7	157	30,448	6,411	4,890	559,093	132,827
JHELUM.	Jhelum	3	63	5,761	2,166	1,907	348,990	93,878
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	3	58	5,704	2,206	2,091	260,330	76,242
	Chakwál	2	61	6,600	3,309	2,185	353,729	82,234
	Talagang	2	41	7,991	3,287	1,218	138,887	40,282
	Total ...	10	223	26,056	10,968	7,401	1,101,936	292,636
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi	3	64	4,863	2,364	2,145	296,232	104,020
	Attock	2	60	4,148	1,949	1,595	196,953	77,895
	Kahúta	2	35	3,022	936	954	184,120	48,242
	Murree	1	20	1,654	358	135	55,633	24,590
	Pindigheb	2	40	9,581	2,792	1,147	97,723	43,364
	Gujar Khan	3	64	3,618	2,150	2,223	325,270	72,623
	Fatehjang	2	44	5,474	2,428	1,567	170,185	57,289
	Total ...	15	327	32,360	12,977	9,766	1,326,116	428,023

No. I—*continued.*

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AVERAGE PER FIELD KANUNGO.		AVERAGE PER PATWARI.		KANUNGOS OF ALL RANKS.		PATWARIS.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p.
124,128	34,543	4,514	1,256	...	2	11	1	1 12 1
127,229	47,585	5,850	2,188	...	...	14	8	1 13 7
129,847	35,609	4,693	1,287	...	...	5	6	1 14 10
126,815	39,576	4,982	1,555	...	2	30	15	1 12 9
86,448	26,326	3,430	1,045	...	...	5	3	2 5 6
85,888	22,939	3,463	925	...	...	3	1	2 5 6
120,073	30,995	4,489	1,159	...	...	6	...	2 2 5
64,460	18,784	2,803	817	...	...	5	...	1 11 0
90,315	25,097	3,604	1,002	...	...	19	4	2 3 6
98,200	35,649	4,515	1,639	...	...	5	...	2 0 0
93,104	28,410	3,826	1,168	...	...	8	...	2 0 0
119,371	29,938	4,906	1,230	...	...	7	...	2 0 0
110,533	26,793	4,968	1,204	...	...	12	...	2 4 1
117,833	38,036	5,438	1,756	...	...	5	...	2 0 11
107,403	31,701	4,718	1,393	...	...	37	...	2 4 1
105,152	32,056	5,007	1,526	...	...	8	3	2 2 0
122,658	32,969	5,257	1,413	...	...	12	1	2 2 0
102,213	23,983	4,144	972	...	...	14	1	2 2 0
109,522	29,907	4,804	1,312	...	...	34	5	2 6 3
105,473	20,875	4,262	843	...	...	9	...	2 14 9
80,988	14,988	4,049	749	...	...	9	6	2 3 0
95,512	14,555	4,022	613	...	...	5	5	3 7 0
95,173	16,971	4,122	735	...	...	23	11	2 13 11
66,806	15,796	2,672	632	...	...	...	1	2 8 0
113,780	27,300	4,294	1,030	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
65,974	15,545	3,665	864	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
79,870	18,975	3,561	846	...	...	3	1	2 4 3
116,330	31,293	5,540	1,490	...	...	5	...	2 0 0
86,777	25,414	4,488	1,315	...	...	6	...	2 0 0
176,864	41,117	5,799	1,348	...	...	1	...	2 0 0
69,444	20,141	3,387	982	...	...	...	1	2 0 0
110,194	29,264	4,941	1,312	...	...	12	1	2 0 0
98,744	34,673	4,629	1,625	1	...	...	...	2 8 0
98,477	38,947	3,283	1,298	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
92,060	24,121	5,261	1,378	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
55,633	24,590	2,782	1,229	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
48,861	21,682	2,443	1,084	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
108,423	24,208	5,082	1,135	1	...	3	1	2 5 6
85,092	28,644	3,868	1,302	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
88,408	28,535	4,055	1,309	2	...	7	1	2 8 3

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICT OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	TAHSIL.	Number of Field Kánúngo Circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted).			Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
				Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
Hazara.	Abbottabad	3	48	4,589	1,266	830	289,717	51,936
	Haripur	3	52	4,267	1,474	1,466	290,458	49,499
	Mansehra	2	36	9,350	1,563	784	193,092	36,378
	Total ...	8	136	18,206	4,303	3,080	773,267	137,813
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	3	83	2,358	1,094	2,777	329,468	26,800
	Doába Daudzai	2	59	1,167	746	2,042	190,412	26,129
	Hashtnagar	2	30	1,930	1,394	1,223	74,574	19,399
	Nowshera	2	50	3,509	1,105	748	234,368	26,396
	Mardán	2	42	4,042	2,719	851	141,837	29,218
	Utman Bolak	2	47	2,939	2,048	1,206	251,536	56,465
	Total ...	13	311	15,945	9,106	8,847	1,222,195	184,407
Kohat.	Kohát	2	31	5,184	927	794	119,518	24,779
	Hangu	1	13	3,496	418	340	56,162	9,408
	Bárak	1	18	4,744	1,190	380	72,684	30,170
	Total ...	4	62	13,424	2,535	1,514	248,364	64,357
Bannu.	Bannu	3	47	2,833	1,764	1,490	186,673	49,302
	Marwat	2	45	7,868	3,168	1,113	228,940	40,916
	Isa Khel	2	25	4,343	1,036	708	105,836	17,116
	Miánwáli	3	51	9,460	2,124	1,245	166,973	31,339
	Total ...	10	168	24,504	8,092	4,555	688,422	138,673
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	3	51	10,783	2,490	1,404	134,855	30,720
	Bhakkar	3	54	19,935	1,620	1,472	133,157	46,668
	Leiah	3	52	15,481	1,517	1,438	129,866	33,692
	Kulachi	2	36	9,663	1,664	1,155	86,982	19,594
	Tánk	1	25	3,493	913	810	47,827	10,587
	Total ...	12	218	59,355	8,204	6,279	532,687	141,261
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Dera Ghási Khan	3	68	8,398	2,112	1,919	226,226	67,925
	Jámpur	2	35	5,697	1,566	862	147,448	32,608
	Rájanpur	2	37	11,281	1,120	973	177,967	31,192
	Sanghar	2	22	3,871	984	521	82,512	33,516
	Total ...	9	162	29,247	5,782	4,275	634,153	165,241
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh	5	90	5,686	1,795	2,744	415,105	84,288
	Alipur	4	64	5,682	1,496	1,909	293,380	68,971
	Sinanwán	3	46	8,413	1,125	1,417	205,645	38,385
	Total ...	12	200	19,781	4,416	6,070	914,130	191,644
	Grand Total ...	367	8,027	679,643	258,712	2,50,699	32,490,071	7,751,392

No. I—*concluded.*

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AVERAGE PER FIELD KANUNGO.		AVERAGE PER PATWARI.		KANUNGOS OF ALL RANKS.		PATWARIS.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p.
96,572	17,312	6,036	1,082	...	...	5	...	3 2 0
96,819	16,500	5,586	952	1	...	1	2	3 2 0
96,546	18,189	5,364	1,011	...	...	6	1	3 2 0
96,658	17,227	5,686	1,013	1	...	12	3	3 3 11
109,823	8,933	3,969	323	1	...	7	26	2 8 0
95,206	13,064	3,227	443	...	...	6	27	2 8 0
37,287	9,699	2,486	647	1	1	...	13	3 0 0
117,184	13,198	4,687	528	...	...	1	30	2 8 0
70,918	14,609	3,377	696	...	...	1	14	3 0 0
125,768	28.232	5,352	1,201	...	...	3	15	3 0 0
94,015	14.185	3,930	593	2	1	18	125	2 12 1
59,759	12,389	3,855	799	1	...	3	3	3 2 0
56,162	9,408	4,320	724	...	...	2	1	3 2 0
72,684	30,170	4,038	1,676	...	...	...	5	3 2 0
62,091	16,089	4,006	1,038	1	...	5	9	3 1 9
62,224	16,434	3,972	1,049	...	...	1	1	2 1 8
114,470	20,458	5,088	909	...	...	1	...	2 2 0
52,918	8,558	4,233	685	...	...	2	...	2 9 0
55,658	10,446	3,274	614	...	...	1	7	2 9 3
68,842	13,867	4,098	825	...	...	5	8	2 5 9
44,952	10,240	2,644	602	...	...	3	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
44,386	15,556	2,466	883	...	...	2	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
43,289	11,231	2,497	648	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
43,491	9,797	2,416	544	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
47,827	10,587	1,913	423	...	...	4	...	2 8 0 to 2 4 0
44,391	11,772	2,444	648	...	...	11	...	3 4 10
75,409	22,642	3,327	999	...	...	2	15	5 0 0
73,724	16,304	4,213	932	...	...	...	13	5 0 0
88,984	15,596	4,810	843	...	...	2	21	5 0 0
41,256	16,758	3,751	1,523	...	1	1	...	6 4 0
70,461	18,360	3,915	1,020	...	1	5	49	3 0 9
83,021	16,858	4,612	937	...	...	1	...	2 12 2
73,345	17,243	4,584	1,078	...	...	2	...	3 1 0
68,548	12,795	4,471	834	...	...	1	...	2 13 11
76,178	15,970	4,571	958	...	...	4	...	1 4 4
88,529	21,121	4,048	966	19	7	482	353	2 4 11

STATEMENT No. II.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharif harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	Village in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
Hissar.	Hissár	137	137	137	20	...	...	175	39	...	45	16	41	204	116	...	...	1	...	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents.
	Hánsi	138	138	138	46	...	...	74	159	11	28	26	62	140	377	5	...	1	...	
	Bhiwáni	133	133	133	31	...	...	112	49	7	35	105	32	194	122	10	...	1	...	
	Fatehabad	275	275	275	101	15	...	141	186	98	57	37	100	275	442	10	...	1	5	
	Sirsa	325	325	325	67	325	8	71	192	71	31	28	156	123	354	55	55	2	81	
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	1,008	265	340	8	573	625	182	196	212	391	104	109	80	55	6	86	
Kohtak.	Rohtak	114	100	98	28	112	...	43	60	11	69	41	30	115	147	39	54	2	31	Major portion of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents, &c.
	Sámpla	127	127	127	29	127	...	43	73	11	65	25	42	133	156	30	64	2	34	
	Gohána	83	83	81	49	82	...	41	42	...	91	41	42	131	117	35	61	2	21	
	Jhajjar	190	190	190	50	190	..	86	81	23	81	70	63	141	142	38	84	3	45	
	Total ...	514	500	496	156	511	...	213	256	45	306	177	177	130	140	142	263	9	131	
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	227	214	223	227	215	16	87	74	50	72	26	109	39	166	39	70	2	59	
	Rewári	309	301	301	309	306	25	122	131	31	22	42	78	101	99	27	204	1	62	
	Palwal	195	177	161	192	178	16	79	66	34	57	116	76	171	163	7	13	1	49	
	Núh	289	289	282	246	288	34	105	91	59	102	101	88	154	113	32	127	1	60	
	Firozpur	244	236	232	244	243	7	159	76	2	120	80	89	132	125	9	55	...	78	
	Total	1,264	1,217	1,199	1,218	1,230	98	552	438	176	373	365	440	130	133	114	469	5	308	
Delhi.	Delhi	286	286	200	284	285	42	143	139	4	161	55	...	79	25	41	249	2	79	
	Sonepat	239	237	105	187	231	47	131	107	1	140	50	94	90	114	57	259	3	53	
	Ballabgarh	280	280	242	254	271	45	159	120	1	174	101	108	15	136	53	257	2	72	
	Total ..	805	803	547	725	787	134	433	366	6	475	206	202	95	92	151	765	7	204	

KARNAL.	Karnál	397	397	397	198	397	10	166	99	122	60	205	127	129	100	47	95	2	108
	Pánipat	183	183	183	165	183	23	94	66	...	...	88	36	145	74	32	42	3	43
	Kaithal	224	224	224	36	224	...	17	207	...	...	50	174	122	101	20	32	3	50
	Gulah Sub-Tahsíl ...	204	204	204	115	204	...	...	66	138	...	...	204	...	150	17	26	...	52
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	1,008	514	1,008	33	277	438	260	60	343	541	132	106	116	195	8	253
UMBALLA.	Umballa	304	304	304	181	304	...	153	145	8	24	46	58	115	153	25	40	2	75
	Kharar	391	391	391	128	391	...	184	192	15	38	38	66	117	114	9	16	2	92
	Rúpar	386	386	386	149	386	...	176	194	16	57	82	95	173	129	11	19	2	97
	Naraingarh ...	326	326	251	62	312	1	142	134	50	61	57	40	222	139	45	38	2	82
	Jagádhrí	386	386	210	53	386	...	150	165	71	18	34	55	145	88	37	28	2	94
	Pípli	429	429	210	18	429	...	174	199	56	22	51	61	171	111	11	40	2	105
	Total ...	2,222	2,222	1,752	591	2,208	1	979	1,027	216	220	308	375	157	122	138	181	12	545
SIMLA.	Simla and Barauli ...	119	119	119	...	119	...	...	62	57	...	...	87	...	72	78	80	...	16
	Kotkhai & Kotgarh	109	109	109	...	109	...	...	95	14	...	...	85	...	179	46	67	...	25
	Total ...	228	228	228	...	228	...	...	157	71	...	...	172	...	125	124	147	...	41
KÁNGRA.	Kángra	134	134	123	7	...	108	88	46	...	9	47	23	150	120	50	20	3	24
	Pálampur	113	113	113	2	...	30	75	35	3	31	75	35	199	170	7	5	1	...
	Núrpur	195	186	126	46	...	193	89	72	34	1	30	33	157	163	74	45	2	...
	Dehra	145	124	61	...	...	162	91	43	11	...	45	48	233	228	70	57	2	...
	Hamírpur	50	28	9	...	...	24	22	28	...	...	28	41	175	160	44	12	2	13
	Kulu	42	22	...	...	...	41	23	37	5	14	15	22	118	166	...	...	...	28
	Plách	25	...	25	..	...	27	...	50	...	14	...	28	...	404	...	...	...	22
	Total ...	704	607	457	55	...	585	388	311	53	69	240	230	172	176	245	139	10	87
HOSHIARPUR.	Hoshiárpur	503	503	503	480	324	3	212	263	25	52	240	242	172	143	76	156	2	129
	Dasúya	649	649	649	542	649	10	258	372	9	55	218	431	158	146	50	123	1	162
	Garhshankar ...	497	497	497	391	497	...	199	289	9	45	203	294	109	150	44	134	1	131
	Una	531	522	153	221	506	...	159	228	144	62	210	290	188	112	54	93	2	153
	Total ...	2,180	2,171	1,802	1,634	1,976	13	828	1,152	187	214	871	1,257	157	138	224	506	6	575
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur	426	426	426	426	426	94	260	168	...	44	127	80	205	213	51	111	2	104
	Nakodar	338	338	338	338	338	70	161	199	...	91	91	94	213	201	35	116	2	98
	Phillour	246	246	246	246	246	144	146	79	21	116	96	89	203	158	73	136	2	70
	Nawashahr	278	278	278	278	278	101	169	98	10	52	177	100	250	187	58	114	2	81
	Total ...	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	409	736	544	31	303	491	363	218	190	217	477	8	353
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	457	457	356	427	457	...	154	250	53	95	158	288	130	340	91	368	2	135
	Samrála	288	288	278	245	288	...	126	162	...	71	130	112	187	210	49	167	3	76
	Jagráon	171	171	170	171	170	...	123	41	2	47	86	67	180	134	31	81	2	50
	Total ...	916	916	804	843	915	...	408	453	55	213	374	467	166	171	171	616	7	261
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore	351	352	331	266	299	...	180	254	96	201	63	155	149	435	26	199	3	213
	Moga	208	208	208	148	192	...	95	113	208	33	95	113	109	102	53	216	4	53
	Zíra	369	364	346	47	307	...	138	198	90	131	36	119	145	157	32	270	5	91
	Muktsar	367	...	190	78	15	..	16	366	...	111	...	...	57	566	3	...	...	199
	Fázilka	328	88	71	227	309	...	35	211	201	67	128	185	125	117	19	187	2	79
	Total ...	1,623	1,012	1,146	766	1,122	...	464	1,142	595	543	322	572	117	222	133	872	14	635

M.

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharif harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
Mooltan	Mooltan	342	342	342	342	342	...	110	242	164	...	110	242	108	287	37	114	2	98	
	Shujabad	114	114	114	114	114	7	33	62	22	41	35	76	130	132	14	44	2	30	
	Lodhrán	243	243	215	243	243	9	57	119	67	18	52	84	115	132	30	91	2	64	
	Mailsi	507	507	507	507	507	...	263	126	118	...	161	251	127	112	14	58	2	141	
	Kabírwála	371	366	371	371	371	...	79	160	132	...	99	221	158	325	29	70	2	104	
	Total ...	1,577	1,572	1,549	1,577	1,577	16	542	709	503	59	457	874	128	141	124	377	10	437	
Jhang	Jhang	367	367	367	367	367	...	209	118	...	77	170	119	149	121	34	133	2	91	
	Chiniot	278	278	278	278	278	...	109	79	...	...	114	155	117	182	30	108	2	69	
	Shorkot	188	188	188	188	188	...	85	59	...	61	111	77	97	156	73	153	3	50	
	Total ...	833	833	833	833	833	...	403	256	...	138	395	351	121	153	137	394	7	210	
Montgomery	Montgomery ...	305	305	77	228	305	...	123	218	52	169	120	80	146	202	39	124	1	89	
	Gogera	351	351	153	351	351	...	258	181	19	88	193	137	136	163	59	78	1	94	
	Dipálpur	556	556	506	556	556	...	185	84	87	107	243	159	124	131	32	240	1	144	
	Pákpattan	443	443	443	443	443	...	138	78	31	79	60	73	158	120	16	130	1	106	
	Total ...	1,655	1,655	1,179	1,578	1,655	...	704	561	189	443	616	449	141	154	146	572	4	433	
Lahore	Lahore	387	215	208	337	...	28	104	573	63	...	75	199	223	824	23	12	1	49	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents. Major portions of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra
	Chunián	416	255	368	229	...	2	150	267	189	...	89	303	416	768	17	...	2	19	
	Kasúr	364	279	340	291	7	...	158	390	130	...	173	254	356	954	104	4	...	86	
	Sharakpur	401	363	401	401	52	5	173	306	9	...	125	160	325	533	20	20	2	91	
	Total ...	1,568	1,112	1,317	1,258	59	35	585	1,536	391	...	462	916	189	205	164	36	5	245	
Amritsar	Amritsar	376	376	376	376	163	28	121	228	30	7	84	201	462	976	...	...	...	138	
	Tarn Táran	356	356	246	356	80	44	294	247	59	...	64	174	415	927	...	...	...	80	
	Ajnála	342	342	342	341	136	8	105	214	24	2	141	293	342	760	...	...	...	139	
	Total ...	1,074	1,074	964	1,073	379	80	520	689	113	9	289	668	206	266	...	...	...	357	

Gurdáspur.	Gurdáspur	700	520	700	700	...	38	192	502	6	...	117	461	282	889	15	52	1	700
	Batála	495	495	495	495	...	83	168	327	...	...	168	327	94	105	2	...	1	2
	Shakargarh	747	747	747	747	...	68	152	586	9	...	72	539	202	1,354	...	...	...	747
	Pathánkot	423	423	423	423	...	63	75	340	8	...	85	338	186	865	...	...	...	423
	Total ...	2,365	2,185	2,365	2,365	...	252	587	1,755	23	...	442	1,665	109	201	17	52	2	1,872
Siálkot.	Siálkot	681	652	680	674	595	...	364	285	32	...	251	270	512	848	...	...	...	114
	Daska	345	343	343	343	343	9	226	110	9	12	257	67	551	231	...	...	..	54
	Pasrúr	474	440	448	474	393	...	136	309	29	15	95	196	206	496	...	..	...	128
	Raya	492	492	492	492	490	...	222	213	57	...	201	202	497	484	...	...	...	96
	Zafarwál	536	367	408	265	81	...	120	406	10	...	180	340	221	603	...	..	...	68
	Total ...	2,528	2,294	2,371	2,248	1,902	9	1,068	1,323	137	27	984	1,075	248	266	...	...	...	460
Gujrát.	Gujrát	544	403	284	415	544	34	270	53	218	54	89	17	321	120	...	...	...	544
	Khárián Lala Musa...	543	543	543	543	543	57	368	125	50	14	220	75	306	163	...	..	...	543
	Phálián	326	317	247	217	214	18	201	66	59	40	77	37	441	213	...	...	...	123
	Total ...	1,413	1,263	1,074	1,175	1,301	109	839	244	327	108	386	129	178	83	...	...	...	1,210
Gujránwála.	Gujránwála ...	455	448	455	455	...	6	277	25	147	9	132	70	335	471	94	206	...	86
	Wazírabad	266	135	261	265	...	5	112	60	89	15	44	15	434	219	59	277	1	124
	Háfizabad	519	515	493	519	...	18	265	102	134	61	61	64	453	507	4	...	...	83
	Total ...	1,240	1,098	1,209	1,239	...	29	654	187	370	85	237	149	204	149	157	483	1	293
Shahpur.	Shahpur	316	316	212	222	316	58	73	196	47	58	65	316	399	727	11	15	3	39
	Bhera	308	284	293	244	308	95	116	142	41	95	135	168	363	443	4	...	3	23
	Khusháb	213	213	213	213	213	65	121	126	70	65	149	149	337	511	...	...	2	25
	Total ...	837	813	718	679	837	218	310	464	158	218	349	633	183	240	15	15	8	87
Jhelum.	Jhelum	446	443	113	430	443	18	142	254	59	113	30	30	112	117	66	137	2	118
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	220	220	94	220	215	12	126	81	13	...	5	21	127	144	17	29	1	56
	Chakwál	259	259	139	179	253	15	139	94	26	98	70	66	146	113	35	72	2	77
	Talagang	106	89	...	89	106	7	44	42	20	51	45	43	197	142	15	31	1	29
	Total ...	1,031	1,011	346	918	1,017	52	451	471	109	262	150	160	145	129	133	269	6	280
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	448	447	417	437	404	...	169	205	74	12	24	113	93	197	24	37	1	127
	Attock	194	194	152	72	194	...	98	96	..	...	48	47	147	125	12	21	2	48
	Kahúta	233	233	233	106	233	...	104	103	26	6	20	23	109	81	7	10	1	62
	Murree	102	102	102	3	102	...	83	...	19	...	21	...	69	...	5	4	1	22
	Pindigheb	135	135	135	115	135	...	53	44	38	25	53	17	189	91	15	15	2	33
	Gujar Khan... ...	383	359	383	383	383	...	177	91	115	26	67	50	191	201	14	27	2	103
	Fatehjang	204	204	204	197	204	...	88	90	26	24	45	56	129	155	22	28	2	42
	Total ...	1,699	1,674	1,626	1,313	1,655	...	772	629	298	93	278	306	132	121	99	142	11	437

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By Tahsildár.	By Náib-Tahsildár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
Hazára.	Abbottabad ...	358	320	343	11	334	14	133	72	153	29	91	19	151	114	57	132	2	92	
	Haripur	310	247	310	34	310	9	142	52	116	55	55	53	144	138	93	211	2	65	
	Mansehra	268	268	268	...	268	18	87	67	114	11	60	73	172	116	44	121	2	28	
	Total ...	936	835	921	45	912	41	362	191	383	95	206	145	156	129	194	464	6	185	
Peshawar.	Peshawar	155	155	...	65	153	20	31	40	84	87	35	70	137	133	30	33	1	50	
	Doába Daudzai ...	159	102	17	51	138	...	32	37	90	...	42	87	91	94	15	16	2	46	
	Hashtnagar ...	72	72	...	48	72	...	30	26	16	...	37	29	144	289	8	14	2	20	
	Nowshera	134	120	...	118	134	...	53	27	54	50	69	48	195	201	17	22	2	37	
	Mardán	112	112	...	112	112	...	63	37	12	...	63	37	81	104	22	24	2	40	
	Utman Bolak ...	101	94	...	72	101	...	48	38	15	...	50	36	194	162	11	13	2	21	
	Total ...	733	655	17	466	710	20	257	205	271	137	296	307	140	164	103	122	11	214	
Kohat.	Kohát	109	108	108	86	108	...	11	58	39	79	14	21	103	163	13	19	2	23	
	Hangu	37	37	37	37	37	...	18	13	6	8	23	14	165	161	...	...	...	5	
	Bárak	71	71	71	2	71	...	...	70	1	17	...	71	...	204	...	...	...	9	
	Total ...	217	216	216	125	216	...	29	141	46	104	37	106	134	176	13	19	2	37	
Bannu.	Bannu	227	227	227	150	227	...	123	70	34	...	105	82	164	188	4	...	1	44	
	Marwat	145	145	145	54	145	...	61	55	29	44	62	83	161	89	4	...	1	26	
	Isa Khel	45	43	43	33	43	8	19	22	4	26	21	22	125	105	4	...	1	4	
	Miánwáli	71	71	71	60	71	...	38	30	3	53	31	25	152	109	4	...	1	7	
	Total ...	488	486	486	297	486	8	241	177	70	123	219	212	150	123	16	...	4	81	

D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	287	287	287	202	287	...	51	113	40	147	66	213	139	439	25	16	2	107
	Bhakkar	219	219	219	51	219	...	101	49	45	12	89	58	120	158	50	57	2	62
	Leiah	123	123	123	86	123	...	49	40	...	6	63	54	192	151	22	27	2	35
	Kuláchi	118	118	118	84	118	...	44	67	7	20	41	76	199	338	23	17	2	41
	Tánk	87	87	87	62	87	...	32	39	7	...	37	49	132	127	12	15	2	26
	Total ...	834	834	834	485	834	...	277	308	99	185	296	450	156	173	132	132	10	271
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan ...	203	203	203	180	203	...	55	95	53	134	108	95	111	178	83	120	2	41
	Jámpur	174	172	174	86	174	...	63	98	13	55	66	108	113	152	49	60	2	31
	Rájanpur	202	202	202	52	202	...	57	62	83	95	52	85	93	102	16	21	2	40
	Sanghar	160	160	160	82	160	...	45	59	56	65	53	71	114	139	10	22	2	28
	Total ...	739	737	739	400	739	...	220	314	205	349	279	359	108	158	158	223	8	140
Muzaffargarh.		438	429	411	291	422	...	155	186	97	151	196	205	115	313	102	324	2	121
	Muzaffargarh ...	222	220	197	87	197	...	126	205	37	88	131	114	112	158	66	162	3	55
	Alipur	150	152	152	107	150	1	81	25	30	39	103	33	133	203	24	87	2	36
	Sinánwán																		
	Total ...	810	801	760	485	769	1	362	416	164	278	430	352	120	169	192	573	7	212
														Average.					
	Grand Total ...	36,337	34,128	31,259	26,614	27,494	2,151	15,034	17,485	5,733	5,685	10,717	14,493	154	170	131	8,558	194	10,940

STATEMENT No. III.

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLE

(*N.B.*—The totals of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
HISSAR.	Fixed.	1890-91	3,273,771	40,843	150,232	3,794	578,045	Cháhi ...	2,491	500	1,991	2,963
								Nahri ...	76,608	2,709	73,899	90,855
								Nahri Abi ...	35	26	9	108
								Sailáb ...	91,941	21,786	70,155	78,159
								Báráni ...	2,329,782	1,212,990	1,116,792	1,113,460
								Total ...	2,500,857	1,238,011	1,262,846	1,285,545
	Fluctuating.	1890-91	46,759	...	3,336	...	13,633	Cháhi ...	152	33	119	57
								Sailáb ...	29,372	9,373	19,999	20,089
								Báráni ...	266	164	102	108
								Total ...	29,790	9,570	20,220	20,254
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	1890-91	3,320,530	40,843	153,568	3,794	591,678	Cháhi ...	2,643	533	2,110	3,020
								Nahri ...	76,608	2,709	73,899	90,855
								Nahri Abi ...	35	26	9	108
								Sailáb ...	121,313	31,159	90,154	98,248
								Báráni ...	2,330,048	1,213,154	1,116,894	1,113,568
								Total ...	2,530,647	1,247,581	1,283,066	1,305,799
ROHTAK.	Fixed.	1890-91	1,144,816	...	67,192	5,097	134,440	Cháhi ...	33,028	1,273	31,755	26,032
								Nahri ...	121,260	2,613	118,647	85,017
								Abi ...	185	1	184	376
								Dahri ...	2 871	580	2,291	1,704
								Báráni ...	780,743	187,424	593,319	657,285
								Total ...	938,087	191,891	746,196	770,414

No. III.

MENT AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

each district are given.)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	56	611	75	7,55,439	7,333	7,31,649	16,457	7,48,106	1,19,482	37,772	4,610	424	1,459
...	5	18	15	28,566	1,556	27,010	...	27,010	4,762	1,428	...	...	...
26	61	629	90	7,84,005	8,889	7,58,659	16,457	7,75,116	1,24,244	39,200	4,610	424	1,459
207	78	1,817	521	9,52,186	4,841	9,25,751	21,594	9,47,345	1,33,190	47,619	29,325	9,461	13,773

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
ROHTAK—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.											
								Total ...				
		1890-91	9,061	...	387	...	3,973	Cháhi ...	437	27	410	406
								Abi ...	88	...	88	193
								Dahri ...	3,369	1,418	1,951	1,492
								Báráni ...	807	574	233	798
								Total ...	4,701	2,019	2,682	2,889
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.											
								Total ...				
		1890-91	1,153,877	...	67,579	5,097	138,413	Cháhi ...	33,465	1,300	32,165	26,438
								Nahri ...	121,260	2,613	118,647	85,017
								Abi ...	273	1	272	569
								Dahri ...	6,240	1,998	4,242	3,196
								Báráni ...	781,550	187,998	593,552	658,083
								Total ...	942,788	193,910	748,878	773,303
GURGAON.	Fixed.											
								Total ...				
		1890-91	1,232,327	1,750	155,750	...	128,615	Cháhi ...	101,997	2,370	99,627	87,292
								Nahri ...	60,032	256	59,776	53,771
								Dahri ...	69,808	11,537	58,271	64,959
								Báráni ...	714,375	88,567	625,808	741,572
								Total ...	946,212	102,730	843,482	947,594
	Fluctuating.											
								Total ...				
		1890-91	9,927	...	1,796	...	1,014	Cháhi ...	27	1	26	12
								Dahri ...	6,798	2,989	3,809	4,017
								Báráni ...	292	103	189	238
								Total ...	7,117	3,093	4,024	4,267
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.											
								Total ...				
		1890-91	1,242,254	1,750	157,546	...	129,629	Cháhi ...	102,024	2,371	99,653	87,304
								Nahri ...	60,032	256	59,776	53,771
								Dahri ...	76,606	14,526	62,080	68,976
								Báráni ...	714,667	88,670	625,997	741,810
								Total ...	953,329	105,823	847,506	951,861

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkilis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	2	26	19	9,463	9	9,265	189	9,454	1,339	470	...	...	...
221	80	1,843	540	9,61,649	4,850	9,35,016	21,783	9,56,799	1,34,529	48,089	29,325	9,461	13,773
116	59	8,022	2,293	12,11,573	12,785	11,70,530	28,258	11,98,788	1,74,650	60,125	23,992	23,769	5,193
...	...	15	...	7,169	...	7,057	112	7,169	1,034	294	...	...	1,316
116	59	8,037	2,293	12,18,742	12,785	11,77,587	28,370	12,05,957	1,75,684	60,419	23,992	23,769	6,509

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
DELHI.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	79,77[illegible]		529,711	
								[illegible]	[illegible]			
								[illegible]	13,[illegible]			
								[illegible]	339,086			
								Total	529,711		529,711	
		1890-91	811,278	973	141,341	...	130,157	Cháhi ...	78,299	1,604	76,695	77,415
								Nahri ...	100,800	4,601	96,199	52,257
								Sailáb ...	37,480	9,341	28,139	27,602
								Báráni ...	322,228	53,524	268,704	346,528
								Total ...	538,807	69,070	469,737	503,802
KARNAL.	Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62,167	377	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	173	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	1,768	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
								[illegible]	69,917	25,[illegible]	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	619,956	87,[illegible]	[illegible]	
								Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,613,439	...	239,296	7,907	543,460	Cháhi ...	120,597	8,848	111,749	81,989
								Nahri ...	105,237	6,503	98,734	76,267
								Abi ...	2,159	593	1,566	3,323
								Sailáb ...	63,762	24,547	39,215	43,791
								Báráni ...	531,021	175,603	355,418	458,461
								Total ...	822,776	216,094	606,682	663,831
	Fluctuating.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	217	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	16,611	2,596	14,015	
								Total ...	17,115	2,599	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	46,166	...	7,492	...	21,535	Cháhi ...	697	124	573	654
								Abi ...	204	88	116	211
								Báráni ...	16,238	6,855	9,383	10,084
								Total ...	17,139	7,067	10,072	10,949
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	379	62,005	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	153	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	2,055	[illegible]	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	69,917	[illegible]	[illegible]	
								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
								Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,659,605	...	246,788	7,907	564,995	Cháhi ...	121,294	8,972	112,322	82,643
								Nahri ...	105,237	6,503	98,734	76,267
								Abi ...	2,363	681	1,682	3,534
								Sailáb ...	63,762	24,547	39,215	43,791
								Báráni ...	547,259	182,458	364,801	468,545
								Total ...	839,915	223,161	616,754	674,780
UMBALLA.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,544,004	12,019	369,519	2,634	195,497	Cháhi ...	31,557	739	30,818	28,750
								Nahri ...	2,967	46	2,921	2,134
								Abi ...	15,875	1,084	14,791	17,662
								Sailáb ...	77,566	9,060	68,506	88,609
								Báráni ...	836,370	124,444	711,926	863,785
								Total ...	964,335	135,373	828,962	1,000,940

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands musf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
504	428	6,563	813	8,59,459	16,335	7,96,548	46,576	8,43,124	1,26,180	42,702	25,510	12,155	11,862
263	335	6,622	166	8,23,672	37,716	6,41,445	1,44,511	7,85,956	1,23,959	41,182	8,564	1,430	1,430
10	4	73	...	12,495	321	9,009	3,165	12,174	1,985	626	...	...	...
273	339	6,695	166	8,36,167	38,037	6,50,454	1,47,676	7,98,130	1,25,944	41,808	8,564	1,430	1,439
137	236	3,156	2,259	13,80,395	58,670	8,61,973	4,59,752	13,21,725	2,09,886	68,848	36,243	22,461	1,346

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
SIMLA.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nahri Abi Báráni	[illegible] 9,[illegible]1	9[illegible]7	[illegible] 8,5[illegible]	[illegible] 13,[illegible]
								Total	10,1[illegible]	937	9,2[illegible]7	11,51[illegible]
		1890-91	49,617	9,604	8,068	86	21,597	Nahri Abi ... Báráni ...	764 9,498	57 1,094	707 8,404	1,215 13,489
								Total ...	10,262	1,151	9,111	14,704
KANGRA.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nahri Abi .. Báráni ..	102,7[illegible] 413,238		102,7[illegible] 41[illegible]	..
								Total ...	51[illegible]		515,978	
		1890-91	5,484,437	962,687	206,953	3,027,711	728,630	Cháhi ... Nahri Abi ... Bárani ...	22 116,549 441,885	3 3,129 69,427	19 113,420 372,458	26 181,811 513,555
								Total ...	558,456	72,559	485,897	695,392
HOSHIARPUR.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... ...	[illegible] [illegible]	... ...
								[illegible]		...	[illegible]	
		1890-91	1,423,864	19,566	491,407	...	177,177	Cháhi ... Nahri Abi ... Báráni ...	24,446 20,747 690,521	30 183 24,517	24,416 20,564 666,004	35,896 21,126 872,208
								Total ...	735,714	24,730	710,984	929,230
JULLUNDUR.	Total Fixed.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]		[illegible]		
		1890-91	863,117	102	92,741	1,299	71,888	Cháhi ... Abi ... Sailáb ... Báráni ...	268,685 1,686 37,556 389,160	5,383 295 4,491 33,763	263,302 1,391 33,065 355,397	346,974 1,135 39,581 407,195
								Total ...	697,087	43,932	653,155	794,885

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
}				1									
} ...	...	...	...	17,683	1,518	16,146	19	16,165	2,642	884	10	...	...
}													
} ...	...	...	35	7,84,312	35,736	6,15,870	1,32,706	7,48,576	1,06,325	42,513	18,722	...	...
}													
} 118	84	3,662	6,733	14,67,323	14,555	13,48,392	1,04,376	14,52,768	208,293	1,27,555	...	...	2,627
}													
} 536	88	23,163	715	14,91,934	5,213	13,79,066	1,07,655	14,86,721	2,13,399	* 75,367	...	28	32

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
LUDHIANA.	Fixed.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	828,837	371	49,016	20	50,004	Cháhi ...	114,985	1,769	113,216	157,070
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,212	11	1,201	2,338
								Nahri Abi ...	36,290	699	35,591	50,989
								Abi ...	142	4	138	256
								Sailáb ...	29,503	2,902	26,601	29,434
								Báráni ...	547,294	36,890	510,404	526,991
								Total ...	729,426	42,275	687,151	767,078
	Fluctuating.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]		[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	60,904	...	19,803	...	8,057	Cháhi ...	1,392	12	1,380	2,730
								Nahri Abi ...	1	...	1	1
								Sailáb ...	18,589	1,162	17,427	22,382
								Báráni ...	13,062	914	12,148	12,289
								Total ...	33,044	2,088	30,956	37,402
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	889,741	371	68,819	20	58,061	Cháhi ...	116,377	1,781	114,596	159,800
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,212	11	1,201	2,338
								Nahri Abi ...	36,291	699	35,592	50,990
								Abi ...	142	4	138	256
								Sailáb ...	48,092	4,064	44,028	51,816
								Báráni ...	560,356	37,804	522,552	539,280
								Total ...	762,470	44,363	718,107	804,480
FEROZEPORE.	Fixed.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	2,552,434	144	142,524	6	392,892	Cháhi ...	98,750	8,079	90,671	115,040
								Cháhi Nahri ...	22,248	1,070	21,178	9,671
								Nahri ...	413,766	48,735	365,031	442,619
								Sailáb ...	35,564	5,684	29,880	33,188
								Báráni ...	1,446,540	507,082	939,458	954,675
								Total ...	2,016,868	570,650	1,446,218	1,555,193

No. III—*continued.*

14	15.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
231	73	8,252	516	10,69,108	21,027	8,62,565	1,85,516	10,48,081	1,50,335	53,394	4,207	...	1,152
...													...
2	...	196	31	39,715	372	39,083	260	39,343	5,454	1,996	...	...	...
233	73	8,448	547	11,08,823	21,399	9,01,648	1,85,776	10,87,424	1,55,789	55,390	4,207	...	1,152
382	20	5,452	497	9,90,014	59,011	8,16,594	1,14,409	9,31,003	1,51,412	1,40,015	2,102	13,605	7,486

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST. Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.* Unappropriated Government waste.	*Available for cultivation.* Others.	CULTIVATION. Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
FEROZEPORE—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	1890-91	51,356	...	11,628	...	12,727	Cháhi ...	4,492	1,109	3,383	3,614
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,397	278	1,119	1,087
								Nahri ...	14,059	3,500	10,559	11,338
								Sailáb ...	6,649	2,697	3,952	4,182
								Báráni ...	404	154	250	301
								Total ...	27,001	7,738	19,263	20,522
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	Last [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,475,841	29,536	1,376,305	[illegible]
		1890-91	2,603,790	144	154,152	6	405,619	Cháhi ...	103,242	9,188	94,054	118,654
								Cháhi Nahri ...	23,645	1,348	22,297	10,758
								Nahri ...	427,825	52,235	375,590	453,957
								Sailáb ...	42,213	8,381	33,832	37,370
								Báráni ...	1,446,944	507,236	939,708	954,976
								Total ...	2,043,869	578,388	1,465,481	1,575,715
MOOLTAN.	Fixed.	Last [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	241,712	Cháhi ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Cháhi Nahri ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Nahri ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Sailáb ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Báráni ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Total ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	3,101,635	108,818	159,375	1,499,034	834,510	Cháhi ...	100,815	422	100,393	113,237
								Cháhi Nahri ...	250,332	13,913	236,419	250,955
								Nahri ...	135,003	15,841	119,162	120,484
								Sailáb ...	11,656	45	11,611	12,470
								Báráni ...	2,092	432	1,660	1,706
								Total ...	499,898	30,653	469,245	498,852
	Fluctuating.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Cháhi ...	2,007		2	[illegible]
								Nahri ...	8			
								Sailáb ...	80,850		80,[illegible]	[illegible]
								Total ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	684,803	9,615	90,734	7,351	335,553	Cháhi ...	17,733	237	17,496	19,141
								Cháhi Nahri ...	5,658	139	5,519	5,865
								Nahri ...	122,196	8,338	113,858	117,594
								Sailáb ...	95,818	1,070	94,748	99,726
								Báráni ...	145	33	112	115
								Total ...	241,550	9,817	231,733	242,441
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	498	[illegible]	Cháhi ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								Cháhi Nahri ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								Nahri ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								Sailáb ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								Báráni ...	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								Total ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	3,786,438	118,433	250,109	1,506,385	1,170,063	Cháhi ...	118,548	659	117,889	132,378
								Cháhi Nahri ...	255,990	14,052	241,938	256,820
								Nahri ...	257,199	24,179	233,020	238,078
								Sailáb ...	107,474	1,115	106,359	112,196
								Báráni ...	2,237	465	1,772	1,821
								Total ...	741,448	40,470	700,978	741,293

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands maáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
...	18	179	73	24,015	543	19,367	4,105	23,472	4,003	1,201	...	...	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
382	38	5,631	570	10,14,029	59,554	8,35,961	1,18,514	9,54,475	1,55,415	1,41,216	2,101	13,605	7,486
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
673	433	13,887	4,106	5,92,225	7,039	5,62,240	22,946	5,85,186	95,301	29,164	9,887	...	2,885
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
86	516	1,274	677	3,73,669	745	3,70,161	2,763	3,72,924	64,671	20,354	5,465	...	684
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
759	949	15,161	4,783	9,65,894	7,784	9,32,401	25,709	9,58,110	1,59,972	49,518	15,352	...	3,569

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					Uncultivated other than Forest.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
JHANG.	Fixed.	[illegible]	3,4[illegible]	81,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	739,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	295,[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,164,138	...	160,724	...	682,437	Cháhi ...	222,188	4,117	218,071	245,742
								Cháhi Nahri ...	36	...	36	62
								Nahri Abi ...	1,800	13	1,787	2,105
								Sailáb ...	88,883	846	88,037	100,067
								Báráni ...	8,070	1,813	6,257	6,975
								Total ...	320,977	6,789	314,188	354,951
	Fluctuating.	[illegible]	325,[illegible]35	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],441	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	2,568,137	...	15,808	2,198,453	289,940	Cháhi ...	40,314	375	39,939	44,308
								Cháhi Nahri ..	383	6	377	380
								Nahri Abi ...	317	3	314	343
								Sailáb ...	5,237	92	5,145	5,856
								Báráni ...	17,685	247	17,438	17,509
								Total ...	63,936	723	63,213	68,396
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	3,732,275	...	176,532	2,198,453	972,377	Cháhi ..	262,502	4,492	258,010	290,050
								Cháhi Nahri ...	419	6	413	442
								Nahri Abi ...	2,117	16	2,101	2,448
								Sailáb ...	94,120	938	93,182	105,923
								Báráni ...	25,755	2,060	23,695	24,484
								Total ...	384,913	7,512	377,401	423,347
MONTGOMERY.	Fixed.	[illegible]	3,444,529	2,21[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,190,270	...	123,339	...	642,577	Cháhi ...	179,311	7,815	171,496	185,386
								Cháhi Nahri ...	38,581	2,368	36,213	38,217
								Nahri Abi ...	93,994	14,332	79,662	79,707
								Sailáb ...	91,639	2,847	88,792	92,816
								Bárani ...	20,829	6,183	14,646	15,253
								Total ...	424,354	33,545	390,809	411,379

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.			Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
343	213	11,100	160	3,34,123	1,983	3,19,341	12,799	3,32,140	51,363	16,003	1,557	...	285
212	99	2,577	15	65,092	258	63,259	1,575	64,834	9,880	2,328	53	...	...
555	312	13,677	175	3,99,215	2,241	3,82,600	14,374	3,96,974	61,243	18,331	1,610	...	285
481	183	8,178	762	2,77,596	10,642	2,60,696	6,258	2,66,954	45,555	16,958	4,440	...	549

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forest.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár return.
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MONTGOMERY—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	Last Settlement.	10,073		1167		87,150	Chahi Barani Total	9 6 1 1 1 2		1	5
		1890-91	2,401,515	547,809	26,140	1,547,463	187,135	Chahi ... Chahi Nahri .. Nahri abi ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...	22,049 4,530 36,861 13,423 16,105	1,296 1,096 14,630 273 4,405	20,453 3,434 22,231 13,150 11,700	24,413 3,465 24,146 14,531 11,825
								Total ...	92,968	21,700	71,268	78,380
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	Last Settlement.	3,411	547,809	1427		87					3
		1890-91	3,591,785	547,809	149,479	1,547,463	829,712	Chahi ... Chahi Nahri . Nahri Abi ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...	201,360 43,111 130,855 105,062 36,934	9,111 3,464 28,962 3,120 10,588	192,249 39,647 101,893 101,942 26,346	209,799 41,682 103,853 107,347 27,078
								Total ...	517,322	55,245	462,077	489,759
LAHORE.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	2,318,845	229,192	383,711	769	555,038	Chahi Barani Total	1 1		1	310 1 311
		1890-91	2,314,948	229,192	283,717	769	555,038	Chahi ... Chahi Nahri ... Chahi Abi ... Nahri ... Abi ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...	383,505 16,820 14,773 305,490 12,265 65,357 448,022	81,803 3,314 3,636 28,063 3,338 11,528 144,945	301,702 13,506 11,137 277,427 8,927 53,829 303,077	312,674 6,688 8,034 307,845 16,095 58,693 381,415
								Total ...	1,246,232	2,76,627	969,605	1,091,444
AMRITSAR.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	996,810	2,863	123,717	428	99,940	Chahi ... Sailáb ... Barani ... Total	1	1	1	1
		1890-91	996,810	2,863	123,717	428	99,940	Chahi ... Chahi Nahri ... Nahri ... Abi ... Sailáb ... Barani ...	242,032 2 156,982 2,503 30,106 338,237	5,021 ... 3,006 430 3,108 23,441	237,011 2 153,976 2,073 26,998 314,796	255,742 48 180,293 2,927 31,437 403,794
								Total ...	769,862	35,006	734,856	874,241

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	46	433	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,217		62 [illegible]	5,948	60,975	...	..	..
191	21	1,064	301	67,069	31	66,865	173	67,038	7,941	2,323	892	...	126
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
672	204	9,242	1,063	3,44,665	10,673	3,27,561	6,431	3,33,992	53,496	19,281	5,332	...	675
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
434	277	12,843	1,738	7,20,820	20,675	6,02,943	97,202	7,00,145	1,10,741	62,275	12,579	6,106	3,046
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
182	72	10,225	610	10,26,609	20,873	8,36,020	1,69,716	10,05,736	1,51,240	65,117	12	...	...

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
GURDASPUR.	Fixed.	1890-91	1,155,402	9,136	206,969	706	99,099	Cháhi ...	128,155	3,070	125,085	113,237
								Cháhi Nahri ...	272	1	271	...
								Sháhi Nahri ...	5,340	19	5,321	5,229
								Nahri ...	60,653	1,651	59,002	69,955
								Abi ...	4,042	333	3,709	3,070
								Sailáb ...	114,718	5,858	108,860	136,540
								Rohi Khal ...	199,721	7,069	192,652	271,864
								Maira Khal ...	241,552	8,197	233,355	251,126
								Bárani ...	85,039	11,327	73,712	99,046
								Total ...	839,492	37,525	891,967	950,067
	Fluctuating.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	Cháhi ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...
								Nahri ...	146	...	146	
								Sailáb ...	5,560	...	5,560	
								Bárani ...	16,149	...	16,149	
								Total ...	22,463	...	22,463	...
		1890-91	10,894	...	2,927	...	4,999	Sailáb ...	2,797	228	2,569	2,658
								Rohi, Khál ...	4	...	4	4
								Maira, Khál ...	167	39	128	130
								Total ...	2,968	267	2,701	2,792
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	Cháhi ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...
								Nahri ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
								Abi ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	
								Sailáb ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	
								Bárani ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
								Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
		1890-91	1,166,296	9,136	209,896	706	104,098	Cháhi ...	128,155	3,070	125,085	113,237
								Cháhi Nahri ...	272	1	271	...
								Sháhi Nahri ...	5,340	19	5,321	5,229
								Nahri ...	60,653	1,651	59,002	69,955
								Abi ...	4,042	333	3,709	3,070
								Sailáb ...	117,515	6,086	111,429	139,198
								Rohi Khál ...	199,725	7,069	192,656	271,868
								Maira Khál ...	241,719	8,236	233,483	251,256
								Bárani ...	85,039	11,327	73,712	99,046
								Total ...	842,460	37,792	804,668	952,859
SIALKOT.	Total Fixed.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1890-91	1,259,170	89	169,063	4,780	152,802	Cháhi ...	481,267	24,253	457,014	423,472
								Nahri ...	10,208	288	9,920	8,698
								Abi ...	23,657	3,450	20,207	31,320
								Sailáb ...	92,699	5,779	86,920	103,316
								Bárani ...	324,605	23,191	301,414	480,781
								Total ...	932,436	56,961	875,475	1,052,587

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands made to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]													
53	68	5,447	2,850	14,77,824	14,147	13,36,329	1,27,348	14,63,677	2,18,948	88,907	122	...	117
[illegible]													
...	...	...	...	4,961	...	4,709	252	4,961	750	298	...	...	...
[illegible]													
53	68	5,447	2,850	14,82,785	14,147	13,41,038	1,27,600	14,68,638	2,19,698	89,205	122	...	117
[illegible]													
504	566	1,9348	1,943	12,39,193	5,536	11,42,694	90,963	12,33,657	1,85,368	86,326	...	...	1,899

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
GUJRAT.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	1,18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],794	Cháhi ...	172,864	...	172,864	172,864
								Sailáb ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Báráni ...	409,889	...	409,889	409,889
								Total	[illegible]	..	636,339	636,339
		1890-91	1,237,063	55,798	169,428	413	202,569	Cháhi ...	211,742	13,572	198,170	158,156
								Sailáb ...	60,694	5,312	55,382	99,978
								Báráni ...	536,419	39,486	496,933	594,557
								Total ...	808,855	58,370	750,485	852,691
GUJRANWALA.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cháhi ...	[illegible]	3,46[illegible]	414,089	414,[illegible]
								Abi ...	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Sailáb ...	41,493	...	41,493	41,493
								Báráni ...	114,973	2,984	111,989	112,52[illegible]
								Total	574,867	6,444	568,4[illegible]	569,16[illegible]
		1890-91	1,900,722	222,191	200,684	11,868	695,255	Cháhi ...	468,502	55,634	412,868	383,290
								Nahri ...	9,174	2,287	6,887	4,824
								Abi ...	36,556	8,149	28,407	31,960
								Sailáb ...	39,882	5,480	34,402	37,959
								Báráni ...	216,610	44,149	172,461	266,823
								Total ...	770,724	115,699	655,025	724,856
SHAHPUR.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cháhi ...	132,145	7,5[illegible]	124,617	124,617
								Nahri ...	2,192	104	2,088	2,088
								Sailáb ...	4[illegible],625	1,966	43,6[illegible]9	43,6[illegible]9
								Báráni ...	124,908	6,778	118,130	118,130
								Total ...	304,870	16,376	288,494	288,494
		1890-91	3,044,846	...	296,638	775,747	1,331,373	Cháhi ...	230,259	52,695	177,564	186,679
								Nahri ...	79,775	9,776	69,999	76,457
								Sailáb ...	68,235	11,355	56,880	62,589
								Báráni ...	262,819	52,920	209,899	233,792
								Total ...	641,088	126,746	514,342	559,517
JHELUM.	Total Fixed.	Last Settlement.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	345,175	Cháhi ...	23,862	..	23,862	941,246
								Chahi Abi ...	242	..	242	
								Nahri ...	815	...	815	
								Abi ...	72	...	72	
								Sailáb ...	26,813	...	26,813	
								Báráni ...	866,743	9,977	856,766	
								Total ...	918,547	9,977	908,570	941,246
		1890-91	2,605,596	193,736	1,055,231	94,000	165,803	Cháhi ...	32,228	2,733	29,495	36,875
								Abi ...	1,514	161	1,353	1,894
								Sailáb ...	30,037	4,873	25,164	28,696
								Báráni ...	1,033,047	428,118	604,929	665,083
								Total ...	1,096,826	435,885	660,941	732,548

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
140	125	8,475	351	6,50,936	5,168	6,07,065	38,703	6,45,768	97,706	72,143	7	30	216
64	86	12,127	136	6,47,698	12,005	5,25,501	1,10,192	6,35,693	1,04,554	49,919	1,297	...	...
129	62	6,601	312	4,88,955	3,273	4,53,731	31,951	4,85,682	71,574	32,337	2,376	406	1,008
155	60	4,615	420	7,40,143	5,430	7,01,416	33,297	7,34,713	1,06,263	38,402	...	85	2,021

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
RAWALPINDI.	Total Fixed.	1890-91	3,235,955	356,907	1,316,753	2,484	262,155	Cháhi ...	21,826	577	21,249	37,806
								Nahri ...	13,890	1,609	12,281	15,371
								Sailáb ...	10,584	1,638	8,946	10,284
								Báráni ...	1,251,356	419,443	831,913	900,789
								Total ...	1,297,656	423,267	874,389	964,250
HAZARA.	Total Fixed.	1890-91	1,820,562	151,459	1,212,965	5	25,857	Cháhi ...	689	11	678	1,124
								Chahi Nahri ...	9	...	9	16
								Abi ...	41,081	2,101	38,980	53,230
								Báráni ...	388,497	43,275	345,222	419,280
								Total ...	430,276	45,387	384,889	473,650
PESHAWAR.	Total Fixed.	1890-91	1,594,463	511	419,433	...	263,878	Cháhi ...	46,046	889	45,157	76,864
								Cháhi Abi ...	3,979	179	3,800	4,655
								Cháhi Nahri ...	3	1	2	7
								Nahri ...	100,990	11,334	89,656	108,082
								Abi ...	148,112	10,627	137,485	191,678
								Sailáb ...	25,068	2,376	22,692	34,876
								Báráni ...	586,443	89,950	496,493	542,793
								Total ...	910,641	115,356	795,285	958,955
KOHAT.	Total Fixed.	1890-91	1,342,439	38,200	852,485	69,413	128,888	Cháhi ...	1,165	44	1,121	1,877
								Abi ...	43,268	17,463	25,805	34,250
								Sailáb ...	35	8	27	29
								Báráni ...	208,985	57,963	151,022	161,953
								Total ...	253,453	75,478	177,975	198,109

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
102	73	5,445	970	9,76,645	20,666	9,07,773	48,206	9,55,979	1,54,622	48,825	4,262	1,359	61,007
2	1	220	61	3,08,035	21,838	2,26,936	59,261	2,86,197	51,212	14,935	...	...	...
233	149	4,935	5,241	8,84,688	1,06,409	7,02,249	76,030	7,78,279	1,49,352	74,409	959	490	8,857
10	2	367	202	1,51,364	33,697	87,624	30,043	1,17,667	30,101	7,623	6,391	4,737	14,165

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
BANNU.	Fixed.	1890-91	2,166,247	...	732,262	93,103	603,062	Cháhi ...	1,818	270	1,548	2,161
								Nahri ...	174,566	39,280	135,286	158,515
								Sailáb ...	272	99	173	175
								Báráni ...	561,164	178,151	383,013	394,967
								Total ..	737,820	217,800	520,020	555,818
	Fluctuating.	1890-91	284,128	...	125,815	2,449	84,527	Cháhi ...	760	1	759	992
								Sailáb ...	70,577	2,174	68,403	74,007
								Total ...	71,337	2,175	69,162	74,999
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	1890-91	2,450,375	...	858,077	95,552	687,589	Cháhi ...	2,578	271	2,307	3,153
								Náhri ...	174,566	39,280	135,286	158,515
								Sailáb ...	70,849	2,273	68,576	74,182
								Báráni ...	561,164	178,151	383,013	394,967
								Total ...	809,157	219,975	589,182	630,817
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Fixed.	1890-91	4,196,479	...	978,091	598,901	2,316,518	Cháhi ...	49,503	2,608	46,895	48,364
								Cháhi Nahri ...	935	38	897	937
								Nahri ...	14,944	949	13,995	13,995
								Nahri Abi ...	53,501	6,919	46,582	47,563
								Sailáb ...	9,583	1,117	8,466	8,914
								Báráni ...	174,503	32,213	142,290	145,493
								Total ...	302,969	43,844	259,125	265,266

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LAND.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muafidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
7	32	298	29	3,65,295	13,786	3,32,202	19,307	3,51,509	55,917	19,435	26,730	17,998	10,712
		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
8	55	168	5	90,166	305	89,407	454	89,861	13,955	6,592	...	...	...
		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
15	87	466	34	4,55,461	14,091	4,21,609	19,761	4,41,370	69,872	26,027	26,730	17,998	10,712
		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
34	65	2,923	17	2,11,488	2,647	1,50,050	58,791	2,08,841	33,719	10,773	6,575	1,27,407	29,080

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forest.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.											
		1890-91	1,739,023	...	353,979	20,415	847,226	Cháhi ...	49,744	130	49,614	52,900
								Nahri ...	1,661	8	4,653	1,702
								Nahri Abi ...	5,609	993	1,616	4,892
								Sailáb ...	248,771	586	248,185	274,377
								Báráni ..	211,618	55,936	155,682	167,825
								Total	517,403	57,653	459,750	501,697
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.											
		1890-91	5,935,502	...	1,332,070	619,316	3,163,744	Cháhi ...	99,247	2,738	96,509	101,264
								Nahri Abi ...	59,110	7,912	51,198	52,455
								Cháhi Nahri ..	935	38	897	937
								Nahri ...	16,605	957	15,648	15,698
								Sailáb ...	258,354	1,703	256,651	283,291
								Báráni ...	386,121	886,149	297,972	313,318
								Total ...	820,372	101,497	718,875	766,963
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Total Fixed.											
		1890-91	2,924,666	18,087	626,986	142,069	1,559,316	Cháhi ...	26,529	359	26,170	52,022
								Cháhi Nahri ...	152,279	8,119	144,160	71,039
								Nahri ...	104,027	11,360	92,667	145,688
								Sailáb ...	106,108	1,467	104,641	109,967
								Rod Kohí ..	175,452	19,245	156,207	157,499
								Báráni ...	13,813	2,257	11,556	13,275
								Total ...	578,208	42,807	535,401	549,490
MUZAFFARGARH.	Total Fixed.											
		1890-91	1,271,863	7,522	125,507	227,812	648,308	Cháhi ...	29,589	449	29,140	30,523
								Cháhi Nahri ..	109,955	600	109,355	115,096
								Nahri Abi ...	109,821	4,414	105,407	125,259
								Sailáb ...	13,328	73	13,255	13,832
								Báráni ...	21	6	15	19
								Total ...	262,714	5,542	257,172	284,729

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
106	42	2,435	867	4,16,375	1,378	3,10,049	1,04,957	4,14,997	69,207	21,641	4,796	9,896	1,281
140	107	5,358	884	6,27,863	4,025	4,60,090	1,63,748	6,23,838	1,02,926	32,414	11,371	1,37,303	30,361
293	66	7,431	1,817	4,27,457	3,684	3,53,362	70,411	4,23,773	1,54,746	20,408	31,449	5,478	31,199
220	100	9,588	953	397,088	309	3,80,578	6,201	3,86,779	61,221	29,340	5,420	1,076	7,483

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
MUZAFFARGARH—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	1890-91	706,233	38,719	132,585	21,137	334,957	Cháhi ...	27,616	71	27,545	28,944
								Cháhi Nahri ...	14,080	41	14,039	14,561
								Nahri Abi ...	41,823	705	41,118	47,724
								Sailáb ...	95,316	585	94,731	97,901
								Total ...	178,835	1,402	177,433	189,130
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	1890-91	1,978,096	46,241	258,092	248,949	983,265	Cháhi ...	57,205	520	56,685	59,467
								Cháhi Nahri ...	124,035	641	123,394	129,657
								Nahri Abi ...	151,644	5,119	146,525	172,983
								Sailáb ...	108,644	658	107,986	111,733
								Báráni ...	21	6	15	19
								Total ...	441,549	6,944	434,605	473,859
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Fixed.	1890-91	59,345,215	2,442,568	11,327,406	6,570,086	14,421,787	Cháhi ...	3,732,026	286,940	3,445,086	3,624,678
								Cháhi Nahri ...	592,684	29,435	563,249	495,074
								Cháhi Abi ...	18,752	3,815	14,937	12,689
								Shah Nahri ...	5,340	19	5,321	5,229
								Nahri ...	2,162,921	194,036	1,968,885	2,194,938
								Nahri Abi ...	316,952	26,643	290,309	328,072
								Abi ...	333,045	48,029	285,016	389,176
								Dahri ...	72,679	12,117	60,562	66,663
								Rod Kohi ...	175,452	19,245	156,207	157,499
								Rohi Khal ...	199,721	7,069	192,652	271,864
								Maira Khal ...	241,552	8,197	233,355	251,126
								Sailáb ...	1,232,256	141,620	1,090,636	1,288,002
								Báráni ...	15,499,988	4,114,588	11,385,400	13,196,998
								Total ...	24,583,368	4,891,753	19,691,615	22,282,008

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands musáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Musáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
202	158	2,819	1,412	2,19,918	2,160	2,14,579	3,179	2,17,758	37,389	16,784	3,619	...	2,741
422	258	12,407	2,365	6,07,006	2,469	5,95,157	9,380	6,04,537	98,610	46,124	9,239	1,076	10,224
6,579	4,090	211,373	37,301	2,37,11,280	5,84,547	2,06,55,279	24,71,454	2,31,26,733	36,49,256	15,21,275	2,67,348	2,48,505	2,20,889

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	1890-91	8,618,906	596,143	792,430	3,797,268	2,145,276	Cháhi ...	165,413	3,416	161,997	178,171
								Cháhi Nahri ...	26,048	1,560	24,488	25,358
								Nahri ...	137,916	11,846	126,070	1,30,635
								Nahri Abi ...	84,611	16,331	68,280	77,106
								Abi ...	292	88	204	404
								Dahri ...	10,167	4,407	5,760	5,509
								Rohi ...	4	...	4	4
								Maira ...	167	39	128	130
								Sailáb ...	586,549	18,240	568,309	615,709
								Báráni ..	276,622	69,385	207,237	221,092
								Total ...	1,287,789	125,312	1,162,477	1,254,118
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	1890-91	67,964,121	3,038,711	12,119,836	10,367,354	16,567,063	Cháhi ...	3,897,439	290,356	3,607,083	3,802,849
								Cháhi Nahri ...	618,732	30,995	587,737	520,432
								Cháhi Abi ...	18,752	3,815	14,937	12,689
								Shahi Nahri ...	5,340	19	5,321	5,229
								Nahri ...	2,300,837	205,882	2,094,955	2,325,573
								Nahri Abi ...	401,563	42,974	358,589	405,178
								Abi ...	333,337	48,117	285,220	389,580
								Dahri ...	82,846	16,524	66,322	72,172
								Rod Kohi ...	175,452	19,245	156,207	157,499
								Rohi Khal ...	199,725	7,069	192,656	271,868
								Maira Khal ...	241,719	8,236	233,483	251,256
								Sailáb ...	1,818,805	159,860	1,658,945	1,903,711
								Báráni ...	15,776,610	4,183,973	11,592,637	13,418,090
								Total ...	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126

No. III—*concluded.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkliís and jhalliárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
831	920	10,844	3,415	13,58,673	7,678	12,29,811	1,21,184	13,50,995	2,22,370	77,335	15,025	9,896	6,148
7,410	5,010	222,217	40,716	2,50,69,953	5,92,225	2,18,85,090	25,92,638	2,44,77,728	38,71,626	15,98,610	2,82,373	2,38,401	2,27,037

STATEMENT No. IV.

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR KHARIF 1890 AND RABI 1891 (TO END OF MAY, IN INCHES AND TENTHS THEREOF).

STATEMENT

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR KHARIF 1890

(The figure for the head-quarters

Month.	Hissár.	Rohtak.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Simla.	Kángra (Dharmsála).	Hoshiárpur.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Mooltan.
June 1890	2·50	1·30	2·57	2·03	7·13	4·45	7·19	8·05	4·45	3·64	3·72	2·63	0·22
July „	3·70	10·95	15·18	14·44	14·62	23·36	24·81	66·31	14·47	3·67	8·96	6·00	1·98
August „	1·02	6·21	6·87	11·00	13·13	13·29	20·40	39·79	5·14	4·66	5·20	4·28	2·89
September „	0·58	0·20	0·53	2·07	0·92	0·50	7·91	2·49	3·37	0·85	0·41	0·57	...
October 1890	...	0·50	...	...	0·58	0·39	0·45	0·38	...	0·27	0·03	0·05	...
November „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·15	0·32	...	0·45	0·32	0·91
December „	0·33	0·30	0·31	0·45	0·68	1·47	1·33	4·69	1·62	1·85	1·01	1·52	1·67
January 1891	1·61	1·50	0·83	1·14	2·56	2·79	4·36	5·82	5·67	4·00	5·53	2·40	0·74
February „	0·13	0·05	...	0·04	...	1·57	3·82	6·43	1·44	0·86	0·63	0·23	0·50
March „	1·21	1·91	2·13	0·86	0·69	0·80	1·37	5·22	1·41	3·59	2·50	3·17	0·78
April „	...	0·44	...	0·10	0·37	0·26	1·45	1·14	0·30	0·48	0·26	0·10	0·25
May „	0·27	1·81	0·93	2·92	1·76	0·64	3·36	1·35	0·10	...	0·56	0·36	0·85
Total four months, June to September	7·80	18·66	25·15	29·54	35·80	41·60	60·31	116·64	27·43	12·82	18·29	13·48	5·09
Total three months, October to December	0·33	0·80	0·31	0·45	1·26	1·86	2·34	5·22	1·94	2·12	1·49	1·90	2·58
Total five months, January to May	3·22	5·71	3·89	5·06	5·38	6·06	14·38	19·96	8·92	8·93	9·48	6·26	3·12
Total year	11·35	25·17	29·35	35·05	42·44	49·52	77·03	141·82	38·29	23·87	29·26	21·64	10·79
Average annual fall	16·55	20·19	26·04	28·08	29·72	33·25	64·22	120·30	34·42	28·03	26·60	18·05	5·89
Difference + or —	—5·20	+4·98	+3·31	+6·97	+12·72	+16·27	+12·81	+21·52	+3·87	—4·16	+2·66	+3·59	+4·90

No. IV.

AND RABI 1891 (TO END OF MAY), IN INCHES AND TENTHS THEREOF.

of each district only are given.)

Jhang.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Gujránwála.	Shahpur.	Jhelum.	Ráwalpindi.	Hazára.	Pesháwar.	Kohát.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.
2·53	0·41	2·59	3·47	5·25	5·03	5·97	2·80	1·82	2·66	1·71	1·03	0·02	1·01	0·53	1·00	...	...
2·45	4·93	10·28	7·83	11·59	6·56	11·65	8·59	1·11	13·13	20·47	10·59	0·97	0·78	1·86	1·77	0·50	2·57
3·57	2·97	7·66	7·25	8·12	31·81	11·71	15·82	2·50	10·32	14·90	10·68	2·20	4·88	2·85	0·21	0·88	1·26
...	...	0·21	0·50	0·22	2·19	2·01	0·48	...	0·44	0·81	3·43	...	...	...	1·35	...	...
...	...	...	0·78	0·30	1·27	0·55	0·05	0·34	0·92	0·70	1·21	0·20	0·21	...	...	...	0·56
0·66	0·58	0·57	0·57	0·04	0·15	0·30	0·84	2·50	0·37	1·26	3·75	4·45	2·60	2·71	1·95	1·50	0·74
1·42	1·71	1·29	2·60	2·92	3·96	3·45	2·63	1·50	2·55	4·14	5·19	2·01	1·53	0·42	1·55	0·94	1·55
0·67	1·40	3·11	3·59	4·52	6·46	3·63	4·15	2·31	4·89	4·39	4·76	4·51	4·66	2·00	1·23	0·87	0·82
0·82	0·28	0·52	0·41	0·95	2·20	2·80	1·27	1·10	2·73	6·16	9·45	2·81	2·77	1·35	1·68	0·25	0·23
1·51	1·37	2·40	2·30	3·38	2·81	1·61	2·70	1·37	3·26	2·33	4·32	1·80	3·74	1·04	1·17	0·83	0·56
1·29	0·57	0·50	0·45	0·52	0·37	0·22	0·40	0·75	0·20	1·78	4·16	2·52	1·07	...	1·71	0·62	0·26
0·34	...	0·12	0·43	0·32	0·84	1·12	0·26	0·18	0·57	1·01	3·27	0·37	1·62	1·52	0·23	0·71	0·90
8·55	8·31	20·74	19·05	25·18	45·59	31·34	27·69	5·43	26·55	37·89	25·73	3·19	6·67	5·24	4·33	1·38	3·83
2·08	2·29	1·86	3·95	3·26	5·38	4·30	3·52	4·34	3·84	6·10	10·15	6·66	4·34	3·13	3·50	2·44	2·58
4·63	3·62	6·65	7·18	9·69	12·68	9·38	8·78	5·71	11·65	15·67	25·96	12·01	13·86	5·91	6·02	3·28	2·77
15·26	14·22	29·25	30·18	38·13	63·65	45·02	39·99	15·48	42·04	59·66	61·84	21·86	24·87	14·28	13·85	7·10	9·45
8·61	10·76	17·80	25·85	30·95	34·49	26·35	23·29	14·62	21·84	31·19	44·84	12·07	18·30	11·30	7·97	8·54	5·70
+6·65	+3·46	+11·45	+4·33	+7·18	+29·16	+18·67	+16·70	+0·86	+20·20	+28·47	+17·00	+9·79	+6·57	2·98	+5·88	—1·44	+3·75

STATEMENT No. V.

RETURN OF AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

(Columns 3 to 7 (*b*) in square miles; the rest in acres).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11		12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forests.				
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).				*Available for cultivation.*				
							According to the village papers.					11 (*a*).	11 (*b*).			
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.
Hissár	Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	809·7	518,172	102,487	276,793	379,280	1,280	77,920	18,860	98,060	40,832
	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	798·8	511,255	207,304	205,975	413,279	1,337	65,316	31,323	97,976	...
	Bhiwáni	...	...	...	...	...	749·5	479,693	188,001	196,126	384,127	...	71,191	24,375	95,566	...
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,179·0	754,568	305,226	256,866	562,092	...	148,399	44,077	192,476	...
	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	1,651·3	1,056,842	480,048	311,821	791,869	1,177	228,852	34,933	264,962	11
	Total ...	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·3	3,320,530	1,283,066	1,247,581	2,530,647	3,794	591,678	153,568	749,040	40,843
Rohtak	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	591·6	378,599	207,612	113,502	321,114	...	37,583	19,902	57,485	...
	Sámpla	...	...	...	...	...	409·1	261,824	187,265	31,734	218,999	...	26,884	15,941	42,825	...
	Gohána	...	...	...	...	..	336·0	215,063	159,462	16,622	176,084	...	24,954	14,025	38,979	...
	Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	..	466·2	298,391	194,539	32,052	226,591	5,097	48,992	17,711	71,800	...
	Total ...	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,802·9	1,153,877	748,878	193,910	942,788	5,097	138,413	67,579	211,089	...
Gurgáon	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	413·2	264,471	140,803	33,066	173,869	...	39,875	49,795	89,670	932
	Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	425·8	272,500	205,199	14,610	219,809	...	26,316	25,557	51,873	818
	Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	382·8	244,958	178,486	17,602	196,088	...	32,297	16,573	48,870	...
	Núh	...	...	...	...	...	402·6	257,687	183,315	22,593	205,908	...	18,528	33,251	51,779	...
	Firozpur	...	...	...	...	...	316·6	202,638	139,703	17,952	157,655	...	12,613	32,370	44,983	...
	Total ...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,941·0	1,242,254	847,506	105,823	953,329	...	129,629	157,546	287,175	1,750
Delhi	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	428·1	273,989	151,020	30,820	181,840	...	50,159	41,706	91,865	284
	Sonepat	...	...	...	...	...	452·8	289,779	185,135	11,624	196,759	...	59,119	33,901	93,020	...
	Ballabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	386·7	247,510	133,582	26,626	160,208	...	20,879	65,734	86,613	689
	Total ...	1,290	...	34	34	1,256	1,267·6	811,278	469,737	69,070	538,807	...	130,157	141,341	271,498	973

Kárnal	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	842·0	538,926	197,078	66,750	263,828	1,559	189,020	84,519	275,098	...
	Pánipat	...	...	...	...	...	462·4	295,922	162,584	13,676	176,260	...	55,019	64,643	119,662	...
	Kaithal	...	...	...	...	...	834·6	534,144	182,094	100,784	282,878	3,264	215,808	32,194	251,266	...
	Gulah (Sub-tahsíl) ...	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,613	74,998	41,951	116,949	3,084	105,148	65,432	173,664	...
	Total ...	2,600	...	...	...	2,600	2,593·1	1,659,605	616,754	223,161	839,915	7,907	564,995	246,788	819,690	...
Umballa ...	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	354·6	226,924	143,577	30,997	174,574	...	22,047	30,303	52,350	...
	Kharar	...	...	...	...	...	369·0	236,174	132,510	20,174	152,684	167	16,990	66,333	83,490	...
	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	288·4	184,591	111,445	9,077	120,522	143	13,131	50,795	64,069	...
	Naráingarh	...	...	...	...	...	435·4	278,677	122,203	16,486	138,689	...	13,983	126,005	139,988	...
	Jagádhri	...	...	...	...	...	406·3	260,008	144,851	25,021	169,872	900	27,682	49,535	78,117	12,019
	Pípli	...	...	...	...	...	558·80	357,630	174,376	33,618	207,994	1,424	101,664	46,548	149,636	...
	Total ...	9,576	7,036	...	7,036	2,540	2,412·5	1,544,004	828,962	135,373	964,335	2,634	195,497	369,519	567,650	12,019
Simla ...	Simla and Barnuli ...	...	...	...	..	...	26·3	16,839	2,428	600	3,028	86	5,830	7,206	13,122	689
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	32,778	6,683	551	7,234	...	15,767	862	16,629	8,915
	Total ...	6,380·4	6,303	...	6,303	77·4	77·5	49.617	9.111	1,151	10.262	86	21,597	8,068	29,751	9,604
Kángra ...	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	427 8	273,802	60.617	4,314	64.931	159	118.787	16,156	135,102	73,769
	Pálampur	...	...	...	...	...	451·4	288,877	76,418	2,427	78,845	134	152,834	33,950	186,918	23,114
	Núrpur	...	...	...	...	...	524·9	335,934	80,497	27,399	107,896	...	158,442	46,334	204,776	23,262
	Dera	...	...	...	...	...	515·3	329,819	85,411	19,714	105.125	1,794	142,385	61,957	206,136	18.558
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	512·6	328,087	106.451	17.623	124,074	...	140.001	33,468	173,469	30,544
	Kulu	...	...	...	...	...	5,784.4	3,701 986	41.050	1,982	42,132	3,022,776	7,084	6,794	3.036,654	623.200
	Plách	...	...	...	...	...	353·0	225,932	35,453	...	35,453	2,848	9,097	8,294	20.239	170,240
	Total ...	11,339	1,535	1,196	2,731	* 8,608	8,569·4	5,484,437	485,897	72,559	558.456	3,027,711	728,630	206,953	3,963,294	962,687
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	507·0	324,472	156,282	6,618	162,900	...	38,456	123,116	161,572	...
	Dasúya	...	...	...	...	...	499·0	319,376	205,426	4.783	210.209	...	41,369	59,578	100,947	8.220
	Garhshankar	...	...	...	...	...	503·1	322,005	183,296	5,418	188,714	...	30,574	102,717	133,291	...
	Una	...	...	...	...	...	715·7	458,011	165,980	7,911	173.891	...	66,778	205,996	272,774	11,346
	Total ..	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,224·8	1,423,864	710,984	24,730	735,714	...	177,177	491,407	668,584	19,566
Jullundur ..	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	391·5	250,547	204,952	8.898	213,850	44	16,559	20,094	36,697	...
	Nakodar	...	...	...	...	...	369·1	236,265	177.993	16 017	194,010	103	17,554	24,598	42,255	...
	Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	294·0	188.140	141,765	11,915	153,680	68	11,826	22,466	34,360	100
	Nawashahr	...	...	...	...	...	294·0	188,165	128,445	7,102	135,547	1,084	25,949	25,583	52,616	2
	Total ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,348·6	863,117	653,155	43.932	697,087	1,299	71,888	92,741	165,928	102
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	683 0	437,120	348,077	20,250	368,327	19	35.887	32,516	68 422	371
	Samrála ...	...	...	...	...	...	294·5	188.469	142.769	12.344	155,113	...	14,613	18,743	33.356	...
	Jagráon ...	...	...	...	...	...	412·7	264,152	227,261	11.769	239,030	1	7,561	17,560	25,122	...
	Total ...	1,615	162	58	220	1.395	1,390·2	889,741	718,107	44,363	762,470	20	58,061	68,819	126.900	371
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	470·6	301.196	196.503	41,286	237,789	2	33.642	29,709	63,353	54
	Moga ...	...	...	...	...	...	807 1	516,535	419,263	60.662	479,925	...	13,573	23.025	36.598	12
	Zíra ...	...	...	...	...	...	495·7	317,269	212,281	47,255	259,536	4	31,346	26,305	57,655	78
	Muktsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	935 3	598,577	347,162	140,099	487,261	...	76,542	34,774	111.316	...
	Fázilka ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.359 7	870,213	290,272	289,086	579,358	...	250,516	40,339	290,855	...
	Total ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,068 4	2,603,790	1,465,481	578,388	2,043,869	6	405.619	154,152	559,777	144

* The area of Lahoul, Spiti, Guler and Siba measured up during the year has been transferred from column 5.

STATEMENT No. V—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11		12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forests.				
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).				*Available for cultivation.*				
							According to the village papers.					11 (*a*).	11 (*b*).			
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001·1	640,730	153,776	12,498	168,274	213,070	213,861	45,525	472,456	...
	Shujabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	401·2	256,737	106,103	2,775	108,878	11,363	100,871	34,995	147,229	630
	Lodhrán ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021·8	653,966	135,943	6,200	142,143	115,582	308,724	58,627	482,933	28,890
	Mailsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928·2	1,234,071	164,668	13,446	178,114	608,038	317,838	83,672	1,009,548	46,409
	Kabírwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564·0	1,000,934	138,488	5,551	144,039	558,332	228,769	27,290	814,391	42,504
	Total ...	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,916·3	3,786,438	700,978	40,470	741,448	1,506,385	1,170,063	250,109	2,926,557	118,433
Jhang ...	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,449 6	1,567,712	148,793	1.046	149 839	1.008,900	332.705	76 268	1.417.873	...
	Chiniot ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077·4	1,329,537	122,507	5.551	128,058	806.525	345,914	49,040	1,201,479	...
	Shorkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304·7	835,026	106,101	915	107,016	383,028	293,758	51,224	728.010	...
	Total ...	5,849	...	...	...	5,849	5,831 7	3,732,275	377,401	7,512	384,913	2,198,453	972.377	176.532	3,347,362	...
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	..	...	1,753·6	1,122,263	56,323	1.744	58,067	584,978	163.024	17.413	765.415	298.781
	Gugera ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536·1	983,132	73,769	7.703	81,472	465.024	165,228	30.758	661.010	240,650
	Dipálpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	984·4	630,010	205.024	23 635	228.659	69,788	269 264	53.921	392.973	8,378
	Pákpattan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338·1	856,380	126,961	22,163	149,124	427,673	232,196	47.387	707,256	...
	Total ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,612·2	3,591,785	462,077	55,245	517.322	1,547,463	829.712	149.479	2,526.654	547,809
Lahore ...	Lahore	...	...	...	...	..	728·7	466,382	264,727	42,316	307,043	769	70,097	56,727	127,593	31,746
	Chunián	...	...	...	...	...	1,170·4	749,049	246,649	124,424	371,073	...	191,940	61,821	253,761	124,215
	Kasúr	...	...	...	...	...	825·6	528,359	346,068	75,363	421,431	...	58,534	48,394	106,928	...
	Sharakpur	...	...	...	...	...	892 4	571,158	112,161	34,524	146,685	...	234.467	116,775	351,242	73,231
	Total ...	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,617·1	2,314,948	969,605	276,627	1,246,232	769	555,038	283,717	839,524	229,192
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	544·7	348,625	269,932	11,504	281,436	283	26,220	40,259	66,762	427
	Tarn Táran	...	...	...	...	...	596·8	381,964	310,045	13.443	323,488	43	20,770	35,227	56,040	2,436
	Ajnála	...	...	...	...	...	416·0	266,221	154,879	10,059	164,938	102	52,950	48,231	101,283	...
	Total ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,557·5	996,810	734,856	35,006	769,862	428	99,940	123,717	224,085	2,863

Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	495·1	316,853	228,015	8,045	236,060	12	28,445	52,084	80,541	284
	Batála	...	...	...	...	...	...	475·8	304,486	230,668	8,742	239,410	64	26,105	38,960	65,076	...
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	485·2	310,518	228,449	7,326	235,775	77	19,857	54,809	74,743	...
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	360·3	234,437	117,536	13,679	131,215	553	29,601	64,096	94,340	8,882
	Total ...	5,015	3,126	6	3,132	1,883	1,822·4	1,166,296	804,668	37,792	842,460	706	104,008	209,896	314,700	9,136	
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	422·2	270,223	200,491	9,858	210.349	630	21,164	38,080	59,874	..	
	Daska	...	...	...	...	...	359·9	230,344	173,195	9.868	183.063	632	23,252	23,308	47,192	89	
	Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	393·2	251,633	176,103	13,386	189,489	65	18,931	43,148	62,144	...	
	Raya	...	...	...	...	...	484·0	309,770	174,243	17,485	191,728	2,878	76,414	38,750	118 042	...	
	Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	308·2	197,200	151,443	6,364	157,807	575	13,041	25,777	39,393	...	
	Total ...	1,991	...	...	...	1.991	1,967·5	1,259,170	875,475	56,961	932,436	4,780	152,802	169,063	326,645	89	
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	550·4	352,230	263,055	16 253	279.308	285	20,037	49,705	70,027	2,895	
	Khárián (Lálamusa) ...	...	...	...	...	...	648·2	414,863	249,678	12,378	262,056	53	46,132	81,256	127.441	25,366	
	Phália	...	...	...	...	...	734·3	469,970	237,752	29,739	267,491	75	136,400	38,467	174,942	27,537	
	Total ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,932·9	1,237,063	750,485	58,370	808,855	413	202,569	169,428	372,410	55,798	
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	771·8	493,957	265,258	34,105	299,363	2,128	150,207	41,383	193,718	876	
	Wazírabad	...	...	...	...	...	456·1	291,871	149,961	12,067	162,028	2,708	68.488	57,635	128,831	1,012	
	Háfizabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,742·0	1,114,894	239,806	69,527	309,333	7,032	476,560	101.666	585,258	220,303	
	Total ...	3,039	...	...	...	3,039	2,969·9	1,900,722	655,025	115,699	770,724	11,868	695,255	200,684	907,807	222,191	
Shahpur ...	Sháhpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,040 0	665.585	155,374	57,436	212,810	223,725	199,133	29,917	452.775	...	
	Bhera	...	...	...	...	...	1.196·8	762,095	197,281	25,589	222,870	148.535	356,220	34.470	539,225	...	
	Khusháb	...	...	...	...	...	2,526 8	1,617,166	161,687	43,721	205,408	403,487	776,020	232,251	1,411,758	...	
	Total ...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,757·6	3,044,846	514,342	126,746	641.088	775,747	1,331,373	296.638	2,403,758	...	
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	900·1	576,043	185,740	30,814	216,554	8 406	44,003	221,193	273,602	85,887	
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	891·3	570,442	164 847	55,790	220,637	54,163	44,323	182,830	281 316	68,489	
	Chakwál	...	...	...	...	...	1,031·3	660,002	229.470	101,508	330,978	14.593	36.387	263.355	314,335	14,689	
	Talagang	...	...	...	...	...	1,248·6	799,109	80.884	247,773	328,657	16,838	41.090	387,853	445,781	24,671	
	Total ...	3,995	...	..	...	3,995	4.071·3	2,605,596	660,941	435,885	1,096,826	94,000	155,803	1,055,231	1,315,034	193,736	
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	759·9	486,350	95,031	41,370	236,401	977	19,019	187,179	207,175	42 774	
	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	648 1	414,762	127,770	67,132	194,902	1,355	20,671	130,466	152,492	67,368	
	Kahúta	...	...	...	...	...	472·2	302,204	84,265	9,327	93,592	...	12,934	140,440	153.374	55,238	
	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	258·4	165,379	29,565	6,183	35,748	...	16,411	53,039	69,450	60,181	
	Pindigheb	...	...	...	...	...	1,497 0	958,080	89,274	189,956	279,230	...	126.892	460,056	586,948	91,902	
	Gujar Kahn	...	...	...	...	...	565·3	361,798	205,059	9,938	214,997	134	25,715	115,115	140.964	5,837	
	Fatehjang	...	...	...	...	...	855 3	547,382	143,425	99,361	242,786	18	40,513	230,458	270,989	33,607	
	Total ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,056·2	3,235,955	874,389	423,267	1,297,656	2.484	262,155	1,316,753	1,581,392	356,907	
Hazára ...	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	716·9	458,855	114,404	12,166	126,570	5	5,271	278,843	284,119	48,166	
	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	660·8	425.751	125.055	22,368	147.423	...	8,462	245,568	254,030	25.298	
	Mansebra	...	...	...	...	...	1,460·9	934,956	145,430	10,853	156,283	...	12,124	688,554	700,678	77,995	
	Total ...	3,391	...	620	620	2,771	2,844 6	1,820,562	384,889	45,387	430,276	5	25,857	1,282,965	1,238,827	151,459	

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

District.	Tahsil.	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11		12	13	14
		Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct			Net area dealt with in the Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forest.				
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total	7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*)				*Available for cultivation.*		Not available for cultivation.	Total	Forests.
							According to the village papers.					11 (*a*).	11 (*b*)			
						According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.			
Pesháwar ..	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	368·4	235,784	93,112	16 241	109,353	...	63,749	62,682	126,431	...
	Doába Dáúdzai ...	...	...	...	...	...	182·3	116,650	70,963	3,683	74,646	...	17.700	23,793	41,493	511
	Hashtnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	301·5	192.983	116,520	22,914	139,434	...	26,212	27,337	53,549	...
	Nowshera ...	...	...	..	...	...	548·3	350,931	93,876	16,600	110,476	...	91,701	148,754	240,455	...
	Mardán ...	..	...	...	...	...	631·6	404,210	238.768	33,150	271,918	...	40,245	92,047	132,292	...
	Utman Bo'ak ...	...	...	...	...	...	459·2	293,905	182,046	22,768	204,814	...	24,271	64,820	89,091	...
	Total ...	2,444	...	5	5	2,439	2,491·3	1,594,463	795,285	115,356	910,641	...	263,878	419,433	683,311	511
Kohát ...	Kohát ...	...	...	...	..	...	810·1	518,432	43,123	49,547	92,670	69,413	73,441	244,708	387,562	38,200
	Hangu ...	...	...	...	...	...	546·3	349,607	31,847	9,951	41,798	...	20.682	287,127	307,809	...
	Búrak ...	..	...	...	...	...	741·2	474,400	103,005	15,980	118,985	...	34,765	320,650	355,415	...
	Total ...	2,771	...	673	673	2,098	2,097·6	1,342,439	177,975	75.478	253.453	69,413	128,888	852,485	1,050,786	38,200
Bannu ...	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,324	137,066	39,341	176.407	219	35,312	71,386	106,917	...
	Marwat ...	...	...	..	...	...	1,229·3	786,742	248,087	68.675	316,762	...	187,310	282,670	469,980	...
	Isakhel ...	...	...	...	...	...	678·6	434,302	74,283	29,263	103.546	621	118,267	211,868	330,756	...
	Miánwáli ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478·1	946,007	129,746	82,696	212,442	94,712	346,700	292,153	733,565	...
	Total ...	4,032	..	185	185	3,847	3,828·7	2,450,375	589,182	219,975	809,157	95,552	687,589	858,077	1,641,218	...
D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684·8	1,078,269	190,216	58,737	248.953	38,019	471,178	320,119	829.316	...
	Bhakkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114·8	1,993,504	160.357	1,633	161,990	482,034	1,268,497	80,983	1,831,514	...
	Leiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,418·9	1,548,102	151,465	229	151.694	89,340	609,683	697,385	1,396,408	...
	Kulachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509·9	966,323	138,828	27.595	166,423	8,153	648,919	142,828	799,900	...
	Tánk ...	...	...	...	...	...	545·8	349,304	78,009	13,303	91.312	1,770	165,467	90,755	257,992	...
	Total ...	9,782	...	342	342	9,440	9,274·2	5,935,502	718,875	101,497	820.372	619,316	3,163,744	1,382,070	5,115,130	...

D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312·1	839,782	197,268	13 891	211,159	17,076	372,943	236,558	626,577	2,046
	Jámpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890·1	569.647	145,070	11,561	156,631	8,160	316,769	88,087	413,016	...
	Rájanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762·7	1,128,111	108.128	3,842	111,970	99,084	690,252	210,764	1,000,100	16,041
	Sanghar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601·9	387,126	84,935	13,513	98,448	17,749	179,352	91,577	288,678	...
	Total ...	5,394	..	687	687	4,707	4,569·8	2,924,666	535,401	42,807	578,208	142,069	1,559,316	626,986	2,328,371	18,087
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	888·4	568,566	176,063	3,455	179,518	76,598	192,493	109,694	378,785	10,263
	Alípur	...	...	...	...	...	887·8	568,191	147,658	1.905	149,563	20,698	281,315	89,267	391,280	27,348
	Sinánwán	...	...	...	...	...	1,314·6	841,339	110,884	1,584	112,468	151,653	509,457	59,131	720,241	8,630
	Total ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,090·8	1,978,096	434,605	6,944	441,549	248,949	983,265	258,092	1,490,306	46,241
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB	150,162·4	38,324	5,381	43,705	106,457·4	106,193·9	67,964,121	20,854,092	5,017,065	25,871,157	10,367,354	16,567,063	12,119,826	39,054,253	3,038,711

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1890.

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Cereals and pulses.												Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Kangni.	Chína.	Other Cereals.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Til.	Others.
Hissár	Irrigated	10,744	135	2,731	384	...	...	...	156	32	29	...	14,211	137	...
	Unirrigated	2,915	12	184,081	440,838	...	...	2	128,935	25,430	230	132	782,575	4,985	...
	Total ...	13,659	147	186,812	441,222	...	...	2	129,091	25,462	259	132	796,786	5,122	...
Rohtak	Irrigated	2,485	65	745	295	3	1	...	25	18	46	57	3,740	103	...
	Unirrigated	30	115	212,172	153,744	51	...	...	10,084	42,398	2,495	57,849	478,938	2,630	...
	Total ...	2,515	180	212,917	154,039	54	1	...	10,109	42,416	2,541	57,906	482,678	2,733	...
Gurgáon	Irrigated	1	67	1,979	1,103	3	2	5	109	51	89	287	3,696	325	...
	Unirrigated	761	912	87,763	154,288	60	...	231	25,221	37,310	8,643	134,142	449,331	4,697	252
	Total ...	762	979	89,742	155,391	63	2	236	25,330	37,361	8,732	134,429	453,027	5,022	252
Delhi	Irrigated	7,488	3,754	1,166	156	19	50	75	29	5	28	177	12,947	...	...
	Unirrigated	203	2,313	62,527	35,850	102	2	54	4,767	6,659	1,861	26,778	141,116	...	...
	Total ...	7,691	6,067	63,693	36,006	121	52	129	4,796	6,664	1,889	26,955	154,063	...	...
Karnál	Irrigated	14,574	2,443	637	162	24	6	201	15	1	54	4	18,121	112	870
	Unirrigated	33,439	13,475	141,958	42,590	403	79	599	4,083	6,378	8,760	2,350	254,113	5,217	3,473
	Total ...	48,013	15,918	142,595	42,752	427	85	800	4,098	6,378	8,814	2,354	272,234	5,329	4,343
Umballa	Irrigated	6,612	3,393	764	...	3	19	44	61	7	410	3	11,316	45	1,131
	Unirrigated	67,960	101,039	125,528	3,720	148	22,071	2,521	9,617	2,272	31,938	1,934	368,798	2,148	12,165
	Total ...	74,572	104,482	126,292	3720	151	22,090	2,565	9,678	2,279	32,348	1,937	380,114	2,193	13,296
Simla	Irrigated	484	158	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	7	1	694	...	...
	Unirrigated	585	1,555	...	...	415	900	2,158	...	1	370	624	6,608	9	...
	Total ...	1,069	1,713	...	...	415	900	2,202	...	1	377	625	7,302	9	...
Kángra	Irrigated	79,977	8,264	25	...	...	...	570	...	...	2,454	1,643	92,933	253	2
	Unirrigated	43,956	123,920	176	...	...	...	32,560	...	...	21,427	24,521	246,560	9,531	30
	Total ...	123,933	132,184	201	...	...	...	33,130	...	...	23,881	26,164	339,493	9,784	32

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	12,346	9,779	246	8	...	65	28	40	...	151	13	22,676	35	2
	Unirrigated	24,520	140,435	58,385	5,365	...	5,775	6,385	37,723	1,831	16,722	7,664	304,805	5,755	28
	Total	36,866	150,214	58,631	5,373	...	5,840	6,413	37,763	1,831	16,873	7,677	327,481	5,790	30
Jullundur	Irrigated	1,298	65,194	8,649	32	...	...	316	416	55	408	43	76,411	270	462
	Unirrigated	3,063	14,620	81,978	542	...	...	2,146	52,858	8,790	7,582	1,967	173,546	2,396	4
	Total	4,361	79,814	90,627	574	...	...	2,462	53,274	8,845	7,990	2,010	249,957	2,666	466
Ludhiána	Irrigated	50	44,904	6,291	153	55	108	7	330	1,191	1,164	402	54,655	373	14
	Unirrigated	3,371	13,946	116,267	5,033	86	743	217	43,368	37,766	5,295	8,152	234,244	588	21
	Total	3,421	58,850	122,558	5,186	141	851	224	43,698	38,957	6,459	8,554	288,899	961	35
Ferozepore	Irrigated	7,187	35,989	49,063	23,008	93	27	32	8,123	2,286	4,066	453	130,327	2,178	2
	Unirrigated	1,016	2,484	189,168	60,683	51	2	42	42,816	4,193	11,110	753	312,318	2,287	1
	Total	8,203	38,473	238,231	83,691	144	29	74	50,939	6,479	15,176	1,206	442,645	4,465	3
Mooltan	Irrigated	13,491	1,139	84,022	24,383	880	6,311	1,550	466	448	830	67	133,587	35,914	...
	Unirrigated	16	7	1,097	1,157	2	10	6	2	5	5,042	245	7,589	2,331	...
	Total	13,507	1,146	85,119	25,540	882	6,321	1,556	468	453	5,872	312	141,176	38,245	...
Jhang	Irrigated	270	5,471	37,409	2,769	580	6,584	2,094	155	98	128	54	55,612	630	24
	Unirrigated	1,531	530	11,553	13,502	9	22	688	371	1,409	19,164	820	49,599	6,684	275
	Total	1,801	6,001	48,962	16,271	589	6,606	2,782	526	1,507	19,292	874	105,211	7,314	299
Montgomery	Irrigated	10,012	7,312	43,432	1,345	9,973	1,563	145	861	758	300	59	75,760	14,091	1
	Unirrigated	644	309	6,984	1,375	354	51	6	365	1,661	5,293	122	17,164	11,483	2
	Total	10,656	7,621	50,416	2,720	10,327	1,614	151	1,226	2,419	5,593	181	92,924	25,574	3
Lahore	Irrigated	37,966	44,563	1,844	455	...	...	1,611	2,160	70	1,323	90	90,082	1,411	2,313
	Unirrigated	571	1,798	34,320	2,363	...	...	1,045	12,307	1,144	6,876	93	60,517	7,444	60
	Total	38,537	46,361	36,164	2,818	...	...	2,656	14,467	1,214	8,199	183	150,599	8,855	2,373
Amritsar	Irrigated	29,667	42,038	6,619	33	566	19	1,020	405	134	1,257	69	81,827	1,046	11,048
	Unirrigated	1,328	4,231	82,665	345	660	262	6,664	21,359	6,557	4,005	134	128,210	5,976	373
	Total	30,995	46,269	89,284	378	1,226	281	7,684	21,764	6,691	5,262	203	210,037	7,022	11,421
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	37,119	13,186	513	10	...	163	1,082	74	659	2,712	18	55,536	588	3,143
	Unirrigated	38,719	53,411	17,139	8,234	...	6,050	21,291	30,736	3,703	40,939	1,156	221,378	26,342	3,337
	Total	75,838	66,597	17,652	8,244	...	6,213	22,373	30,810	4,362	43,651	1,174	276,914	26,930	6,480
Siálkot	Irrigated	53,509	25,808	8,160	414	949	256	4,423	1,556	151	1,257	523	97,006	966	9,518
	Unirrigated	17,145	39,123	70,084	6,023	13,485	494	11,853	8,821	1,370	12,341	865	181,604	6,073	7,910
	Total	70,654	64,931	78,244	6,437	14,434	750	16,276	10,377	1,521	13,598	1,388	278,610	7,039	17,428
Gujrát	Irrigated	8,268	8,699	5,072	3,646	84	155	762	910	184	62	54	27,896	651	2,327
	Unirrigated	2,531	9,792	59,189	152,678	823	691	3,211	28,339	4,182	654	109	262,199	9,033	926
	Total	10,799	18,491	64,261	156,324	907	846	3,973	29,249	4,366	716	163	290,095	9,684	3,253

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Kangni.	China.	Other Cereals.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Til.	Others.
Gujránwála	Irrigated	22,132	18,264	12,597	2,212	277	473	1,564	2,485	1,019	383	453	61,859	804	7,371
	Unirrigated	1,971	2,175	56,021	8,080	889	148	2,509	46,424	19,790	830	387	139,224	8,193	1,413
	Total	24,103	20,439	68,618	10,292	1,166	621	4,073	48,909	20,809	1,213	840	201,083	8,997	8,784
Shahpur	Irrigated	970	3,182	23,096	13,642	71	1,920	631	894	112	54	68	44,640	949	...
	Unirrigated	1,224	2,462	15,228	84,388	23	4	337	5,463	1,232	454	65	110,880	3,968	...
	Total	2,194	5,644	38,324	98,030	94	1,924	968	6,357	1,344	508	133	155,520	4,917	...
Jhelum	Irrigated	80	3,044	1,595	4,955	7	26	162	153	21	6	10	10,059	21	...
	Unirrigated	1,388	3,387	36,609	197,579	134	...	267	48,806	18,849	906	100	308,025	742	...
	Total	1,468	6,431	38,204	202,534	141	26	429	48,959	18,870	912	110	318,084	763	...
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	613	18,291	824	2,220	12	4	16	66	167	176	19	22,408	19	...
	Unirrigated	199	41,911	54,201	273,919	1,493	46	825	51,415	29,026	9,015	2,015	464,065	2,136	30
	Total	812	60,202	55,025	276,139	1,505	50	841	51,481	29,193	9,191	2,034	486,473	2,155	30
Hazára	Irrigated	11,981	15,131	551	143	30	7	41	198	115	817	811	29,825	47	...
	Unirrigated	...	171,409	2,563	16,824	4,990	542	885	10,173	2,407	9,030	13,602	232,425	604	6
	Total	11,981	186,540	3,114	16,967	5,020	549	926	10,371	2,522	9,847	14,413	262,250	651	6
Pesháwar	Irrigated	12,777	96,626	10,400	41	47	...	...	785	1,511	346	1,110	123,643	1,609	...
	Unirrigated	2	12,511	46,821	4,360	1,553	...	...	17,745	3,502	42	36	86,572	6,402	...
	Total	12,779	109,137	57,221	4,401	1,600	...	...	18,530	5,013	388	1,146	210,215	8,011	...
Kohát	Irrigated	2,404	12,190	142	837	45	7	11	15	731	1	9	16,392	37	...
	Unirrigated	...	5,294	3,136	51,431	2,122	12	8	4,093	2,536	2	49	68,683	1,335	...
	Total	2,404	17,484	3,278	52,268	2,167	19	19	4,108	3,267	3	58	85,075	1,372	...
Bannu	Irrigated	1,211	26,070	2,390	7,795	...	1	2	26	17	...	207	37,719	13	...
	Unirrigated	...	8	12,078	106,392	...	...	44	7,312	1,506	930	...	128,270	305	...
	Total	1,211	26,078	14,468	114,187	...	1	46	7,338	1,523	930	207	165,989	318	...

Dera Ismail Khan	Irrigated	1,342	87	9,512	14,793	6	348	102	152	55	2	2	26,401	273	...
	Unirrigated	...	4	26,958	116,166	...	1	1,679	3,835	6,747	2,621	1	158,012	12,730	...
	Total	1,342	91	36,470	130,959	6	349	1,781	3,987	6,802	2,623	3	184,413	13,003	...
Dera Gházi Khan	Irrigated	29,734	24	50,658	13,630	29	120	1,905	576	135	...	22	96,833	878	3
	Unirrigated	17	...	95,450	22,294	...	1	1,142	2	151	4,833	...	123,890	527	18
	Total	29,751	24	146,108	35,924	29	121	3,047	578	286	4,833	22	220,723	1,405	21
Muzaffargarh...	Irrigated	26,667	11	19,674	14,817	74	602	1,222	7,664	22	266	6	71,025	1,157	99
	Unirrigated	...	...	1,070	1,584	...	1	1,478	1		1,717	74	5,925	1,597	398
	Total	26,667	11	20,744	16,401	74	603	2,700	7,665	22	1,983	80	76,950	2,754	497
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Irrigated	443,459	515,281	3,90,806	133,441	13,830	18,837	19,665	28,905	10,053	18,826	6,734	1,599,837	64,935	38,330
	Unirrigated	249,105	763,238	1,893,169	1,971,347	27,853	37,907	100,853	657,041	278,804	241,127	286,739	6,507,183	154,148	30,722
	Total	692,564	1,278,519	2,283,975	2,104,788	41,683	56,744	120,518	685,946	288,857	259,953	293,473	8,107,020	219,083	69,052

H.

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1890.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			Fibres.					Miscellaneous Food Crops.			Miscellaneous non-Food Crops.				
		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Total of all crops.
Hissár	Irrigated	123	18,175	152	...	3,063	...	159	167	...	...	538	...	693	37,418
	Unirrigated	...	984	580	...	41	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	78,169	867,373
	Total	123	19,159	732	...	3,104	...	159	206	...	...	538	...	78,862	904,791
Rohtak	Irrigated	20,301	13,645	501	...	4,518	...	83	293	10	...	70	...	1	43,265
	Unirrigated	9	17,959	1,742	...	102	...	23	86	4	...	2	...	9	501,504
	Total	20,310	31,604	2,243	...	4,620	...	106	379	14	...	72	...	10	544,769
Gurgáon	Irrigated	1,041	14,471	450	123	2,029	...	...	302	58	...	389	...	64	22,948
	Unirrigated	35	46,907	1,742	5	55	...	...	297	81	...	21	...	1,364	504,787
	Total	1,076	61,378	2,192	128	2,084	...	...	599	139	...	410	...	1,428	527,735
Delhi	Irrigated	24,636	6,152	615	...	790	...	1,284	967	52	...	2,323	3	161	49,930
	Unirrigated	1,219	9,421	815	...	325	...	80	260	31	...	4	...	5,898	159,169
	Total	25,855	15,573	1,430	...	1,115	...	1,364	1,227	83	...	2,327	3	6,059	209,099
Karnál	Irrigated	12,255	16,914	235	109	1,953	...	25	173	146	4	834	6	47	51,804
	Unirrigated	1,835	13,732	524	944	215	...	55	58	42	4	11	...	7,158	287,381
	Total	14,090	30,646	759	1,053	2,168	...	80	231	188	8	845	6	7,205	339,185
Umballa	Irrigated	7,277	1,334	37	..	127	...	88	305	17	3	482	30	22	22,214
	Unirrigated	12,006	40,743	1,775	56	1,962	...	177	193	152	...	88	...	2,756	443,019
	Total	19,283	42,077	1,812	56	2,089	..	265	498	169	3	570	30	2,778	465,233
Simla	Irrigated	15	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	32	2	751
	Unirrigated	...	16	...	1	...	52	7	4	166	2	2	22	79	6,968
	Total	15	17	...	1	...	52	11	7	166	2	2	54	81	7,719
Kángra	Irrigated	2,277	1,565	140	28	...	3,059	165	327	67	343	54	28	2,980	104,221
	Unirrigated	3,148	9,500	2,267	266	...	6,118	188	1,449	335	513	95	27	586	280,613
	Total	5,425	11,065	2,407	294	...	9,177	353	1,776	402	856	149	55	3,566	38,4834

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	7,985	1,793	23	15	33	...	332	274	10	57	234	...	...	33,469
	Unirrigated	21,691	25,399	4,551	99	3,649	...	6,633	251	307	3	18	...	385	373,574
	Total	29,676	27,192	4,574	114	3,682	...	6,965	525	317	60	252	...	385	407,043
Jullundur	Irrigated	32,771	24,068	458	62	341	...	230	383	72	2	3,306	...	561	139,397
	Unirrigated	2,345	3,450	3,278	21	528	...	24	71	424	...	106	...	4,981	191,174
	Total	35,116	27,518	3,736	83	869	...	254	454	496	2	3,412	...	5,542	330,571
Ludhiána	Irrigated	9,083	10,658	618	137	589	...	98	237	11	...	406	...	109	76,988
	Unirrigated	3,138	2,585	2,612	45	1,356	...	22	312	78	...	2	...	3,328	248,331
	Total	12,221	13,243	3,230	182	1,945	...	120	549	89	..	408	...	3,437	325,319
Ferozepore	Irrigated	753	12,703	764	35	32	...	134	350	33	...	2,117	1	4,995	154,424
	Unirrigated	11	444	1,091	5	...	...	32	199	179	...	5	30	9,965	326,567
	Total	764	13,147	1,855	40	32	...	166	549	212	...	2,122	31	14,960	480,991
Mooltan	Irrigated	1,693	51,896	16	..	29,331	...	623	409	...	...	103	1	801	254,374
	Unirrigated	2	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,994
	Total	1,695	51,967	17	...	29,331	...	623	409	...	...	103	1	801	264,368
Jhang	Irrigated	371	19,813	3	7	3	...	14	337	...	...	6	...	23	76,843
	Unirrigated	26	605	...	2	4	...	...	271	...	...	1	...	...	57,467
	Total	397	20,418	3	9	7	...	14	608	...	...	7	...	23	134,310
Montgomery	Irrigated	119	30,667	160	19	4	...	69	86	66	...	322	6	52	121,422
	Unirrigated	3	844	5	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	1	4	...	29,509
	Total	122	31,511	165	19	4	...	69	86	69	...	323	10	52	150,931
Lahore	Irrigated	3,006	45,884	687	...	321	...	523	1,484	145	...	2,401	8	37,642	185,907
	Unirrigated	56	10,248	794	...	3	...	23	509	41	...	...	8	70,565	150,268
	Total	3,062	56,132	1,481	...	324	...	546	1,993	186	...	2,401	16	108,207	336,175
Amritsar	Irrigated	18,148	23,214	661	52	..	...	883	1,001	213	...	1,346	...	2,124	141,563
	Unirrigated	1,376	4,680	1,114	23	...	...	17	37	396	...	1	...	19,744	161,947
	Total	19,524	27,894	1,775	75	...	..	900	1,038	609	...	1,347	...	21,868	303,510
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	27,083	8,698	262	...	4	...	508	1,180	73	253	578	2	1,906	99,814
	Unirrigated	23,123	11,570	3,746	...	6	...	574	347	876	130	25	...	58,226	349,680
	Total	50,206	20,268	4,008	...	10	...	1,082	1,527	949	383	603	2	60,132	449,494
Siálkot	Irrigated	30,214	23,419	926	150	...	...	415	899	282	156	1,176	10	1,652	166,789
	Unirrigated	7,176	11,082	2,626	77	...	...	161	132	576	2	82	31	9,525	227,057
	Total	37,390	34,501	3,552	227	...	...	576	1,031	858	158	1,258	41	11,177	393,846
Gujrát	Irrigated	6,005	12,050	139	4	115	...	110	200	5	...	373	5	1,153	51,033
	Unirrigated	547	9,833	1,308	42	15	...	3	10	...	...	5	...	6,095	290,016
	Total	6,552	21,883	1,447	46	130	...	113	210	5	...	378	5	7,248	341,049

STATEMENT No. VI A—*concluded.*

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1890.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			Fibres.					Miscellaneous Food Crops.			Miscellaneous non-food Crops.				
		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Fruits.	Vegetable.	Others.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Total of all crops.
Gujránwála	Irrigated	17,632	25,255	882	81	21	...	280	193	53	...	134	5	3,216	117,786
	Unirrigated	177	6,415	439	31	...	...	199	112	799	...	44	...	9,082	166,128
	Total	17,809	31,670	1,321	112	21	...	479	305	852	...	178	5	12,298	283,914
Shahpur	Irrigated	1,167	36,324	8	...	7	...	...	133	108	...	58	1	336	83,731
	Unirrigated	21	3,941	34	8	...	...	...	6	5,222	...	...	..	230	124,310
	Total	1,188	40,265	42	8	7	...	...	139	5,330	...	58	1	566	208,041
Jhelum	Irrigated	252	4,502	29	28	2	...	88	305	27	...	434	...	137	15,884
	Unirrigated	3	21,969	1,071	189	...	...	1	65	1	...	...	...	1,345	333,411
	Total	255	26,471	1,100	217	2	...	89	370	28	...	434	...	1,482	349,295
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	1,927	4,039	24	1	...	...	33	473	13	...	329	4	23	29,293
	Unirrigated	21	31,515	1,581	5	...	...	5	1,133	3	...	4	6	283	500,787
	Total	1,948	35,554	1,605	6	...	..	38	1,606	16	...	333	10	306	530,080
Hazára	Irrigated	895	1,940	10	1	...	...	12	136	11	609	81	...	70	33,637
	Unirrigated	...	9,985	110	6	...	...	5	458	204	...	2	...	277	244,082
	Total	895	11,925	120	7	...	...	17	594	215	609	83	...	347	277,719
Peshawar	Irrigated	9,131	32,653	99	...	1	...	823	968	35	...	889	...	186	170,037
	Unirrigated	...	3,601	...	...	...	...	1	4	97	...	...	...	4,716	101,393
	Total	9,131	36,254	99	..	1	...	824	972	132	..	889	...	4,902	271,430
Kohát	Irrigated	46	1,715	...	...	...	...	32	148	...	...	46	...	...	18,416
	Unirrigated	27	3,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	73,630
	Total	73	5,300	...	...	...	..	32	148	...	...	46	...	...	92,046
anna	Irrigated	5,874	3,952	8	2	18	...	27	244	18	95	69	...	5	48,044
	Unirrigated	...	4,787	12	2,899	...	...	...	32	6,651	...	..	133	201	143,290
	Total	5,874	8,739	20	2,901	18	....	27	276	6,669	95	69	133	206	191,334

Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	138	7,836	..	...	11	...	122	122	507	...	54	...	27	35,491
	Unirrigated	...	10,934	3	...	17	...	...	1	4,915	..	...	...	25	186,637
	Total	138	18,770	3	...	28	.. ...	122	123	5,422	...	54	...	52	222,128
Dera Gházi Khan	Irrigated	30	36,426	4	...	11,584	...	370	185	11	....	74	...	1293	147,691
	Unirrigated	...	3,087	...	...	...	...	2	90	...	...	...	...	38	127,652
	Total	30	39,513	4	...	11,584	...	372	275	11	...	74	...	1,331	275,343
Muzaffargarh...	Irrigated	3,625	34,955	4	...	22,820	...	100	165	...	...	120	...	17	134,087
	Unirrigated	...	166	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8,091
	Total	3,625	35,121	7	...	22,820	...	100	167	...	...	120	...	17	142,178
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB	Irrigated	245,873	526,717	7,915	854	77,717	3,059	7,634	12,449	2,043	1,522	19,346	142	60,298	2,668,671
	Unirrigated	77,995	320,058	33,824	4,724	8,278	6,170	8,232	6,428	21,583	654	519	261	295,030	7,475,809
	Total	323,868	846,775	41,739	5,578	85,995	9,229	15,866	18,877	23,626	2,176	19,865	403	355,328	10,144,480

STATEMENT No. VI B.

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Cereals and Pulses.							Oilseeds.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.					
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masar.	Peas.	Others.	Total.	Linseed.	Rape and others.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Safflower.	Spices.	Others.	Total of all Crops.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	33,494	6,176	12,624	134	...	9	52,437	...	463	209	178	190	511	...	1,220	5	622	730	56,565
	Unirrigated ...	54,307	99,778	173,311	...	...	...	327,396	...	15,826	128	54	20	319	...	37	2	39	622	344,443
	Total ...	87,801	105,954	185,935	134	...	9	379,833	...	16,289	337	232	210	830	...	1,257	7	661	1,352	401,008
Rohták ...	Irrigated ...	35,593	19,510	9,574	469	21	1	65,168	...	726	203	129	606	274	...	322	12	88	1,231	68,759
	Unirrigated ...	18,674	6,858	131,429	99	52	...	157,112	...	1,838	382	32	...	3	...	...	9	2	397	159,775
	Total ...	54,267	26,368	141,003	568	73	1	222,280	...	2,564	585	161	606	277	...	322	21	90	1,628	228,534
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	28,333	59,400	18,321	1,900	2	581	108,537	...	1,937	6	539	3,248	594	...	1,358	36	1,302	570	118,127
	Unirrigated ...	57,114	72,804	159,962	1,105	42	1,136	292,163	...	10,808	87	1,445	24	701	...	196	84	320	171	305,999
	Total ...	85,447	132,204	178,283	3,005	44	1,717	400,700	...	12,745	93	1,984	3,272	1,295	...	1,554	120	1,622	741	424,126
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	49,830	12,922	5,972	48	189	225	69,186	...	615	1,123	550	710	672	...	1,239	38	688	4,921	79,742
	Unirrigated ...	97,438	31,880	76,194	255	1,943	664	208,374	...	3,077	384	118	55	845	...	4	21	105	1,978	214,961
	Total ...	147,268	44,802	82,166	303	2,132	889	277,560	...	3,692	1,507	668	765	1,517	...	1,243	59	793	6,899	294,703
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	80,674	6,040	6,294	2,216	...	306	95,530	8	597	...	411	1,104	536	22	1,687	56	414	10,275	110,640
	Unirrigated ...	59,201	9,922	145,693	2,785	14	1,131	218,746	87	4,000	32	17	42	506	...	2	85	15	1,423	224,955
	Total ...	139,875	15,962	151,987	5,001	14	1,437	314,276	95	4,597	32	428	1,146	1,042	22	1,689	141	429	11,698	335,595
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	13,078	1,133	2,970	100	11	45	17,337	122	970	485	1,639	373	65	3,133	1,503	74	172	459	26,332
	Unirrigated ...	244,561	22,713	174,301	21,144	2,528	869	466,116	4,664	21,309	10,922	1,788	106	380	445	44	3,157	127	317	509,375
	Total ...	257,639	23,846	177,271	21,244	2,539	914	483,453	4,786	22,279	11,407	3,427	479	445	3,578	1,547	3,231	299	776	535,707
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	400	44	...	2	2	...	448	...	...	4	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	464
	Unirrigated ...	4,095	2,051	16	23	1	...	6,186	...	7	18	3	...	...	256	...	...	...	51	6,521
	Total ...	4,495	2,095	16	25	3	...	6,634	...	7	22	8	...	...	263	...	...	...	51	6,985

Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	52,528	8,810	543	805	...	1,309	63,995	11,534	726	340	351	...	87	122	366	73	1	21	77,616
	Unirrigated ...	147,437	55,298	20,890	1,130	...	300	225,055	277	3,613	705	157	...	43	1,959	262	860	...	11	232,942
	Total ...	199,965	64 108	21,433	1,935	...	1,609	289,050	11,811	4,339	1,045	508	...	130	2,081	628	933	1	32	310,558
Hoshiárpur...	Irrigated ...	8,667	1,025	908	241	...	66	10,907	323	533	...	1,308	...	472	155	1,862	12	89	7,892	23,553
	Unirrigated ...	305,483	33,297	109,952	12,351	...	1,221	462,304	3,157	13,407	...	234	...	11,949	9	199	5,594	189	1,592	498,634
	Total ...	314,150	34,322	110,860	12,592	...	1,287	473,211	3,480	13,940	...	1,542	...	12,421	164	2,061	5,606	278	9,484	522,187
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	125,355	10,994	6,896	1,021	65	27	144,358	277	1,808	658	2,287	574	5,639	275	2,964	15	276	49,581	208,712
	Unirrigated ...	159,418	8,228	75,697	6,527	23	105	249,998	239	1,535	111	27	8	2,273	...	3	65	4	1,339	255,602
	Total ...	284,773	19,222	82,593	7,548	88	132	394,356	516	3,343	769	2,314	582	7,912	275	2,967	80	280	50,920	464,314
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	88,771	7,552	16,707	93	...	343	113,466	37	6,132	202	972	2,236	1,432	34	1,674	1	123	10,087	136,396
	Unirrigated ...	150,071	27,507	142,109	3,059	...	2,054	324,800	484	13,218	154	12	7	2,248	...	...	4	1	1,837	342,765
	Total ...	238,842	35,059	158,816	3,152	...	2,397	438,266	521	19,350	356	984	2,243	3,680	34	1,674	5	124	11,924	479,161
Ferozepore...	Irrigated ...	232,667	20,961	125,192	1,625	23	714	381,182	45	28,000	208	882	1,381	4,339	17	3,702	21	317	8,851	428,945
	Unirrigated	202,727	178,041	244,435	3,803	33	312	629,351	28	30,405	11	28	55	2,314	3	15	2	209	3,358	665,779
	Total ...	435,394	199,002	369,627	5,428	56	1,026	1,010,533	73	58,405	219	910	1,436	6,653	20	3,717	23	526	12,209	1,094,724
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	266,229	10,610	12,825	671	7,156	8,283	305,780	...	7,268	507	2,896	45,804	1	45	2,115	3	521	7,962	372,902
	Unirrigated ...	48,329	2,543	10,057	4,206	29,264	2,738	97,137	2	1,930	3	356	2,473	...	...	19	...	53	2,050	104,023
	Total ...	314,558	13,159	22,882	4,877	36,420	11,021*	402,917	2	9,198	510	3,252	48,277	1	45	2,134	3	574	10,012	476,925
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	146,588	11,523	919	90	193	9,535	168,848	22	1,762	147	92	28,046	4,714	2	1,801	6	46	10,611	216,097
	Unirrigated ...	41,926	2,649	11,063	2,989	8,261	1,655	68,543	206	1,717	1	..	1,152	969	...	3	...	113	236	72,940
	Total ...	188,514	14,172	11,982	3,079	8,454	11,190	237,391	228	3,479	148	92	29,198	5,683	2	1,804	6	159	10,847	289,037
Montgomery	Irrigated ...	163,463	13,282	14,151	34	337	8,219	199,488	13	703	156	4,445	18,556	310	56	2,062	4	3,863	4,256	233,912
	Unirrigated ...	57,468	4,489	19,622	3,232	12,103	2,247	99,161	12	207	18	1,588	1,698	1	2	2	...	187	2,240	104,916
	Total ...	220,933	17,771	33,773	3,266	12,440	10,466	298,649	25	910	174	5,833	20,254	311	58	2,064	4	4,050	6,496	338,828
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	339,580	28,011	26,149	359	...	1,237	395,336	...	12,025	1,615	6,743	...	623	605	3,568	...	823	44,087	465,429
	Unirrigated ...	93,458	24,211	117,522	2,390	...	2,780	240,361	...	43,310	32	2,217	...	35	21	21	...	204	3,639	289,840
	Total ...	433,038	52,222	143,671	2,749	...	4,017	635,697	...	55,335	1,647	8,960	...	658	630	3,589	...	1,027	47,726	755,269
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	194,677	15,009	10,631	480	...	106	220,903	232	1,911	1,082	1,681	377	7,317	198	2,020	...	44	61,682	297,447
	Unirrigated ...	140,269	18,739	94,605	1,918	...	327	255,858	252	11,264	26	17	15	1,911	3	5	...	6	3,927	273,284
	Total ...	334,946	33,748	105,236	2,398	...	433	476,761	484	13,175	1,108	1,698	392	9,228	201	2,025	...	50	65,609	570,731
Gurdáspur ...	Irrigated ...	52,278	7,828	1,820	2,104	...	978	63,008	1,217	2,134	813	1,671	...	1,569	83	1,326	19	664	17,173	91,677
	Unirrigated ...	260,840	65,538	43,503	14,119	...	1,617	385,617	6,295	2,333	1,285	185	...	7,165	9	179	303	328	7,984	411,688
	Total ...	313,118	73,366	45,323	16,223	...	2,595	450,625	7,512	4,467	2,098	1,856	...	8,734	92	1,505	322	992	25,162	503,365
Siálkot ...	Irrigated ...	163,275	56,476	9,873	4,260	189	404	234,477	1,323	1,580	673	2,267	2,229	3,293	208	3,722	41	223	46,663	296,701
	Unirrigated ...	209,016	69,013	22,659	33,732	608	2,701	337,729	5,215	5,239	1,064	723	184	2,880	55	609	12	98	8,232	362,040
	Total ...	372,291	125,489	32,532	37,992	797	3,105	572,206	6,538	6,819	1,737	2,990	2,413	6,173	263	4,331	53	321	54,897	658,741

* Includes 523 acres of jowár and 134 of mung.

STATEMENT No. VI B—*concluded.*

CROP RETURNS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Cereals and Pulses.							Oilseeds.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.					
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masar.	Peas.	Others.	Total.	Linseed.	Rape and others.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Safflower.	Spices.	Others.	Total of all Crops.
Gujrát ...	Irrigated ...	74,366	13,700	3,450	961	6	291	92,774	139	1,191	379	336	5,830	134	125	426	42	66	5,681	107,123
	Unirrigated ...	287,396	52,981	20,959	14,074	113	241	375,764	2,808	19,323	338	181	1,110	51	15	46	718	102	4,063	404,519
	Total ...	361,762	66,681	24,409	15,035	119	532	468,538	2,947	20,514	717	517	6,940	185	140	472	760	168	9,744	511,642
Gujránwala	Irrigated ...	191,517	49,593	11,082	29	46	1,935	254,202	116	5,770	266	857	6,887	3,505	93	2,184	...	211	28,197	302,288
	Unirrigated ...	59,103	28,372	42,438	485	121	31	130,550	816	5,187	2	5	174	458	...	4	..	14	1,444	138,654
	Total ...	250,620	77,965	53,520	514	167	1,966	384,752	932	10,957	268	862	7,061	3,963	93	2,188	...	225	29,641	440,942
Shábpur ...	Irrigated ...	124,603	8,911	11,035	485	3	4,523	149,560	18	2,549	...	405	18,544	1,051	3,935	1,205	...	67	2,071	179,405
	Unirrigated ...	126,102	8,883	7,991	1,618	89	155	144,838	330	24,520	...	1	148	2,144	1	5	...	3	81	172,071
	Total ...	250,705	17,794	19,026	2,103	92	4,678	294,398	348	27,069	...	406	18,692	3,195	3,936	1,210	...	70	2,152	351,476
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	15,393	3,634	108	105	28	12	19,280	112	332	137	221	1,847	34	35	49	15	106	717	22,885
	Unirrigated ...	283,091	31,600	14,313	3,381	137	11	332,533	518	26,393	1	17	105	566	1	18	122	10	84	360,368
	Total ...	298,484	35,234	14,421	3,486	165	23	351,813	630	26,725	138	238	1,952	600	36	67	137	116	801	383,253
Ráwalpindi...	Irrigated ...	9,566	9,013	57	39	48	534	19,257	25	310	116	602	319	691	50	1,603	6	144	761	23,884
	Unirrigated ...	317,433	44,035	13,323	3,010	20	33	377,854	197	29,941	24	15	3	945	5	1	178	1	1,122	410,286
	Total ...	326,999	53,048	13,380	3,049	68	567	397,111	222	30,251	140	617	322	1,636	55	1,604	184	145	1,883	434,170
Hazára ...	Irrigated ...	10,542	5,331	6	24	79	79	16,061	1	1,018	...	...	37	469	57	29	...	...	3,061	20,733
	Unirrigated ...	92,885	55,996	302	1,904	136	181	151,404	...	23,715	...	...	13	55	1	...	...	...	10	175,198
	Total ..	103,427	61,327	308	1,928	215	260	167,465	1	24,733	...	...	50	524	58	29	...	...	3,071	195,931
Pesháwar ...	Irrigated ...	105,935	71,444	28	4,591	70	302	182,370	10	18,087	608	834	110	466	65	467	...	161	8,071	211,249
	Unirrigated ...	222,483	216,660	3,300	794	...	6	443,243	39	32,472	1	2	2	392	...	...	...	17	108	476,276
	Total ...	328,418	288,104	3,328	5,385	70	*308	625,613	49	50,559	609	836	112	858	65	467	...	178	8,179	687,525

Kohát ...	Irrigated ...	12,547	4,582	...	...	...	...	17,129	...	8	161	44	52	191	1	20	...	63	42	17,711
	Unirrigated ...	78,195	6,052	3,769	...	...	...	88,016	...	293	...	2	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	88,352
	Total ...	90,742	10,634	3,769	...	...	...	105,145	...	301	161	46	53	231	1	20	...	63	42	106,063
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	85,904	17,020	164	...	85	1	103,174	5	1,199	190	316	313	440	5	187	...	7	7,788	113,624
	Unirrigated ...	218,842	16,729	75,489	1,920	2,064	2	315,046	93	10,277	...	45	104	212	...	...	...	...	82	325,859
	Total ...	304,746	33,749	75,653	1,920	2,149	3	418,220	98	11,476	190	361	417	652	5	187	...	7	7,870	439,483
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	100,646	10,383	307	5	80	1,242	112,663	...	9,141	268	334	10,548	1,433	16	242	1	56	161	134,863
	Unirrigated ...	234,371	20,281	36,793	3,467	15,288	4,447	314,647	19	83,672	2	8	5,379	5,252	...	...	10	233	750	409,972
	Total ...	335,017	30,664	37,100	3,472	15,368	†5,689	427,310	19	92,813	270	342	15,927	6,685	16	242	11	289	911	544,835
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	96,834	2,828	4,139	85	3,647	317	107,850	...	3,408	319	662	5,621	131	605	969	14	...	1,479	121,058
	Unirrigated ...	80,416	2,522	7,115	7,674	12,469	1,666	111,862	...	40,090	18	257	464	83	...	3	7	...	305	153,089
	Total ...	177,250	5,350	11,254	7,759	16,116	1,983	219,712	...	43,498	337	919	6,085	214	605	972	21	...	1,784	274,147
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	177,747	9,802	3,989	1,561	11,591	184	204,874	1	5,724	508	915	12,637	202	19	1,175	15	33	1,917	228,020
	Unirrigated ...	57,528	4,516	6,182	6,453	18,262	541	93,482	6	5,679	...	5	2,338	269	...	1	7	13	1,861	103,661
	Total ..	235,275	14,318	10,171	8,014	29,853	725	298,356	7	11,403	508	920	14,975	471	19	1,176	22	46	3,778	331,681
Grand Total of the Punjab	Irrigated ...	3,081,082	503,553	316,734	24,537	23,871	41,808	3,991,585	15,580	118,627	11,383	34,572	168,179	41,195	9,972	43,067	509	11,190	347,000	4,792,859
	Unirrigated ...	4,409,677	1,224,186	2,004,994	159,647	103,571	29,171	7,931,246	25,744	486,605	15,749	9,339	15,680	45,009	2,785	1,678	11,240	2,393	51,319	8,598,787
	Total ...	7,490,759	1,727,739	2,321,728	184,184	127,442	70,979	11,922,831	41,324	605,232	27,132	43,911	183,859	86,204	12,757	44,745	11,749	13,583	398,319	13,391,646

* Includes 14 acres under maize and 6 under jowár.

† Includes 5,655 acres under jowár.

STATEMENT No. VI C.

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURNS FOR YEAR KHARIF 1890 AND RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oilseeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other Cereals.	Gram.	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	10,744	33,494	6,176	135	2,731	384	9	12,624	61	290	66,648	...	137	463	123	18,175	152	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,915	54,307	99,778	12	184,081	440,838	2	173,311	25,660	129,067	1,109,971	...	4,985	15,826	...	984	580	...
	Total ...	13,659	87,801	105,954	147	186,812	441,222	11	185,935	25,721	129,357	1,176,619	...	5,122	16,289	123	19,159	732	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	2,485	35,593	19,510	65	745	295	5	9,574	64	572	68,908	...	103	726	20,301	13,645	501	...
	Unirrigated ...	30	18,674	6,858	115	212,172	153,744	51	131,429	44,893	68,084	636,050	...	2,630	1,838	9	17,959	1,742	...
	Total ...	2,515	54,267	26,368	180	212,917	154,039	56	141,003	44,957	68,656	704,958	...	2,733	2,564	20,310	31,604	2,243	...
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	1	28,333	59,400	67	1,979	1,103	10	18,321	140	2,879	112,233	...	325	1,937	1,041	14,471	450	123
	Unirrigated ...	761	57,114	72,804	912	87,763	154,288	291	159,962	45,953	161,646	741,494	...	4,697	11,060	35	46,907	1,742	5
	Total ...	762	85,447	132,204	979	89,742	155,391	301	178,283	46,093	164,525	853,727	...	5,022	12,997	1,076	61,378	2,192	128
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	7,488	49,830	12,922	3,754	1,166	156	144	5,972	33	668	82,133	...	...	615	24,636	6,152	615	...
	Unirrigated ...	203	97,438	31,880	2,313	62,527	35,850	158	76,194	8,520	34,407	349,490	...	...	3,077	1,219	9,421	815	...
	Total ...	7,691	147,268	44,802	6,067	63,693	36,006	302	82,166	8,553	35,075	431,623	...	...	3,692	25,855	15,573	1,430	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	14,574	80,674	6,040	2,443	637	162	374	6,294	55	2,398	113,651	8	112	1,467	12,255	16,914	235	109
	Unirrigated ...	33,439	59,201	9,922	13,475	141,958	42,590	1,296	145,693	15,137	10,148	472,859	87	5,217	7,473	1,835	13,732	524	944
	Total ...	48,013	139,875	15,962	15,918	142,595	42,752	1,670	151,987	15,192	12,546	586,510	95	5,329	8,940	14,090	30,646	759	1,053
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	6,612	13,078	1,133	3,393	764	...	66	2,970	417	220	28,653	122	45	2,101	7,277	1,334	37	...
	Unirrigated ...	67,960	244,561	22,713	101,089	125,528	3,720	24,740	174,301	34,210	36,092	834,914	4,664	2,148	33,474	12,006	40,743	1,775	56
	Total ...	74,572	257,639	23,846	104,482	126,292	3,720	24,806	177,271	34,627	36,312	863,567	4,786	2,193	35,575	19,283	42,077	1,812	56
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	484	400	41	158	...	...	44	...	7	5	1,142	...	...	...	15	1	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	585	4,095	2,051	1,555	...	...	3,473	16	371	648	12,794	...	9	7	...	16	...	1
	Total ...	1,069	4,495	2,095	1,713	...	...	3,517	16	378	653	13,936	...	9	7	15	17	...	1
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	79,977	52,528	8,810	8,264	25	...	570	543	2,454	3,757	156,928	11,534	253	728	2,277	1,565	140	28
	Unirrigated ...	43,956	147,437	55,298	123,920	176	...	32,560	20,890	21,427	25,951	471,615	277	9,531	3,643	3,148	9,500	2,267	266
	Total ...	123,933	199,965	64,108	132,184	201	...	33,130	21,433	23,881	29,708	628,543	11,811	9,784	4,371	5,425	11,065	2,407	294

HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	12,346	8,667	1,025	9,779	246	8	93	908	151	360	33,583	323	35	535	7,985	1,793	23	15
	Unirrigated ...	24,520	305,483	33,297	140,435	58,385	5,365	12,160	109,952	18,553	58,959	767,109	3,157	5,755	13,435	21,691	25,399	4,551	99
	Total ...	36,866	314,150	34,322	150,214	58,631	5,373	12,253	110,860	18,704	59,319	800,692	3,480	5,790	13,970	29,676	27,192	4,574	114
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	1,298	125,355	10,994	65,194	8,649	32	316	6,896	463	1,572	220,769	277	270	2,270	32,771	24,068	458	62
	Unirrigated ...	3,063	159,418	8,228	14,620	81,978	542	2,146	75,697	16,372	61,480	423,544	239	2,396	1,539	2,345	3,450	3,278	21
	Total ...	4,361	284,773	19,222	79.814	90,627	574	2,462	82,593	16,835	63,052	644,313	516	2,666	3,809	35,116	27,518	3,736	83
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	50	88,771	7,552	44,904	6,291	153	170	16,707	2,355	1,168	168,121	37	373	6,146	9,083	10,658	618	137
	Unirrigated ...	3,371	150,071	27,507	13,946	116,267	5,033	1,046	142,109	43,061	56,633	559,044	484	588	13,239	3,138	2,585	2,612	45
	Total ...	3,421	238,842	35,059	58,850	122,558	5,186	1,216	158,816	45,416	57,801	727,165	521	961	19,385	12,221	13,243	3,230	182
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	7,187	232,667	20,961	35,989	49,063	23,008	866	125,192	6,352	10,224	511,509	45	2,178	28,002	753	12,703	764	35
	Unirrigated ...	1,016	202,727	178,041	2,484	189,168	60,683	407	244,435	15,303	47,405	941,669	28	2,287	30,406	11	444	1,091	5
	Total ...	8,203	435,394	199,002	38,473	238,231	83,691	1,273	369,627	21,655	57,629	1,453,178	73	4,465	58,408	764	13,147	1,855	40
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	13,491	266,229	10,616	1,139	84,508	24,383	15,831	12,825	1,286	9,059	439,367	...	35,914	7,268	1,693	51,896	16	...
	Unirrigated ...	16	48,329	2,543	7	1,134	1,157	729	10,057	5,173	35,581	104,726	2	2,331	1,930	2	71	1	...
	Total ...	13,507	314,558	13,159	1,146	85,642	25,540	16,560	22,882	6,459	44,640	544,093	2	38,245	9,198	1,695	51,967	17	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	270	146,588	11,523	5,471	37,409	2,769	18,710	919	226	575	224,460	22	630	1,786	371	19,813	3	7
	Unirrigated ...	1,531	41,926	2,649	530	11,553	13,502	894	11,063	20,573	13,921	118,142	206	6,684	1,992	26	605	...	2
	Total ...	1,801	188,514	14,172	6,001	48,962	16,271	19,604	11,982	20,799	14,496	342,602	228	7,314	3,778	397	20,418	3	9
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	10,012	163,465	13,282	7,312	43,432	1,345	17,479	14,151	1,058	3,712	275,248	13	14,091	704	119	30,667	160	19
	Unirrigated ...	644	57,468	4,489	309	6,984	1,375	1,187	19,622	6,954	17,293	116,325	12	11,483	209	3	844	5	...
	Total ...	10,656	220,933	17,771	7,621	50,416	2,720	18,666	33,773	8,012	21,005	391,573	25	25,574	913	122	31,511	165	19
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	37,966	339,580	28,011	44,563	1,844	455	1,611	26,149	1,393	3,846	485,418	...	1,411	14,338	3,006	45,884	687	...
	Unirrigated ...	571	93,458	24,211	1.798	34,320	2,363	1,045	117,522	8,020	17,570	300,878	...	7,444	43,370	56	10,248	794	....
	Total ...	38,537	433,038	52,222	46,361	36,164	2,818	2,656	143,671	9,413	21,416	786,296	...	8,855	57,708	3,062	56,132	1,481	...
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	29,667	194,677	15,009	42,038	6,619	33	1,605	10,631	1,391	1,060	302,730	232	1,046	12,959	18,148	23,214	661	52
	Unirrigated ...	1,328	140,269	18,739	4,231	82,665	345	7,586	94,605	10,562	23,738	384,068	252	5,976	11,637	1,376	4,680	1,114	23
	Total ...	30,995	334,946	33,748	46,269	89,284	378	9,191	105,236	11,953	24,798	686,798	484	7,022	24,596	19,524	27,894	1,775	75
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated ...	37,119	52,278	7,828	13,186	513	10	1,245	1,820	3,371	3,174	120,544	1,217	588	5,277	27,083	8,698	262	...
	Unirrigated ...	38,719	260,840	65,538	53,411	17,139	8,234	27,341	43,503	44,642	47,628	606,995	6,295	26,342	5,670	23,123	11,570	3,746	...
	Total ...	75,838	313,118	73,366	66,597	17,652	8,244	28,586	45,323	48,013	50,802	727,539	7,512	26,930	10,947	50,206	20,268	4,008	...
SIALKOT ...	Irrigated ...	53,509	163,275	56,476	25,808	8,160	414	5,628	9,873	1,408	6,932	331,483	1 323	966	11,098	30,214	23,419	926	150
	Unirrigated ...	17,145	209,016	69,013	39,123	70,084	6,023	25,832	22,659	13,711	46,727	519,333	5,215	6,073	13,149	7,176	11,082	2,626	77
	Total ...	70,654	372,291	125,489	64,931	78,244	6,437	31,460	32,532	15,119	53,659	850,816	6,538	7,039	24,247	37,390	34,501	3,552	227
GUJRAT ...	Irrigated ...	8,268	74,366	13,700	8.699	5,072	3,646	1,256	3,450	246	1,967	120,670	139	651	3,518	6,005	12,050	139	4
	Unirrigated ...	2,531	287,396	52,981	9,792	59,189	152,678	4,745	20,959	4,836	42,856	537,953	2,808	9,033	20,249	547	9,833	1,308	42
	Total ...	10,799	361,762	66,681	18,491	64,261	156,324	6,001	24,409	5,082	44,823	758,633	2,947	9,684	23,767	6,552	21,883	1,447	46

STATEMENT No. VI C.—*continued.*

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURNS FOR YEAR KHARIF 1890 AND RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oilseeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other Cereals.	Gram	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	22,132	191,517	49,593	18,264	12,597	2,212	4,249	11,082	1,402	3,013	316,061	116	804	13,141	17,632	25,255	882	81
	Unirrigated ...	1,971	59,103	28,372	2,175	56,021	8,080	3,577	42,438	20,620	47,417	269,774	816	8,193	6,600	177	6,415	439	31
	Total ...	24,103	250,620	77,965	20,439	68,618	10,292	7,826	53,520	22,022	50,430	585,835	932	8,997	19,741	17,809	31,670	1,321	112
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	970	124,603	8,911	3,182	23,096	13,642	7,145	11,035	166	1,450	194,200	18	949	2,549	1,167	36,324	8	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,224	126,102	8,883	2,462	15,228	84,388	519	7,991	1,686	7,235	255,718	330	3,968	24,520	21	3,941	34	8
	Total ...	2,194	250,705	17,794	5,644	38,324	98,030	7,664	19,026	1,852	8,685	449,918	348	4,917	27,069	1,188	40,265	42	8
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	80	15,393	3,634	3,044	1,595	4,955	207	108	27	296	29,339	112	21	332	252	4,502	29	28
	Unirrigated ...	1,388	283,091	31,600	3,387	36,609	197,579	412	14,313	19,755	52,424	640,558	518	742	26,393	3	21,969	1,071	189
	Total ...	1,468	298,484	35,234	6,431	38,204	202,534	619	14,421	19,782	52,720	669,897	630	763	26,725	255	26,471	1,100	217
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	613	9,566	9,013	18,291	824	2,220	32	57	343	706	41,665	25	19	310	1,927	4,039	24	1
	Unirrigated ...	199	317,433	44,035	41,911	54,201	273,919	2,364	13,323	38,041	56,493	841,919	197	2,136	29,971	21	31,515	1,581	5
	Total ...	812	326,999	53,048	60,202	55,025	276,139	2,396	13,380	38,384	57,199	883,584	222	2,155	30,281	1,948	35,554	1 605	6
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	11,981	10,542	5,331	15,131	551	143	78	6	932	1,191	45,886	1	47	1,018	895	1,940	10	1
	Unirrigated ...	...	92,885	55,996	171,409	2,563	16,824	6,417	302	11,437	25,996	383,829	...	604	23,721	...	9,985	110	6
	Total ...	11,981	103,427	61,327	186,540	3,114	16,967	6,495	308	12,369	27,187	429,715	1	651	24,739	895	11,925	120	7
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	12,777	105,935	71,444	96,640	10,403	41	63	28	1,857	6,825	306,013	10	1,609	18,087	9,131	32,653	99	...
	Unirrigated ...	2	222,483	216,660	12,511	46,824	4,360	1,556	3,300	3,544	18,575	529,815	39	6,402	32,472	...	3,601	...	...
	Total ...	12,779	328,418	288,104	109151	57,227	4,401	1,619	3,328	5,401	25,400	835,828	49	8,011	50,559	9,131	36,254	99	...
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	2,404	12,547	4,582	12,190	142	837	63	...	732	24	33,521	...	37	8	46	1,715	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	78,195	6,052	5,294	3,136	51,431	2,142	3,769	2,538	4,142	156,699	...	1,335	293	27	3,585	...	...
	Total ...	2,404	90,742	10,634	17,484	3,278	52,268	2,205	3,769	3,270	4,166	190,220	...	1,372	301	73	5,300	...	...
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	1,211	85,904	17,020	26,070	2,390	7,795	4	164	17	318	140,893	5	13	1,199	5,874	3,952	8	2
	Unirrigated ...	...	218,842	16,729	8	12,078	106,392	44	75,489	2,436	11,298	443,316	93	305	10,277	...	4,787	12	2,899
	Total ...	1,211	304,746	33,749	26,078	14,468	114.187	48	75,653	2,453	11,616	584,209	98	318	11,476	5,874	8,739	20	2,901

D. I. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	1,342	100,646	10,383	87	10,724	14,793	485	307	57	240	139,064	...	273	9,141	138	7,836	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	234,371	20,281	4	31,401	116,166	1,681	36,793	9,368	22,594	472,659	19	12,730	83,672	.	10,934	3	...
	Total ...	1,342	335,017	30,664	91	42,125	130,959	2,166	37,100	9,425	22,834	611,723	19	13,003	92,813	138	18,770	3	...
D. G. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	29,734	96,834	2,828	24	50,658	13,630	2,054	4,139	135	4,647	204,683	...	878	3,411	30	36,426	4	...
	Unirrigated ...	17	80,416	2,522	...	95,450	22,294	1,143	7,115	4,984	21,811	235,752	...	527	40,108	...	3,087	...	...
	Total ...	29,751	177,250	5,350	24	146,108	35,924	3,197	11,254	5,119	26,458	440,435	...	1,405	43,519	30	39,513	4	...
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	26,667	177,747	9,802	11	19,674	14,817	2,051	3,989	288	20,853	275 899	1	1,157	5,823	3,625	34,955	4	...
	Unirrigated ...	..	57,528	4,516	...	1,070	1,584	1,480	6,182	1,717	25,330	99,407	6	1,597	6,077	...	166	3	...
	Total ...	26,667	235,275	14,318	11	20,744	16,401	3,531	10,171	2,005	46,183	375,306	7	2,754	11,900	3,625	35,121	7	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Irrigated ...	443,459	3,081,082	503,553	515,295	392,507	133,441	82,463	316,734	28,887	94,001	5,591,422	15,580	64,935	156,957	245,873	526,717	7,915	854
	Unirrigated ...	249,105	4,409,677	1,224,186	763,238	1,897,652	1,971,347	169,024	2,004,994	520,057	1,229,149	14,438,429	25,744	154,148	517,327	77,995	320,058	33,824	4,724
	Total ...	692,564	7,490,759	1,727,739	1,278,533	2,290,159	2,104,788	251,487	2,321,728	548,944	1,323,150	20,029,851	41,324	219,083	674,284	323,868	846,775	41,739	5,578

STATEMENT No. VI C.—*continued.*

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURNS FOR YEAR KHARIF 1890 AND RABI 1891.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.						Total of all Crops.			
		Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these Crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	3,063	...	1,220	368	190	345	511	...	5	..	538	622	1,423	37,418	56,565	93,983	76,018
	Unirrigated ...	41	...	37	128	20	93	319	...	2	...	...	30	78,791	867,373	344,443	1,211,816	1,207,048
	Total ...	3,104	...	1,257	496	210	438	830	...	7	...	538	661	80,214	904,791	401,008	1,305,799	1,283,066
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	4,518	...	322	286	606	422	284	...	12	...	70	88	1,232	45,265	68,759	112,024	151,084
	Unirrigated ...	102	...	...	405	...	118	7	...	9	...	2	2	406	501,504	159,775	661,279	597,794
	Total ...	4,620	...	322	691	606	540	291	...	21	..	72	90	1,638	544,769	228,534	773,303	748,878
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	2,029	...	1,358	6	3,248	841	652	...	36	...	389	1,302	634	22,948	118,127	141,075	159,429
	Unirrigated ...	55	...	196	87	24	1,742	782	...	81	...	21	320	1,535	504,787	305,999	810,786	688,077
	Total ...	2,084	...	1,554	93	3,272	2,583	1,434	...	120	...	410	1,622	2,169	527,735	424,126	951,861	847,506
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	790	...	1,239	2,107	710	1,517	724	...	38	...	2,323	691	5,082	49,930	79,742	129,672	172,894
	Unirrigated ...	325	...	4	464	55	378	876	...	21	...	4	105	7,876	159,169	214,961	374,130	296,843
	Total ...	1,115	..	1,243	2,871	765	1,895	1,600	...	59	...	2,327	796	12,958	209,099	294,703	503,802	469,737
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	1,953	...	1,687	25	1,104	584	682	22	56	4	834	420	10,322	51,804	110,640	162,444	212,738
	Unirrigated ...	215	...	2	87	42	75	548	...	85	4	11	15	8,581	287,381	224,955	512,336	404,016
	Total ...	2,168	...	1,689	112	1,145	659	1,230	22	141	8	845	435	18,903	339,185	335,595	674,780	616,754
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	127	...	1,503	573	373	1,944	82	3,133	74	3	482	202	481	22,214	26,332	48,546	48,530
	Unirrigated ...	1,962	...	44	11,099	106	1,981	532	445	3,157	...	83	127	3,073	443,019	509,375	952,394	780,432
	Total ...	2,089	...	1,547	11,672	479	3,925	614	3578	3,231	3	570	329	3,554	465,233	535,707	1,000,940	828,962
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	32	2	751	464	1,215	707
	Unirrigated ...	...	52	...	25	...	7	166	256	...	2	2	22	130	6,968	6,521	13,489	8,404
	Total ...	...	52	...	33	...	15	166	263	...	2	2	54	132	7,719	6,985	14,704	9,111
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	...	3,059	373	505	...	678	154	122	73	342	54	29	2,994	104,221	77,616	181,837	113,439
	Unirrigated ...	...	6,118	591	893	...	1,606	378	1,956	860	513	95	27	268	280,613	232,942	513,555	372,458
	Total ...	...	9,177	964	1,398	..	2,284	532	2,081	933	856	149	56	3,262	384,834	310,558	695,392	485,897

HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	33	...	1,862	332	...	1,582	482	155	12	57	234	89	7,892	33,469	23,553	57,022	44,980
	Unirrigated ...	3,649	...	199	6,633	...	485	12,256	9	5,594	3	18	189	1,977	373,574	498,634	872,208	666,004
	Total ...	3,682	...	2,061	6,965	...	2,067	12,738	164	5,606	60	252	278	9,869	407,043	522,187	929,230	710,984
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	341	...	2,964	888	574	2,670	5,711	275	15	2	3,700	276	50,142	139,397	208,712	348,109	264,693
	Unirrigated ...	528	...	3	135	8	98	2,697	...	65	...	106	4	6,320	191,174	255,602	446,776	388,462
	Total ...	869	...	2,967	1,023	582	2,768	8,408	275	80	2	3,412	280	56,462	330,571	464,314	794,885	653,155
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	589	...	1,674	300	2,236	1,209	1,443	34	1	...	406	123	10,196	76,988	136,396	213,384	151,527
	Unirrigated ...	1,356	...	...	176	7	324	2,326	...	4	...	2	1	5,165	248,331	342,765	591 096	566,580
	Total ...	1,945	...	1,674	476	2,243	1,533	3 769	34	5	...	408	124	15,361	325,319	479,161	804,480	718,107
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	32	...	3.702	342	1,381	1,232	4 372	17	21	...	2,117	318	13,846	154,424	428,945	583,369	491,941
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	15	43	55	227	2,493	3	2	...	5	250	13,323	326,567	665,779	992,346	973,540
	Total ...	32	...	3,717	385	1,436	1,459	6,865	20	23	...	2,122	557	27,169	480,991	1,094,724	1,575,715	1,465,481
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	29,331	...	2,115	1,130	45,804	3,305	1	45	3	...	103	522	8,763	254,374	372,902	627,276	592,847
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	19	3	2,473	356	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,055	9,994	104,023	114,017	108,131
	Total ...	29,331	...	2,134	1,133	48,277	3,661	1	45	3	..	103	575	10,818	264,368	476,925	741,293	700,978
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	3	...	1,801	161	28,046	429	4.714	2	6	...	6	46	10,031	76,843	216,097	292,940	260,524
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	3	1	1,152	271	969	...	...	...	1	113	236	57,467	72,940	130,407	116,877
	Total ...	7	...	1,804	162	29.198	700	5,683	2	6	...	7	159	10,870	134,310	289,037	423,347	377,401
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	4	...	2,062	225	18,556	4,531	376	50	4	...	322	3,869	4 308	121,422	233,912	355,334	333,789
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	2	18	1,698	1,388	4	2	...	...	1	191	2,240	29,509	104,916	134,425	128,288
	Total ...	4	...	2,064	243	20,254	5,919	380	55	4	...	323	4.060	6,548	150,931	338.828	489,759	462,077
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	321	...	3,568	2,138	...	8.227	738	609	..	...	2,401	831	81.729	185,907	465,429	651,336	612,699
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	21	55	...	2,726	76	21	..	...	...	212	74.204	150,268	289.840	440,108	356,906
	Total ...	324	...	3,589	2 193		10,953	841	630	...	...	2,401	1,043	155,933	336,175	755,269	1,091,444	969,605
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ..	...	...	2,020	1,965	377	2.682	7,530	198	...	...	1,346	44	63,806	141,562	297.447	439,010	393,062
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	5	43	15	54	2,307	3	..	...	4	6	23.671	161,947	273.284	435,231	341,794
	Total ...	...	...	2,025	2,008	392	2,736	9,837	201	...	...	1,347	50	87.477	303,510	570,731	874,241	734,856
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated ...	4	...	1,326	1,321	...	2.851	1 642	83	19	253	578	666	19,079	96.814	91,677	191,491	193,388
	Unirrigated ...	6	...	179	1,859	...	532	8,041	9	303	130	25	328	66,215	349.680	411,688	761,368	611,280
	Total ...	10	...	1,505	3,180	...	3,383	9,683	92	322	383	603	994	85,294	449,494	503,365	952,859	804,668
SIALKOT ...	Irrigated	...	...	3,722	1,088	2 229	3,166	3.575	208	41	156	1,176	233	48,317	166.789	296,701	463,490	487;141
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	609	1,225	184	855	3,456	55	12	2	82	129	17,757	227,057	362,040	589.097	388,334
	Total ...	...	...	4,331	2,313	2 413	4,021	7.031	263	53	158	1,258	362	66,074	393,846	658,741	1,052,587	875,475
GUJRAT ...	Irrigated ...	115	...	426	489	5,830	536	139	125	42	...	373	71	6,834	51.037	107.123	158,156	198,170
	Unirrigated ...	15	...	46	341	1,110	191	51	15	718	...	5	102	10,158	290,016	404,519	694,535	552.315
	Total ...	130	...	472	830	6,940	727	190	140	760	...	578	173	16,992	341,049	511,642	852,691	750,485

STATEMENT No. VI C.—*concluded.*

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURNS FOR YEAR KHARIF 1890 AND RABI 1891.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.						Total of all Crops.			
		Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these Crops were grown.
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	21	...	2,184	546	6,887	1,050	3,558	93	..	...	134	216	31,413	117,786	302,288	420,074	448,162
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	4	201	174	117	1,257	...	...	...	44	14	10,525	166,128	138,654	304,782	206,863
	Total ...	21	...	2,188	747	7,061	1,167	4,815	93	...	...	178	230	41,939	283,914	440,942	724,856	655,025
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	7	...	1,205	...	18,544	538	1,159	3,935	...	...	58	68	2,407	83,731	179,405	263,136	247,563
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	5	...	148	7	7,366	1	...	...	...	3	311	124,310	172,071	296,381	266,779
	Total ...	7	...	1,210	...	18,692	545	8,525	3,936	...	...	58	71	2,718	208,041	351,476	559,517	514,342
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	2	...	49	225	1,847	526	61	35	15	...	434	106	854	15,884	22,885	38,769	30,848
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	18	2	105	82	567	1	122	...	...	10	1,429	333,411	360,368	693,779	630,093
	Total ...	2	...	67	227	1,952	608	628	36	137	...	434	116	2,283	349,295	383,253	732,548	660,941
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,603	149	319	1,075	704	50	6	...	329	148	784	29,293	23,884	53,177	33,530
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	29	3	1,148	948	5	178	...	4	7	1,405	500,787	410,286	911,073	840,859
	Total ...	...	...	1,604	178	322	2,223	1,652	55	184	...	333	155	2,189	530,080	434,170	964,250	874,389
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	29	12	37	136	480	57	...	609	81	...	3,131	33,637	20,733	54,370	39 667
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	5	13	458	259	1	..	...	2	...	287	244,082	175,198	419,280	345,222
	Total ...	...	...	29	17	50	594	739	58	...	609	83	...	3,418	277,719	195,931	473,650	384,889
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	1	...	467	1,431	110	1,802	501	65	...	...	889	161	8,257	170,037	211,249	381,286	276,100
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	2	2	6	489	...	...	...	...	17	4,824	101,393	476,276	577,669	519,185
	Total ...	1	...	467	1,433	112	1,808	990	65	...	...	889	178	13,081	271,430	687,525	958,955	795,285
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	20	193	52	192	191	1	...	...	46	63	42	18,416	17,711	36,127	26,926
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,630	88,352	161,982	151,049
	Total ...	...	...	20	193	53	194	231	1	...	...	46	63	42	92,046	106,063	198,109	177,975
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	18	...	187	217	313	560	458	5	...	95	69	7	7,793	48,044	113,624	161,668	137,593
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	104	77	6,863	...	...	...	...	133	283	143,290	325,859	469,149	451,589
	Total ...	18	...	187	217	417	637	7,321	5	...	95	69	140	8,076	191,334	439,483	630,817	589,182

D. I. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	11	...	242	390	10,548	456	1,940	16	1	...	54	56	188	35,491	134,863	170,354	164.252
	Unirrigated ...	17	...	...	2	5,379	9	10,167	...	10	...	...	233	775	186,637	409,972	596,609	554,623
	Total ...	28	...	242	392	15,927	465	12,107	16	11	...	54	289	963	222,128	544,835	766,963	718,875
D. G. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	11,584	...	969	689	5,621	847	142	605	14	...	74	...	2,772	147,691	121,058	268,749	262,997
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	3	20	464	347	83	...	7	...	...	...	343	127,652	153,089	280,741	272,404
	Total ...	11,584	...	972	709	6,085	1,194	225	605	21	...	74	...	3,115	275,343	274,147	549,490	535,401
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	22,820	...	1,175	608	12,637	1,080	202	19	15	...	120	33	1,934	134,087	228,020	362,107	326,604
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	...	2,338	7	269	...	7	...	...	13	1,861	8,091	103,661	111,752	108,001
	Total ...	22,820	...	1,176	608	14,975	1,087	471	19	22	...	120	46	3,795	142,178	331,681	473,859	434,605
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB	Irrigated ...	77,717	3,059	43,074	19,017	168,179	47,021	43,238	9,972	509	1,522	19,346	11,332	407,291	2,668,671	4,792,859	7,461,530	6,953,842
	Unirrigated ...	8,278	6,170	2,007	23,981	15,680	15,767	66,592	2,785	11,240	654	519	2,654	346,020	7,475,809	8,598,787	16,074,596	13,900,250
	Total ...	85,995	9,229	45,081	42,998	183,859	62,788	109,830	12,757	11,749	2,176	19,865	13,986	753,311	10,144,480	13,391,646	23,536,126	20,854.092

STATEMENT No. VII.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Area in acres.				Total Land Revenue and Population.						Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
District.	Total area by survey less fiscal deductions.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.		Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of District (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of Towns.	Population.
			Total.	Cultivated.	Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Hissár	3,338,880	121,524	3,217,356	2,460,392	7,58,659	25,346	7,84,005	660,184	1 3 0	7,56,099	0 3 9	0 4 11	4	72,877
Rohtak	1,150,080	12,073	1,138,007	912,584	9,35,016	26,633	9,61,649	553,609	1 11 10	9,49,062	0 13 4	1 0 8	2	27,349
Gurgáon	1,269,760	27,089	1,242,671	933,683	11,77,587	41,155	12,18,742	641,848	1 14 5	11,87,021	0 15 3	1 4 4	2	34,607
Delhi	825,600	9,728	815,872	529,525	7,96,548	62,911	8,59,459	643,515	1 5 7	8,43,124	1 0 6	1 9 6	2	186,470
Karnál	1,664,000	252,046	1,411,954	710,612	6,50,454	1,85,713	8,36,167	622,621	1 5 6	6,66,872	0 7 7	0 15 0	3	62,909
Umballa	1,625,600	88,553	1,537,047	913,623	8,61,973	5,18,422	13,80,395	1,067,263	1 4 8	13,21,725	0 13 9	1 7 2	5	111,101
Simla	49,536	1,326	48,210	10,362	16,146	1,537	17,683	42,945	0 6 7	16,146	0 5 4	1 8 11	1	12,305
Kángra	6,274,560	46,833	6,227,727	519,011	6,15,870	1,68,442	7,84,312	730,845	1 1 2	7,01,266	0 1 10	1 5 7	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,106	1,425,054	728,995	13,48,392	1,18,931	14,67,323	901,381	1 10 1	14,52,768	1 0 4	1 15 11	1	21,363
Jullundur	917,120	3,072	914,048	694,072	13,79,066	1,12,868	14,91,934	789,555	1 14 3	14,86,957	1 10 0	2 2 3	2	63,855
Ludhiána	929,920	130,872	799,048	647,856	9,01,648	2,07,175	11,08,823	618,835	1 12 8	9,68,294	1 3 5	1 7 11	2	61,036
Ferozepore	2,753,280	140,704	2,612,576	1,924,320	8,35,961	1,78,068	10,14,029	747,793	1 5 8	9,57,188	0 5 10	0 8 0	1	39,570
Mooltan	3,890,560	13,428	3,877,132	734,762	9,32,401	33,493	9,65,894	551,964	1 12 0	9,58,110	0 3 11	1 4 10	1	68,674
Jhang	3,743,360	2,217,067	1,526,293	382,440	3,82,600	16,615	3,99,215	395,296	1 0 2	3,96,974	0 4 2	1 0 7	2	32,360
Montgomery	3,682,560	51,437	3,631,123	500,366	3,27,561	17,104	3,44,665	426,529	0 12 11	3,33,992	0 1 6	0 10 8	...	...
Lahore	2,375,040	90,650	2,284,390	1,195,133	6,02,943	1,17,877	7,20,820	924,106	0 12 6	6,98,326	0 4 11	0 9 4	2	148,296
Amritsar	1,024,640	6,276	1,018,364	764,383	8,36,020	1,90,589	10,26,609	893,266	1 2 5	10,15,229	0 15 11	1 5 3	1	151,896
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	26,442	1,182,518	833,817	13,41,038	1,41,747	14,82,785	823,695	1 12 10	14,68,218	1 3 9	1 12 2	1	24,281
Siálkot	1,274,240	5,748	1,268,492	926,743	11,42,694	96,499	12,39,193	1,012,148	1 3 7	12,33,657	0 15 7	1 5 4	1	39,613
Gujrát	1,312,640	7,598	1,305,042	801,257	6,07,065	43,871	6,50,936	689,115	0 15 1	645,768	0 7 11	0 12 11	2	31,582
Gujránwála	1,944,960	261,700	1,683,260	760,316	5,25,501	1,22,197	647,698	616,892	1 0 10	6,31,309	0 6 0	0 13 8	2	39,346
Shahpur	3,097,600	782,990	2,314,610	639,029	4,53,731	35,224	4,88,955	421,508	1 2 7	4,85,682	0 3 4	0 12 2	1	15,165
Jhelum	2,556,800	17,832	2,538,968	1,081,280	7,01,416	38,727	7,40,143	589,373	1 4 1	7,34,713	0 4 8	0 10 10	2	37,831
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	100,823	3,003,177	1,233,620	9,07,773	68,872	9,76,645	820,512	1 3 1	9,55,979	0 5 1	0 12 5	1	52,975
Hazára	2,170,240	846,441	1,323,799	404,040	2,26,936	81,099	3,08,035	407,075	0 12 1	2,87,746	0 3 6	0 11 5	...	...
Pesháwar	1,564,160	538,888	1,025,272	636,959	7,02,249	1,82,439	8,84,688	600,847	1 7 7	6,41,385	0 10 0	1 0 1	2	92,935
Kohát	1,778,440	1,104,623	668,817	155,195	87 624	63,740	1,51,364	181,540	0 13 4	58,854	0 1 5	0 6 1	1	18,179
Bannu	2,580,480	393,096	2,187,384	672,744	4,21,609	33,852	4,55,461	332,577	1 5 11	4,07,058	0 3 0	0 9 8	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	6,260,480	25,835	6,234,645	813,371	4,60,090	1,67,773	6,27,863	441,649	1 6 9	6,23,838	0 1 7	0 12 3	1	18,988
Dera Gházi Khan	3,452,160	998,530	2,453,630	519,520	3,53,362	74,095	4,27,457	363,346	1 2 10	3,55,610	0 2 4	0 10 11	1	18,935
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	473,443	1,852,317	440,068	5,95,157	11,849	6,07,006	338,605	1 12 8	6,04,537	0 5 3	1 6 0	...	...
Total	71,576,576	8,807,773	62,768,803	24,480,078	2,18,85,090	31,84,863	2,50,69,953	18,850,437	1 5 3	2,38,43,507	0 6 1	0 15 7	46	1,484,498

STATEMENT No. VIII.

IRRIGATION IN 1890-91.

No.	District.	Total area of crops in column 36, Form VI C, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED.						DETAILS.			
			By Canal.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	By other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.								
1	Hissár	1,305,799	88,393	2,462	...	3,020	108	93,983	33,494	33,154	1,537	25,798
2	Rohtak	773,303	85,017	...	...	26,438	569	112,024	35,593	33,315	21,899	21,217
3	Gurgáon	951,861	53,771	...	...	87,304	...	141,075	28,333	83,900	5,788	23,054
4	Delhi	503,802	52,257	...	...	77,415	...	129,672	49,830	32,303	29,994	17,545
5	Karnál	674,780	75,866	401	3,534	82,643	...	162,444	80,674	32,977	14,650	34,143
6	Umballa	1,000,940	2,134	...	6,158	28,750	11,504	48,546	13,078	15,575	10,249	9,644
7	Simla	14,704	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,215	400	742	31	42
8	Kángra	695,392	...	181,811	...	26	...	181,837	52,528	104,400	3,614	21,295
9	Hoshiárpur ...	929,230	6,963	9,735	...	35,896	4,428	57,022	8,667	24,916	10,381	13,058
10	Jullundur ...	794,885	...	...	120	346,974	1,015	348,109	125,355	95,414	42,614	84,726
11	Ludhiána ...	804,480	51,232	...	14	162,138	...	213,384	88,771	79,350	14,271	30,992
12	Ferozepore ...	1,575,715	348,143	111,812	...	123,414	...	583,369	232,667	278,842	8,080	63,780
13	Mooltan	741,293	425,886	69,012	...	124,226	8,152	627,276	266,229	173,138	51,933	135,976
14	Jhang	423,347	...	...	...	290,257	2,683	292,940	146,588	77,872	33,721	34,759
15	Montgomery ...	489,759	133,749	11,786	...	209,799	...	355,334	163,465	111,783	23,807	56,279
16	Lahore	1,091,444	307,845	...	...	327,396	16,095	651,336	339,580	145,838	14,139	151,779
17	Amritsar ...	874,241	180,341	...	...	255,742	2,927	439,010	194,677	108,053	30,702	105,578
18	Gurdáspur ...	952,859	34,244	40,940	2,231	113,237	839	191,491	52,278	68,266	32,897	38,050
19	Siálkot	1,052,587	...	8,698	...	423,472	31,320	463,490	163,275	168,208	40,272	91,735
20	Gujrât	852,691	...	...	...	158,156	...	158,156	74,366	46,304	12,999	24,487
21	Gujránwála ...	724,856	35,319	...	1,465	383,290	...	420,074	191,517	124,544	29,673	74,340
22	Shahpur ...	559,517	37,023	39,434	...	186,679	...	263,136	124,603	69,597	21,408	47,528
23	Jhelum	732,548	...	...	...	36,875	1,894	38,769	15,393	13,946	2,911	6,519
24	Ráwalpindi ...	964,250	...	15,371	...	37,806	...	53,177	9,566	32,099	4,174	7,338
25	Hazára	473,650	...	53,230	16	1,124	...	54,370	10,542	35,344	1,560	6,924
26	Pesháwar ...	958,955	104,071	175,593	...	81,526	20,096	381,286	105,935	200,078	12,975	62,298
27	Kohát	198,109	...	...	1,355	1,877	32,895	36,127	12,547	20,974	674	1,932
28	Bannu	630,817	...	158,515	...	3,153	...	161,668	85,904	54,989	7,422	13,353
29	Dera Ismail Khan	766,963	...	68,153	...	102,201	...	170,354	100,646	38,418	13,472	17,818
30	Dera Gházi Khan	549,490	207,742	...	...	52,022	8,985	268,749	96,834	107,849	7,329	56,737
31	Muzaffargarh ...	473,859	284,737	124	901	59,467	16,878	362,107	177,747	98,152	18,152	68,056
	Total ...	23,536,126	2,514,733	947,077	15,794	3,822,323	161,603	7,461,530	3,081,082	2,510,340	523,328	1,346,780

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF PRODUCE AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

| District. | Cereals and Pulses. | | |

No. IX.

AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1890-91 (PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.).

Rape.	Til.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Gur.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per sér.	Iron.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 6	5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 10 2	25 10 8	0 5 4	25 0 0	2 6 0	0 2 0	8 0 0 [7]	Didwána salt.
5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	4 0 0	8 0 0 [11]	3 10 2	27 13 2	0 5 4	42 0 0	4 0 0 [15]	0 1 0	8 0 0	Sámbar salt.
4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 3 4	3 1 3 [16]	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 4 11	48 5 0	5 0 0	0 1 3	6 10 8	Do.
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 11 5	5 11 5	16 0 0	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 7 1	52 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 0	4 8 0	Do.
4 3 4	4 7 1	5 0 0	4 7 1	10 0 0	3 12 11	29 1 4	0 5 4	45 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 3	7 0 0	Do.
4 0 0	5 3 2 [7]	5 0 0	4 13 0	5 0 0 [7]	3 2 2	29 1 5	0 4 7	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	6 2 0	Láhori salt.
5 0 0 [10]	10 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	4 11 4	35 8 11	0 9 10	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 4	5 0 0	Do.
5 0 0 [11]	5 11 5	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 10 8	3 12 11	29 0 6	0 5 4	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 6	6 10 0	Do.
4 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 5	5 11 5	4 0 0	3 0 9	27 13 3	0 5 10	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Do.
5 11 6 [17]	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0 [2]	3 3 2	32 0 0	0 8 0	28 0 0 [19]	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 12 0	Do.
4 0 0	4 11 3	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 0 0	3 3 2	32 0 0	0 5 10	55 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Do.
4 0 0 [3]	5 8 3	5 0 0	4 11 4	5 0 0 [1]	3 1 3	30 7 9 [11]	0 6 1	40 0 0 [11]	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 8	Do.
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4 [5]	3 1 3	27 13 3	0 6 5	32 8 0	3 0 0	0 1 9	6 0 0	Do.
4 0 0	5 0 0 [3]	4 11 4	5 5 4	4 0 0	3 5 4	26 10 4 [4]	0 2 8	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	Do.
5 0 0	3 10 9	4 7 1	5 2 7	5 13 6 [10]	3 5 4	26 11 0	0 3 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 8	6 10 8	Do.
4 0 0 [14]	5 2 2	4 7 1	6 6 5	5 0 0	3 5 4	31 3 11	0 7 6	50 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 2	6 2 8	Do.
3 10 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	30 7 7	0 7 1	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	4 9 2	Do.
4 7 1	4 7 1 [3]	5 0 0	4 7 1 [5]	5 0 0 [7]	3 1 3	29 1 5	0 5 4	37 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 6 [10]	8 0 0	Do.
3 10 2	4 7 1	5 0 0 [11]	5 0 0	5 0 0 [5]	2 14 7	29 1 6	0 5 4	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	Do.
3 10 6	5 12 0 [3]	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 9	25 11 0	0 4 7	48 0 0 [20]	2 4 0	0 2 0 [21]	6 4 0	Do.
4 0 0	4 8 0 [3]	4 11 4 [3]	5 2 7	5 0 0	3 1 3	27 8 0	0 7 6	50 0 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	5 4 0	Do.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 0 0	3 1 3	26 11 0	0 3 2 [7]	48 5 0	2 2 8	0 2 0	6 0 0	Do.
3 11 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 4 [5]	2 13 9	26 10 8	0 6 5	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Do.
3 10 2	4 7 10 [6]	4 0 0 [13]	5 0 0 [6]	5 0 0 [5]	2 15 5	26 10 8	0 7 1	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	6 5 4	Do.
3 12 0	6 10 8 [23]	...	8 6 9	14 2 8 [5]	3 10 2	25 9 6	0 7 1	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	7 8 0	Do.
3 10 2 [18]	4 10 2	5 0 0 [11]	7 7 1 [6]	10 10 8 [5]	1 0 0	27 13 2	0 6 5 [15]	27 8 0	3 8 0	0 2 8	6 9 10	Black salt.
4 0 0	5 5 4	3 3 2	6 6 5 [22]	8 0 0 [22]	0 10 8	26 10 8	0 8 0 [7]	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 6 [13]	8 0 0 [7]	Do.
2 7 5	4 14 9	4 0 0 [13]	4 14 9 [7]	4 9 2 [5]	1 0 0	29 4 6	0 7 1	35 0 0	4 5 4	...	6 0 0	Do.
3 5 0	4 4 0	... [12]	5 9 10	10 0 0	1 0 0	30 8 0	0 6 10	36 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 4 0	Do.
4 0 0 [11]	5 5 4	4 0 0	6 1 6	8 0 0	2 0 0	29 1 5 [11]	0 6 5	50 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 9	6 6 6	Do.
4 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	7 0 0	3 5 4	28 8 0	0 5 10	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	Láhori salt.
4 1 11	5 2 6	4 12 3	5 6 11	6 11 11	2 15 7	28 10 10	0 6 0	35 13 3	3 7 0	0 2 5	6 4 7	

[13]. Never brought to market for sale hence omitted.
[14]. On account of good harvest and large imports.
[15]. On account of heavy demand.
[16]. Price of 1st class country tobacco.
[17]. On account of less exportation.
[18]. Due to large consumption of kerosine oil.
[19]. Selling prices having risen very high at Hissár cattle fair whence cattle is obtained.
[20]. Owing to scarcity of fodder.
[21]. Being scarce on account of there being no flood.
[22]. On account of less outturn and heavy demand.
[23]. On account of less demand.

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND

District.	Nature of rights transferred.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERS BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,672	32,086	67,837	21,796	478	5,828	4,691	1,311
	Ownership	408	1,953	57,944	43,652	14,673	1,408	15,576	15,012	6,328	94	773	768	369
	Right of occupancy	80	151	1,420	1,381	836								
	Total ...	488	2,104	59,364	45,033	15,509	5,080	97,662	82,849	28,124	567	6,601	5,459	1,680
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,278	31,544	30,409	32,738	141	1,014	978	1,042
	Ownership	180	808	7,412	5,711	5,886	467	1,748	1,687	2,049	6	31	30	79
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...								
	Total ...	180	808	7,412	5,711	5,886	3,745	33,292	32,096	34,787	147	1,045	1,008	1,121
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,782	32,708	29,911	42,338	332	1,629	1,520	2,115
	Ownership	386	1,288	10,917	9,689	14,339	738	3,474	3,328	4,944	95	145	141	180
	Right of occupancy	70	168	587	586	1,130								
	Total ...	456	1,456	11,504	10,275	15,469	5,520	36,267	33,239	47,282	427	1,774	1,661	2,295
DELHI.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	152	129	229	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	391	655	7,442	6,017	9,479	3,115	23,471	21,262	35,667	116	876	748	1,406
	Right of occupancy	21	38	109	109	209	821	2,861	2,783	5,463	5	35	34	55
	Total ...	412	693	7,551	6,126	9,688	3,939	26,484	24,176	41,359	121	911	782	1,461
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	79	200	3,200	1,657	754	4,866	33,792	21,455	28,658	121	718	544	658
	Right of occupancy	1	2	10	10	7	576	1,006	905	1,076	11	14	9	9
	Total ...	80	202	3,210	1,667	761	5,442	34,798	25,360	29,734	132	732	553	667
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	113	187	126	134	3	...	...	13
	Ownership	1,053	3,203	11,633	8,973	13,421	7,585	55,292	49,728	73,507	1,374	2,282	2,161	2,829
	Right of occupancy	135	331	565	555	1,008	1,239	4,282	4,110	6,400	40	25	25	40
	Total ...	1,188	3,534	12,198	9,528	14,429	8,937	59,761	53,964	80,041	1,417	2,307	2,186	2,882
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	17	39	82	31	67	176	839	439	774	15	35	14	22
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	39	82	31	67	176	839	439	774	15	35	14	22
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	299	272	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,282	3,102	6,072	4,217	7,198	21,048	48,879	26,872	43,104	1,231	1,416	1,072	1,754
	Right of occupancy	159	371	263	251	553	587	1,227	1,056	1,202	164	131	122	205
	Total ...	1,441	3,473	6,335	4,468	7,751	21,943	48,405	28,200	44,306	1,395	1,547	1,194	1,959
HOSHIAR-PUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	555	341	652	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	417	1,585	6,621	3,326	6,112	8,243	30,253	23,784	52,779	1,246	1,203	846	1,941
	Right of occupancy	146	274	396	308	861	4,838	6,890	6,016	14,658	148	113	110	341
	Total ...	563	1,859	7,017	3,634	6,973	13,119	37,707	30,141	68,089	1,394	1,316	956	2,282
JULLUN-DUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,365	4,496	10,591	6,972	13,449	3,442	19,031	17,002	39,565	3,087	3,969	3,853	8,508
	Right of occupancy	65	123	158	157	393	547	1,804	1,763	4,908	113	111	110	274
	Total ...	1,430	4,619	10,749	7,129	13,842	3,989	20,835	18,765	44,473	3,200	4,080	3,963	8,782
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,228	3,655	10,490	9,567	12,760	3,315	28,352	27,469	39,462	828	1,461	1,437	1,923
	Right of occupancy	62	151	404	403	491	476	1,071	1,719	2,828	15	50	49	77
	Total ...	1,290	3,806	10,894	9,970	13,251	3,809	30,323	29,188	42,304	843	1,511	1,486	2,000
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	3	19	103	94	57	61	14,228	10,193	1,389	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	533	1,741	37,297	27,806	11,781	9,748	154,465	129,343	54,353	976	4,038	3,342	1,644
	Right of occupancy	130	281	1,513	1,488	791	3,075	14,877	14,355	9,109	250	654	616	335
	Total ...	666	2,041	38,913	29,388	12,629	12,884	183,570	153,896	64,851	1,226	4,692	3,958	1,979

No. X A.

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total area.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
915	10,742	9,866	3,725	1,13,227	446	9,575	8,267	2,827	50,782	398	8,538	6,849	1,995	1,27,525	1,497	33,150	21,404	7,351
340	2,725	2,605	1,124	31,659	82	661	657	271	5,866	66	862	760	343	6,739	735	10,211	9,105	7,792
1,255	13,467	12,561	4,849	1,44,886	528	10,236	8,924	3,098	56,648	464	9,400	7,618	2,338	1,34,264	2,232	43,361	30,509	15,143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,435	7,844	7,699	9,065	2,01,709	722	5,217	5,144	4,892	79,983	345	2,503	2,276	2,605	95,233	...	...	...	...
17	65	62	117	1,181	1	11	11	6	60	1	8	8	13	191	...	...	...	...
1,452	7,909	7,761	10,082	2,02,890	723	5,228	5,155	4,897	80,043	346	2,511	2,284	2,618	95,424	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,170	8,220	7,921	11,225	2,28,661	2,247	7,086	6,939	10,506	1,31,535	178	3,320	2,359	3,503	46,029	351	2,089	1,546	1,991
349	845	831	1,324	26,679	156	413	409	708	6,554	22	68	8	140	4,293	73	252	218	314
3,519	9,065	8,752	12,549	2,55,340	2,403	7,499	7,348	11,214	1,38,089	200	3,417	2,443	3,643	50,322	424	2,341	1,764	2,305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	432	375	604	390	...	...	...	...
1,630	5,337	4,851	8,445	3,04,337	591	1,957	1,762	3,328	83,986	227	3,390	2,515	4,284	2,20,811	105	1,516	1,335	10,214
138	421	421	829	14,844	40	79	79	159	1,431	18	26	19	40	7,940	33	121	113	210
1,768	5,758	5,272	9,274	3,19,181	631	2,036	1,841	3,487	85,417	246	3,848	2,903	4,928	229,141	138	1,637	1,448	10,424
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
753	2,250	1,650	2,504	80,012	480	1,902	1,604	2,074	42,601	353	6,998	3,685	5,123	129,264	429	1,390	891	1,468
44	35	35	460	1,153	9	29	29	62	1,221	2	10	9	22	800	20	55	22	25
797	2,285	1,683	2,964	81,165	489	1,931	1,633	2,136	43,822	355	7,008	3,694	5,145	130,064	449	1,445	913	1,493
4	...	...	40	411	1	2	2	3	24	6	23	22	25	919	7	...	...	7
5,366	11,629	10,899	17,539	6,09,766	3,283	8,567	8,050	12,987	339,711	1,109	5,079	4,303	6,868	384,621	1,745	7,983	5,901	7,406
185	388	375	935	17,211	134	317	272	484	8,483	19	123	117	223	4,324	452	1,445	1,339	2,683
5,555	12,017	11,274	18,514	6,27,388	3,418	8,886	8,324	13,474	348,218	1,134	5,225	4,442	7,116	389,864	2,204	9,428	7,240	10,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	122	52	108	4,403	54	58	30	59	1,940	54	38	21	47	3,590	17	11	6	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	122	52	108	4,403	54	58	30	59	1,940	54	38	21	47	3,590	17	11	6	12
3	43	40	27	545	3	49	45	30	545	...	...	...	...	...	4	84	1	...
3,820	8,063	5,600	10,011	2,43,618	1,987	4,556	3,404	8,087	97,528	1,622	4,552	2,416	3,563	197,675	5,752	15,238	3,341	3,632
118	73	70	144	3,384	54	50	41	115	1,494	41	39	32	69	1,110	492	843	666	336
3,941	8,179	5,710	10,182	2,47,547	2,044	4,655	3,490	8,232	99,567	1,663	4,591	2,448	3,632	198,985	6,248	16,165	4,008	3,968
2	...	...	10	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	...
6,029	8,221	7,517	17,133	8,51,061	4,925	9,121	7,628	17,845	503,197	1,643	2,883	2,414	5,681	386,191	2,182	4,695	3,473	9,838
1,568	1,729	1,651	4,346	1,61,668	1,250	1,392	1,262	3,412	80917	209	243	207	612	25,455	5,659	12,551	10,568	32,761
7,599	9,950	9,168	21,489	10,02,825	6,175	10,513	8,890	21,255	587,038	1,853	3,126	2,621	6,294	411,745	7,841	17,156	14,041	42,599
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,976	7,760	7,553	16,996	733,590	3,960	6 281	6,119	14,785	409,223	2,122	2,927	2,752	12,682	412,425	101	1,254	243	1,070
546	733	731	2,223	62,528	348	557	556	1,762	36,490	80	93	89	230	14,360	85	152	151	490
5,522	8,493	8,284	19,219	7,96,118	4,308	6,838	6,675	16,547	445,713	2,202	3,020	2,841	12,892	426,785	186	1,406	394	1,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...
3,963	9,063	8,800	13,918	6,58,279	2,481	7,328	7,256	12,367	334,793	811	2,608	2,415	3,093	251,265	602	1,367	1,349	10,338
234	526	525	930	37,279	145	401	401	653	19,660	32	60	56	95	4,541	182	318	317	389
4,197	9,589	9,325	14,848	6,95,558	2,626	7,729	7,657	13,020	354,453	844	2,668	2,471	3,791	2,55,825	784	1,685	1,666	10,727
16	49	49	37	2,614	4	13	13	10	468	7	75	64	44	3,227	1	1	1	1
4,712	10,136	16,396	11,760	6,87,123	2,249	8,080	7,428	5,760	252,899	1,750	5,432	4,511	3,288	2,67,846	2,936	3,534	2,806	1,706
1,502	4,383	4,310	3,342	1,63,351	556	1,489	1,387	1,203	43,264	153	1,605	1,556	741	28,582	573	3,792	3,277	2,880
6,230	23,568	20,755	15,139	853,088	2,809	9,582	8,828	6,973	296,631	1,910	7,112	6,131	4,073	2,99,655	3,510	7,327	6,084	4,587

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERS BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	91	11,158	6,594	...	3	1,220	258	...
	Ownership	453	785	28,954	10,822	13,580	1,468	58,855	21,805	31,165	208	2,783	1,238	1,666
	Right of occupancy	2	6	24	22	34	167	9,204	2,156	3,121	2	7	2	...
	Total	455	791	28,978	10,844	13,614	1,726	79,217	30,555	34,286	213	4,010	1,498	1,666
JHANG.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	2	4	42	27	14	10	538	171	91	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	199	376	6,752	1,813	1,964	1,429	62,942	18,383	19,236	122	3,549	1,308	1,378
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	52	865	396	360	...	...	...	...
	Total	201	382	6,794	1,840	1,978	1,491	64,345	18,950	19,687	122	3,549	1,308	1,378
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	58	169	10,477	4,579	2,729	1,269	50,357	16,888	12,157	50	1,876	895	427
	Right of occupancy	18	24	142	58	61	216	1,724	700	403	...	...	...	...
	Total	76	193	10,619	4,637	2,790	1,485	52,081	17,588	12,560	50	1,876	895	427
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	624	458	198	1	...	...	40
	Ownership	1,923	6,652	75,345	50,185	27,982	2,650	59,375	39,616	26,841	1,090	5,293	4,627	1,549
	Right of occupancy	279	758	3,545	3,372	1,702	598	4,520	3,829	2,521	49	95	93	38
	Total	2,202	7,410	78,890	53,557	29,684	3,253	64,519	43,903	29,560	1,140	5,388	4,720	1,627
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	464	407	10	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,652	6,341	22,677	15,343	17,952	9,631	55,015	43,887	68,874	4,515	5,183	4,821	4,581
	Right of occupancy	321	704	1,151	1,115	2,316	1,657	4,626	4,412	7,775	181	206	202	351
	Total	1,973	7,045	23,828	16,458	20,268	11,289	60,105	48,686	76,659	4,696	5,389	5,023	4,932
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,415	1,246	121	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	585	2,694	14,956	10,338	13,445	13,343	52,541	46,021	74,826	804	1,003	905	1,475
	Right of occupancy	32	67	137	135	238	3,176	5,345	4,950	9,422	257	126	99	99
	Total	617	2,761	15,093	10,473	13,683	16,525	59,301	52,217	84,369	1,061	1,129	1,004	1,574
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	58	119	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,725	10,189	24,248	20,532	29,423	8,992	72,523	65,864	1,05,019	2,555	4,130	3,787	5,797
	Right of occupancy	548	814	1,521	1,515	1,846	1,728	5,011	4,826	7,920	249	318	294	437
	Total	5,273	11,003	25,769	22,047	31,269	10,722	77,593	70,748	1,13,058	2,804	4,448	4,081	6,234
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,389	2,795	22,364	16,225	14,661	5,003	55,792	43,816	45,846	888	2,431	2,044	1,755
	Right of occupancy	101	188	436	359	377	996	3,771	3,596	4,433	33	106	101	115
	Total	1,490	2,983	22,800	16,584	15,038	5,999	59,563	47,412	50,279	921	2,537	2,145	1,870
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,525	5,457	61,247	40,221	32,561	3,358	63,640	31,130	47,977	694	3,758	3,161	2,547
	Right of occupancy	157	340	1,961	1,805	1,668	637	3,535	3,141	4,005	82	98	95	85
	Total	1,682	5,797	63,208	42,026	34,229	3,996	67,175	34,271	51,989	776	3,856	3,256	2,632
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,921	3,535	33,393	20,150	17,492	1,629	44,010	17,487	14,549	516	2,434	1,435	1,109
	Right of occupancy	64	133	370	331	510	67	666	427	461	1	2	2	4
	Total	1,985	3,668	33,763	20,481	18,002	1,696	44,676	17,914	15,010	517	2,436	1,437	1,113
JHELUM.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	697	316	29	1	217	80	6
	Ownership	390	1,216	19,522	7,902	4,625	3,416	75,727	43,234	31,815	371	2,758	1,859	1,267
	Right of occupancy	31	72	171	159	123	1,008	6,770	5,818	4,245	13	47	44	26
	Total	421	1,288	19,693	8,061	4,748	4,430	83,194	49,368	36,089	385	3,022	1,983	1,299
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	522	468	73	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	753	1,675	13,987	6,273	5,649	5,363	114,950	52,136	42,300	940	2,609	1,946	2,245
	Right of occupancy	119	339	657	499	639	2,431	7,704	6,890	8,016	230	291	254	424
	Total	872	2,014	14,644	6,772	6,288	7,797	123,176	59,494	50,389	1,170	2,900	2,200	2,730

No. X A—*continued.*

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total area.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or consideration of transfers.
19 622 5	3,358 14,712 121	1,990 6,547 47	... 10,278 25	4,521 3,99,786 260	5 287 2	2,058 11,012 24	1,680 4,819 14	... 6,333 15	2,095 1,29,444 10	18 876 19	3,615 13,505 159	2,379 3,933 77	... 6,214 115	9,573 3,23,741 409	7 183 33	3,873 11,000 875	1,668 3,525 540	... 5,681 1,140
646	18,191	8,584	10,303	4,04,507	294	13,994	6,513	6,348	1,31,549	913	17,279	6,389	6,329	3,33,723	223	15,748	5,733	6,821
11 1,167 20	360 11,626 269	150 5,065 93	96 5,355 66	2,307 2,90,733 2,966	2 651 5	17 7,051 50	... 3,513 31	... 3,824 25	29 1,15,283 290	4 606 35	19 6,532 367	5 2,034 37	2 2,424 20	526 2,02,327 1,083	1 312 27	1 6,430 677	... 2,051 206	2 2,231 71
1,198	12,255	5 308	5,517	2,96,006	658	7,118	3,544	3,849	1,15,602	645	6,918	2,076	2,446	2,03,036	340	7,108	2,257	2,304
12 469 25	3,049 12,270 109	2,028 5,628 72	734 4,611 58	6,048 1,13,415 1,765	... 180 8	... 5,962 52	... 2,509 38	... 10,835 31	... 43,200 589	... 196 21	... 8,275 119	... 2,407 103	... 1,855 73	... 98,891 2,529	... 154 46	... 5,520 288	... 2,384 93	... 1,680 48
506	15,428	7,728	5,403	1,21,228	188	6,014	2,547	10,866	43,789	217	8,423	2,510	1,928	1,01,420	200	5,808	2,477	1,728
... 2,836 152	... 15,444 473	... 11,032 450	... 8,509 269	... 4,45,344 12,275	... 1,141 78	... 7,881 327	... 6,221 307	... 4,766 204	... 1,47,979 6,061	... 661 5	... 11,754 68	... 7,013 63	... 4,829 19	... 2,88,580 1,377	1 1,965 238	889 9,575 1,204	784 6,360 1,238	245 7,887 2,413
2,988	15,917	12,382	8,778	4,57,619	1,219	8,208	6,528	4,970	1,54,040	666	11,822	7,076	4,848	2,89,957	2,204	11,758	8,382	10,545
... 10,161 765	... 19,891 1,195	... 19,030 1,137	... 27,104 1,872	... 12,92,293 69,624	... 4,661 321	... 11,746 529	... 11,324 526	... 16,803 846	... 466,793 22,526	... 1,137 23	... 3,800 46	... 3,240 44	... 4,814 174	... 3,73,706 3,376	1 16,520 1,367	207 38,119 3,427	132 25,256 3,333	244 39,127 5,573
10,926	21,086	20,167	28,976	13,61,917	4,982	12,275	11,850	17,649	4,89,319	1,160	3,846	3,284	4,988	3,77,082	17,888	41,753	28,721	44,944
1 7,530 464	7 19,154 765	7 18,268 703	13 31,237 1,290	200 9,88,218 30,788	2 3,985 315	1,664 10,384 598	845 9,334 567	72 18,580 1,127	800 3,00,939 13,604	... 1,101 38	... 3,903 68	... 3,059 61	... 5,253 64	... 2,21,981 14,249	... 3,665 793	... 6,380 2,988	... 5,432 2,916	... 12,354 6,398
7,995	19,926	18,978	32,540	10,19,206	4,302	12,646	11,246	19,779	3,15,343	1,139	4,061	3,120	5,317	2,36,230	4,458	9,368	8,348	18,752
... 10,042 664	... 19,613 1,024	... 19,043 906	... 30,685 1,788	... 11,92,036 51,576	... 2,635 139	... 9,690 528	... 9,256 325	... 16,112 785	... 3,21,671 13,538	... 755 9	... 3,553 23	... 3,124 22	... 7,586 37	... 2,87,772 1,288	... 4,236 259	... 31,006 490	... 19,585 462	... 17,521 664
10,706	20,637	20,039	32,473	12,43,612	2,774	10,018	9,581	16,897	3,35,209	764	3,576	3,146	7,623	2,89,060	4,495	31,496	20,047	18,185
... 5,379 670	... 11,401 917	... 10,674 912	... 10,888 1,059	... 4,36,156 44,143	... 1,607 164	... 3,934 292	... 3,614 280	... 4,867 407	... 1,19,520 10,662	... 1,163 23	... 2,884 37	... 2,500 37	... 3,169 55	... 1,57,573 1,954	... 2,580 115	... 10,959 269	... 6,244 237	... 3,536 245
6,049	12,318	11,586	11,947	4,80,299	1,771	4,226	3,894	5,274	1,30,182	1,186	2,921	2,537	3,224	1,59,527	2,695	11,219	6,481	3,781
... 1,400 79	... 13,622 447	... 11,255 444	... 12,159 810	... 2,27,618 10,224	... 549 20	... 6,441 161	... 5,393 156	... 6,040 216	... 94,357 1,882	... 841 39	... 9,653 206	... 7,222 204	... 7,231 317	... 2,04,845 6,159	... 1,518 137	... 7,450 575	... 4,322 545	... 3,382 671
1,479	14,069	11,699	12,969	2,37,842	569	6,602	5,549	6,256	96,239	880	9,859	7,426	7,548	2,11,004	1,655	8,025	4,867	4,053
... 2,335 42	... 15,069 240	... 8,080 120	... 7,273 152	... 1,94,276 3,302	... 706 13	... 5,708 25	... 3,733 25	... 3,250 41	... 67,665 680	... 566 12	... 5,724 30	... 2,031 30	... 2,049 22	... 1,24,896 ...	... 1,047 11	... 9,020 23	... 3,651 21	... 4,237 8
2,377	15,318	8,200	7,425	1,97,578	719	5,733	3,758	3,291	68,345	578	5,754	2,061	2,071	1,24,896	1,058	9,943	3,672	4,245
... 1,802 117	... 8,434 398	... 6,477 369	... 5,497 343	... 1,96,399 13,177	... 618 54	... 3,373 206	... 2,779 191	... 2,221 188	... 74,751 4,680	3 1,972 118	333 12,234 364	209 5,730 313	13 4,032 259	96 2,84,958 15,161	... 131 21	... 836 157	... 471 119	... 496 73
1,919	8,832	6,846	5,840	2,11,576	672	3,579	2,970	2,409	79,431	2,093	12,931	6,252	4,304	3,00,215	152	993	590	569
2 2,729 582	2 9,164 765	2 7,001 706	1 6,536 1,475	140 252,317 36,333	... 1,189 310	... 4,539 215	... 3,091 211	... 2,984 428	... 83,008 10,926	... 3,431 468	... 8,241 605	... 5,461 516	... 5,999 761	... 3,65,817 33,793	... 214 225	... 719 438	... 478 310	... 823 813
3,313	9,931	7,709	8,012	2,88,790	1,499	4,754	3,302	3,412	93,934	3,899	8,846	5,977	6,760	3,99,610	439	1,157	788	1,636

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERS BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	609	850	7,892	3,532	2,416	875	17,657	9,721	8,354	319	1,308	87	434
	Right of occupancy	108	289	1,354	890	632	721	6,916	3,753	3,182	86	299	167	93
	Total	717	1,139	9,246	4,422	3,042	1,596	24,573	13,474	11,536	405	1,697	1,039	527
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	236	214	39	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	262	894	8,483	6,046	4,141	1,717	30,370	24,749	22,369	313	2,538	2,127	1,263
	Right of occupancy	32	49	182	160	536	123	1,278	1,144	1,266	8	28	27	47
	Total	294	943	8,665	6,206	4,677	1,842	31,884	26,098	23,674	321	2,566	2,152	1,310
KOHAT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	80	152	1,396	960	321	590	13,702	6,347	3,556	65	134	97	70
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	24	204	193	110	...	...	...	...
	Total	80	152	1,396	960	321	614	13,906	6,540	3,666	65	134	97	70
BANNU.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	678	56	5	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,093	1,982	12,539	7,502	7,520	2,643	58,994	25,839	15,682	423	2,237	1,184	1,058
	Right of occupancy	6	10	44	41	41	247	3,069	1,285	749	17	180	85	62
	Total	1,099	1,992	12,583	7,543	7,561	2,897	62,741	27,163	16,436	440	2,417	1,271	1,120
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	2	5	3,800	170	87	198	38,319	11,236	659	14	2,037	767	18
	Ownership	312	702	15,950	4,600	2,566	1,845	71,754	19,304	15,314	360	3,605	1,347	892
	Right of occupancy	58	264	1,530	420	365	227	10,514	3,601	2,745	69	518	325	160
	Total	372	971	21,280	5,190	3,018	2,270	120,587	34,144	18,718	443	6,160	2,429	1,070
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	109	180	3,917	2,979	1,032	1,426	55,003	15,735	9,601	233	3,188	2,331	1,289
	Right of occupancy	3	6	265	102	71	194	1,251	743	1,010	15	273	252	216
	Total	112	186	4,182	3,081	1,103	1,620	56,254	16,480	10,611	248	3,461	2,583	1,505
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	754	836	2,899	834	18	156	12,887	4,101	4,326	11	675	369	242
	Ownership	1,044	1,426	9,407	4,047	5,039	1,826	36,798	13,540	16,654	174	2,626	977	1,193
	Right of occupancy	3	4	9	8	7	65	1,236	490	593	4	53	28	45
	Total	1,801	2,266	12,315	4,889	5,064	2,047	50,921	18,131	21,573	189	3,354	1,374	1,480
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	761	864	6,844	1,125	176	729	83,018	36,380	8,095	33	4,149	1,467	319
	Ownership	26,421	70,797	563,207	361,667	315,011	141,743	1,598,802	1,003,989	10,76,876	24,580	78,002	58,155	57,169
	Right of occupancy	2,751	5,957	18,924	16,219	17,445	29,456	123,934	105,089	1,21,302	2,237	4,729	4,081	4,226
	Total	29,933	77,618	588,975	379,011	3,32,632	171,928	1,805,754	1,145,449	12,06,273	26,850	86,880	63,701	61,714

No. X A.—*concluded.*

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total area.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or consideration of transfers.
... 1,848 485	... 5,126 1,241	... 3,199 802	... 3,315 979	... 1,78,285 28,281	... 671 163	... 1,510 513	... 1,089 342	... 1,186 400	... 52,529 10,845	... 600 185	... 2,070 953	... 1,316 559	... 1,112 559	... 71,119 14,206	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2,333	6,367	4,001	4,288	2,06,566	839	2,023	1,431	1,586	63,387	785	3,023	1,875	1,671	85,325	...	...	...	...
... 1,321 49	... 4,974 114	... 4,411 114	... 8,574 337	... 2,19,670 6,255	... 732 32	... 3,599 88	... 1,499 39	... 5,747 297	... 84,588 3,084	... 899 16	... 6,029 25	... 2,237 10	... 6,222 59	... 6,19,300 3,640	... 492 64	... 3,718 600	... 3,519 43	... 3,221 1,657
1,370	5,088	4,525	8,911	2,25,925	764	3,687	1,538	6,044	87,672	915	6,054	2,247	6,281	6,22,940	556	4,318	3,956	4,878
... 983 4	... 4,777 50	... 4,011 50	... 1,196 22	... 64,840 383	... 230 1	... 664 10	... 491 10	... 223 5	... 12,594 12	... 253 2	... 1,173 3	... 823 3	... 488 2	... 27,168 125	... 310 11	... 869 25	... 555 21	... 680 12
987	4,827	4,061	1,218	65,223	231	674	501	228	12,606	255	1,176	826	490	27,293	321	894	576	692
4 4,227 200	47 40,412 1,390	12 13,649 869	11 13,376 545	394 4,81,286 23,197	... 2,063 42	... 13,526 456	... 7,698 197	... 4,771 151	... 1,71,333 4,169	3 1,681 46	48 33,468 490	... 3,315 270	... 3,347 235	897 2,22,293 5,42[illegible]	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4,431	41,849	14,530	13,931	5,04,857	2,105	13,982	7,895	4,922	1,75,502	1,739	34,006	3,583	3,582	2,28,625	...	...	...	...
56 1,557 248	13,496 32,267 5,060	4,469 12,315 1,694	232 8,572 3,150	14,051 2,28,824 23,091	18 474 53	4,058 9,069 2,364	1,619 3,895 537	58 2,652 431	1,926 49,768 4,849	66 1,613 194	5,555 15,002 4,028	1,221 5,109 1,063	132 4,011 1,113	9,408 1,54,[illegible] 15,[illegible]	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1,861	56,823	18,468	11,954	2,65,966	545	15,491	6,051	3,141	56,534	1,873	24,585	7,395	5,256	1,79,121	...	...	...	...
... 1,643 16	... 16,358 99	... 10,202 53	... 6,395 39	... 2,91,207 964	... 557 4	... 10,237 21	... 4,871 14	... 3,248 9	... 80,06[illegible] 26	... 936 64	... 11,944 458	... 4,77[illegible] 38[illegible]	... 4,239 287	... 1,34,306 3,430	... 247 70	... 6,363 452	... 3,033 367	... 4,277 409
1,659	16,457	10,255	6,434	292,171	561	10,258	4,885	3,257	80,3[illegible]	1,000	12,402	5,153	4,526	137,736	317	6,815	3,400	4,686
36 1,328 28	1,450 9,518 120	696 4,376 77	362 7,310 81	5,844 2,21,048 2,701	12 363 3	425 3,208 17	276 1,833 14	113 2,391 17	40[illegible] 50,77[illegible] 297	68 1,126 17	1,700 9,359 131	787 3,461 78	715 4,956 98	7,404 2,08,613 1,980	6 135 54	34 2,367 237	1 1,07[illegible] 174	1 1,255 161
1,392	11,089	5,149	7,753	2,29,593	378	3,650	2,123	2,521	51,478	1,211	11,190	4,326	5,769	2,17,997	195	2,638	1,245	1,417
166 96,227 9,656	21,861 382,219 26,729	9,443 270,027 21,402	1,563 3,32,198 30,128	37,171 1,24,31,517 8,72,242	47 46,724 4,507	9,186 199,262 11,675	4,480 151,093 8,928	286 212,348 14,457	6,296 47,97,368 3,14,404	178 31,025 1,977	11,800 217,470 11,366	5,059 105,301 6,820	1,539 1,33,142 6,797	32,618 68,94,926 2,23,817	28 49,426 11,775	5,089 223,368 42,546	2,587 130,231 36,797	500 1,63,434 68,236
106,040	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	51,278	220,123	164,501	227,091	51,18,068	33,180	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,361	61,229	271,003	169,615	2,32,170

STATEMENT No. X B.

STATEMENT SHOWING TRANSFERS TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS AND BY ORDER OF COURT OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 16—20 AND 26—30 OF STATEMENT No. X A.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

District.	Detail.	Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
			Total.	Cultivated.		
					Rs.	Rs.
Hissar ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	408	4,573	4,295	1,643	41,777
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	10	156	143	77	1,526
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	126	2,497	2,082	577	43,004
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	59	702	569	189	9,320
Rohtak ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	437	2,499	2,474	2,765	63,452
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ..	33	308	299	423	8,501
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	73	596	559	692	26,233
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	27	171	171	196	6,636
Gurgaon ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	763	2,009	1,950	3,488	67,757
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	8	82	81	116	2,188
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	43	383	307	457	12,035
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	2	1,116	458	411	2,216
Delhi ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	571	2,380	2,230	3,812	1,32,539
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	40	457	303	591	10,255
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	78	1,761	1,229	1,803	62,012
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	12	634	468	603	19,912
Karnal ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ..	91	1,060	595	973	26,378
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	7	99	26	10	1,269
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	24	4,253	1,708	3,171	74,624
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	4	46	20	21	1,137
Umballa ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,696	5,528	5,017	7,376	2,22,175
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	340	1,551	1,330	1,840	1,11,936
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 2 By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,341	3,396	2,323	4,065	85,455
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ..	4	1	1	5	174
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	318	1,802	912	1,240	22,988
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	6	9	8	11	468
Hoshiarpur ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,713	2,659	2,406	5,180	2,16,499
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	56	256	194	290	15,105
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	374	684	594	1,245	1,01,338
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	109	74	34	98	6,791
Jullundur ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	2,373	4,265	4,142	8,868	3,83,171
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	81	228	224	546	23,133
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	530	811	762	1,626	1,23,254
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	28	95	94	251	7,566
Ludhiana ...	Mortgages, &c. .. 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,133	3,446	3,415	5,178	2,15,339
	Mortgages, &c. .. 2. By order of Court ...	135	339	307	414	33,278
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	146	700	641	1,064	54,550
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	38	122	121	225	13,359
Ferozepore ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,933	7,855	6,843	4,922	2,46,476
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	28	1,475	1,113	177	16,973
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	249	1,491	1,151	809	76,182
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	62	632	597	342	30,592
Mooltan ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	169	3,935	2,043	3,507	1,15,730
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	184	3,416	1,143	1,450	84,141
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	9	144	88	38	2,227
Jhang ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	187	1,984	891	908	45,887
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	9	66	34	29	394
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	120	619	266	315	27,601
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	2	159	15	20	234
Montgomery ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	107	2,462	833	658	20,015
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	1	169	25	17	596
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	19	476	177	126	7,705
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	1,214	279	224	4,716
Lahore ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	825	5,994	4,493	3,797	1,67,939
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	25	356	270	221	8,238
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	149	4,327	2,922	1,805	92,185
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	9	466	102	79	3,512

STATEMENT No. X B—*concluded.*

District.	Detail.	Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
			Total.	Cultivated.		
					Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	3,246	5,883	5,656	8,865	3,94,012
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	13	56	54	87	3,114
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	226	781	712	1,099	1,03,085
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	27	117	101	185	10,721
Gurdaspur ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	3,577	10,238	9,540	16,197	4,66,225
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	189	276	264	494	8,862
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	216	977	861	1,365	64,707
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	22	148	110	186	4,655
Sialkot	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	3,950	10,295	10,072	15,690	5,10,138
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	74	170	169	318	13,233
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	328	889	839	1,280	78,800
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	18	130	127	188	7,341
Gujrat	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	3,339	7,353	6,935	7,911	3,42,494
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	45	243	237	165	5,550
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	336	1,054	946	942	57,107
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	10	115	249	79	4,407
Gujranwala ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	689	6,560	5,374	6,236	1,20,300
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	26	252	244	343	4,979
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	345	4,419	3,353	2,887	88,376
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	40	1,232	977	932	9,957
Shahpur	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	975	10,660	5,058	4,504	1,48,619
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	78	193	139	117	8,688
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	1,305	2,605	843	697	43,813
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	9	673	233	89	3,444
Jhelum	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	880	4,599	3,431	2,995	1,21,370
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	551	3,895	3,046	1,363	96,187
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	1	299	63	37	246
Rawalpindi ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	544	3,626	2,578	1,749	74,208
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	162	359	258	262	19,245
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	310	1,923	1,090	1,060	38,676
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	34	76	50	37	2,396
Hazara	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	112	394	236	166	10,378
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	13	86	35	18	1,265
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	255	1,446	1,415	3,088	64,792
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	8	38	35	31	936
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	91	602	567	477	30,436
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	11	101	101	71	2,543
Kohat	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	36	115	99	82	4,341
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	2	3	2	4	83
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	27	39	38	54	4,883
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	428	3,717	1,943	1,116	58,422
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	42	365	125	76	5,678
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	30	362	113	112	8,395
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	18	1,351	129	123	5,021
D. I. Khan ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	339	6,761	2,411	1,364	52,802
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	10	194	74	62	1,353
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	214	2,311	559	530	21,587
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	173	74	92	413
D. G. Khan ...	Mortgages, &c, ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	20	170	106	100	24,748
	Mortgages, &c, ... 2. By order of Court ...	1	7	3	1	41
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	6	40	31	18	1,414
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	7	265	52	20	3,135
Muzaffargarh ...	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	276	3,735	1,632	1,888	72,656
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2 By order of Court ...	10	97	45	50	3,282
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	214	2,267	653	883	57,297
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	28	537	303	333	7,508
Grand Total of the Punjab	Mortgages, &c. ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	32,413	129,597	100,436	1,29,091	45,16,094
	Mortgages, &c. ... 2. By order of Court ...	1,097	6,245	4,669	4,926	1,96,674
	Sales ... ... 1. To new Agriculturists ...	6,985	47,617	29,469	31,005	16,15,816
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	620	10,801	5,593	5,980	1,70,473

STATEMENT No. XI.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during 1890-91.

NOTE.—Under Addendum A. the number of holders is the number of revenue assignees, and in column "Revenue rate per acre" is the total revenue assigned. Under Addendum B. the number of holders is the number of mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	HISSAR.							ROHTAK.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	104	104	104	278,252	2,675	646	0 3 10	3	3	3	3,073	1,024	744	0 11 7
2. „ several owners	160	160	2,794	412,335	2,577	572	0 3 7	7	7	57	6,786	969	936	0 15 5
Villages held on pattidári tenure	326	326	13,043	1,041,466	3,195	607	0 3 1	81	81	4,717	106,699	1,317	995	0 12 1
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	418	418	68,981	1,546,365	3,699	1,023	0 4 5	420	420	99,090	1,032,128	2,505	2,066	0 13 2
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	5,191	1,730	955	0 8 10
Total	1,008	1,008	84,922	3,278,418	3,252	778	0 3 10	514	514	103,868	1,153,877	2,245	1,871	0 13 4
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	7	56,378	...	...	17,446	...	...	403	2,958	...	...	3,002
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	50	2,615	...	...	825	...	...	375	2,806	...	...	2,635
3. For life or lives	..	...	314	18,199	...	...	7,517	...	...	331	5,689	..	...	5,380
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	3	231	...	...	82	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of these holdings	...	...	374	77,423	...	...	25,870	...	...	1,109	11,453	...	...	11,017
B.—lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	4,964	105,843	...	...	...	...	...	10,019	65,872	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	GURGAON.							DELHI.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	34	34	253	34,266	1,008	1,099	1 1 5	19	19	282	17,617	927	1,041	1 2 0
2. „ several owners	111	111	3,387	93,099	839	699	0 13 4	64	64	2,219	35,771	559	481	0 13 9
Villages held on pattidári tenure	493	493	29,451	399,567	810	759	0 15 4	340	340	30,142	322,770	949	966	1 0 3
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	626	626	74,725	715,420	1,143	1,125	0 15 9	382	382	53,717	431,215	1,129	1,264	1 1 11
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,264	1,264	107,816	1,242,352	983	943	0 15 4	805	805	86,360	807,373	1,003	1,071	1 1 1
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	59	10,805	...	...	11,920	...	...	2,218	25,557	...	...	34,009
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	921	5,812	...	...	13,357	...	...	918	6,948	...	...	9,603
3. For life or lives	...	...	60	1,251	...	...	2,349	...	...	262	2,233	...	...	2,759
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	534	487	...	...	16,121	...	...	25	57	...	...	67
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	1,170	3,307	...	...	7,021	...	...	13	39	...	...	74
Total of these holdings	...	...	2,744	21,662	..	...	50,768	...	...	3,436	34,834	...	...	46,512
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	26,303	133,904	...	...	...	...	..	5,613	52,273	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	KARNAL.							UMBALLA.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	38	38	38	33,011	869	207	0 3 9	57	57	57	27,595	484	239	0 7 11
2. „ several owners	95	95	3,095	73,351	772	375	0 7 9	82	82	1,531	33,932	414	245	0 9 6
Villages held on pattidári tenure	123	123	8,353	133,936	1,089	466	0 6 10	482	482	26,758	319,886	664	542	0 13 1
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	746	743	109,434	1,411,397	1,892	1,087	0 9 2	1,600	1,600	132,351	1,162,056	727	667	0 14 7
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	6	6	6	7,751	1,292	...	...	1	1	1	1,056	1,056	...	...
Total	1,008	1,005	120,926	1,659,446	1,646	887	0 8 7	2,222	2,222	160,698	1,544,525	695	613	0 14 1
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions...	...	...	3,726	343,854	...	...	1,85,754	...	...	13,017	791,963	...	...	5,55,978
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	457	5,582	...	...	4,460	...	...	1,421	17,854	...	...	12,615
3. For life or lives	...	...	161	2,447	...	...	1,868	...	...	4,769	13,786	...	...	9,490
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	195	3,744	...	...	15,871	...	...	750	3,796	...	...	5,758
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	207	336	...	...	319	...	...	892	2,769	...	...	3,405
Total of these holdings	...	...	4,746	355,963	..	...	2,08,272	...	...	20,849	830,168	...	...	5,87,246
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	9,389	41,509	...	...	...	...	...	31,585	147,618	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	SIMLA.							KANGRA.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	2,811	703	220	0 5 0
2. „ several owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	70	9,272	843	502	0 9 6
Villages held on pattidári tenure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	972	22,671	1,031	763	0 9 11
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	23	228	7,755	49,617	2,157	812	0 5 10	667	660	237,288	1 439,461	2,158	1,176	0 8 9
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	228	7,755	49,617	2,157	812	0 5 10	704	697	238,334	1,474,215	2,094	1,114	0 8 6
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	83	306	...	...	1,044	...	...	88	203,438	...	...	99,951
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	32	677	...	...	493	...	...	899	27,671	...	...	34,976
3. For life or lives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	33,503	...	...	15,630
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	41,548	...	...	16,384
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	5,926	...	...	1,381
Total of these holdings	...	...	115	983	...	...	1,537	...	...	7,132	312,086	...	...	1,68,322
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	837	903	...	...	...	...	...	19,728	92,695	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	HOSHIARPUR.							JULLUNDUR.						
							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—														
1. By one owner	45	45	45	22,737	505	355	0 11 3	14	14	4	12,225	873	1,100	1 4 2
2. „ several owners	120	120	1,802	63,144	526	300	0 9 1	37	34	633	12,384	335	344	1 0 5
Villages held on pattidári tenure	358	358	15,983	330,054	922	600	0 10 5	97	95	5,311	51,812	534	608	1 2 2
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	1,629	1,653	128,515	988,363	607	731	1 3 3	1,170	1,145	133,347	788,233	674	1,200	1 12 6
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,152	2,176	146,345	1,404,298	653	682	1 0 9	1,318	1,288	139,295	864,654	656	1,131	1 11 7
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions...	...	...	468	19,828	...	...	41,095	...	...	815	12,815	...	...	37,112
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	1,007	14,013	...	...	34,038	...	...	1,850	22,242	...	...	40,072
3. For life or lives	...	...	1,501	8,901	...	...	16,934	...	...	889	6,867	...	...	20,061.
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	321	4,317	...	...	5,858	...	...	24	...	...	...	4,267
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	907	1,322	...	...	2,115	...	...	122	200	...	...	614
Total of these holdings	...	...	4,204	48,381	...	...	1,00,040	...	...	3,700	42,124	...	...	1,02,126
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	37,594	115,058	...	...	...	...	...	17,383	84,349	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	LUDHIANA.							FEROZEPORE.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	7	7	7	2,112	302	265	0 14 1	91	91	33	119,054	1,308	206	0 2 6
2. „ several owners	36	36	753	10,752	299	199	0 10 8	261	261	2,547	341,772	1,309	260	0 3 2
Villages held on pattidári tenure...	261	261	27,427	174,486	669	849	1 3 5	584	584	18,947	1,031,254	1,766	416	0 3 9
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	612	612	97,962	703,298	1,149	1,427	1 3 10	676	676	77,563	1,092,090	1,616	1,009	0 10 0
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	78	19,620	1,784	222	0 2 0
Total	916	916	126,149	890,648	972	1,205	1 3 10	1,623	1,623	99,168	2,603,790	1,604	625	0 6 3
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	969	150,673	...	...	1,72,634	...	...	8,800	577,833	...	...	2,11,711
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	982	5,088	...	...	7,763	...	...	642	25,830	...	...	12,298
3. For life or lives	...	...	315	4,043	...	...	8,406	...	...	577	11,235	...	...	14,970
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	372	1,036	...	...	13,996	...	...	28	18,187	...	...	3,616
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	896	3,282	...	...	4,383	...	...	156	1,570	...	...	1,511
Total of these holdings	...	..	3,534	164,122	...	...	2,07,182	...	...	10,203	634,655	...	...	2,44,106
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages...	...	...	17,282	65,297	...	...	...	...	...	25,298	207,090	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	MOOLTAN.							JHANG.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	161	59	170	49,464	307	74	0 3 10	13	13	13	11,110	855	190	0 3 7
2. „ several owners...	514	186	2,333	114,190	222	53	0 3 10	47	47	811	31,829	677	141	0 3 4
Villages held on pattidári tenure...	14	14	768	27,564	1,969	747	0 6 1	1	1	45	212	212	42	0 3 2
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	1,512	1,078	61,550	1,866,675	1,235	527	0 6 10	754	754	55,536	1,475,382	1,957	505	0 4 2
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	164	35	940	107,260	654	190	0 4 8	18	18	125	10,518	584	85	0 2 4
Total	2,365	1,372	65,761	2,165,153	915	371	0 6 6	833	833	56,530	1,529,051	1,836	470	0 4 1
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions...	...	...	233	38,475	...	...	20,781	...	...	76	14,436	...	...	2,301
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	114	2,229	...	...	1,242	...	...	129	2,221	...	...	1,666
3. For life or lives	...	...	93	19,263	...	...	9,852	...	...	109	8,500	...	...	3,838
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	132	55	...	...	13,553	...	...	27	2,635	...	...	1,662
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	64	...	...	7,415
Total of these holdings	...	...	572	60,022	...	...	45,428	...	...	465	27,856	...	...	16,882
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	8,670	283,822	...	...	...	...	...	14,136	191,864	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	MONTGOMERY.							LAHORE.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	112	112	112	70,100	626	246	0 6 3	43	41	43	28,174	655	239	0 5 10
2. „ several owners	468	474	8,312	334,585	715	324	0 7 3	147	133	1,737	103,022	701	157	0 3 7
Villages held on *pattidári* tenure...	398	402	10,852	410,979	1,033	313	0 4 10	832	799	36,649	1,112,008	1,337	396	0 4 9
„ „ *bhaiachára* tenure	596	605	25,290	660,338	1,108	228	0 3 4	515	489	52,969	820,902	1,594	674	0 6 9
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	192	192	1,275	122,549	638	140	0 3 6	28	28	41	24,432	873	263	0 4 10
Total	1,766	1,785	45,841	1,598,551	905	166	0 2 11	1,565	1,490	91,439	2,088,538	1,335	459	0 5 6
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions...	...	...	61	28,434	....	...	6,161	...	...	292	98,771	...	...	59,360
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	86	17,400	...	...	3,226	..	...	778	79,593	...	...	23,722
3. For life or lives	...	...	76	16,650	...	...	4,241	...	...	820	63,414	...	...	21,593
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	1	505	...	...	71	...	...	1,758	39,778	...	...	15,186
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	297	...	...	259
Total of these holdings	...	...	224	62,989	...	...	13,699	...	...	3,817	281,853	...	...	1,20,120
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	2,397	66,693	...	...	...	...	...	26,593	192,309	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	AMRITSAR.							GURDASPUR.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	11	11	11	7,002	637	492	0 12 4	32	32	32	15,353	480	476	0 15 10
2. „ several owners	19	19	422	7,392	389	301	0 12 5	88	87	1,279	28,629	325	447	1 6 0
Villages held on pattidári tenure...	744	744	66,451	649,794	873	896	1 0 5	1,469	1,454	60,987	644,881	439	562	1 4 6
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	299	299	35,327	328,466	1,099	1,157	1 0 10	776	764	50,826	477,369	615	521	0 13 7
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,073	1,073	102,211	992,654	925	955	1 0 6	2,365	2,337	113,124	1,166,232	493	627	1 4 4
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	776	120,810	...	...	1,20,159	...	...	255	6,392	...	...	10,854
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	731	14,938	...	...	21,486	...	...	1,351	35,853	...	...	46,024
3. For life or lives	...	...	1,508	15,851	...	...	25,646	...	...	1,809	27,184	...	...	44,456
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	2,325	12,595	...	...	16,710	...	...	2,092	5,964	...	...	22,276
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	16	128	...	...	198	...	...	184	471	...	...	840
Total of these holdings	...	...	5,356	164,322	...	...	1.84,199	...	...	5,691	75,864	...	...	1,24,450
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages...	...	...	26,134	121,074	...	...	..	...	...	45,896	166,295	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	SIALKOT.							GUJRAT.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	13	12	13	7,977	614	464	0 12 1	11	11	11	6,621	602	168	0 4 6
2. ,, several owners	103	90	1,836	35,713	347	263	0 12 2	29	29	609	16,934	584	177	0 4 10
Villages held on pattidári tenure	1,905	1,648	82,805	859,044	451	438	0 15 6	330	330	12,571	156,903	475	344	0 11 7
,, ,, bhaiachára tenure	506	460	36,129	354,415	700	731	1 0 9	1,042	1,042	78,356	1,007,726	967	511	0 8 5
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	1	1	1	221	221	238	1 1 3	1	1	1	2,149	2,149	250	0 1 10
Total	2,528	2,211	120,784	1,257,370	497	451	0 14 6	1,413	1,413	91,548	1,190,333	842	462	0 8 9
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	272	6,900	...	...	8,172	...	...	110	31,911	...	...	8,432
2. ,, subject to conditions	...	..	3,005	16,562	...	...	28,093	...	...	486	24,545	...	...	16,088
3. For life or lives	...	...	2,978	20,189	...	...	33,011	...	...	643	12,824	...	...	10,288
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	3,212	14,792	...	...	21,434	...	...	1,840	9,640	...	...	8,851
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	253	499	...	...	789	...	...	23	218	...	...	212
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	9,720	58,942	...	...	96,499	..	...	3,102	79,138	...	...	43,871
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	45,194	160,845	...	...	...	...	...	38,209	98,786	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	GUJRANWALA.							SHAHPUR.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	33	33	33	31,871	996	198	0 3 2	17	17	18	27,190	1,599	538	0 5 5
2. „ several owners	90	91	1,284	78,848	876	269	0 4 11	41	41	415	76,438	1,864	212	0 1 10
Villages held on pattidári tenure	976	1,034	46,577	1,475,031	1,511	599	0 6 4	86	86	5,320	147,824	1,719	1,164	0 10 10
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	65	67	2,523	72,815	1,120	470	0 6 9	503	503	45,844	1,954,387	3,885	653	0 2 8
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	15	15	115	8,098	540	140	0 4 2	54	74	223	53,859	997	277	0 4 5
Total	1,179	1,240	50,532	1,666,663	1,414	549	0 6 3	701	721	51,820	2,259,698	3,224	659	0 3 3
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	549	259,463	...	...	85,336	...	...	17	86,887	...	...	18,151
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	1,262	27,980	...	...	10,575	...	...	121	11,368	...	...	4,467
3. For life or lives	...	...	1,123	24,252	...	...	22,042	...	...	98	116,687	...	...	5,958
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	1,745	15,218	...	...	3,217	...	...	76	1,220	...	...	6,047
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	480	103	...	...	1,027	...	...	5	10	...	...	11
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	5,159	327,016	...	...	1,22,197	...	...	317	216,172	...	...	34,634
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	6,576	89,627	...	...	...	...	...	10,578	162,630	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	JHELUM.							RAWALPINDI.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	10	10	10	14,731	1,473	473	0 5 2	31	31	19	66,512	2,146	333	0 2 6
2. „ several owners	33	33	409	69,483	2,106	494	0 3 9	53	53	561	86,962	1,641	286	0 2 9
Villages held on pattidári tenure	120	120	11,617	309,117	2,576	891	0 5 6	444	444	19,983	471,691	1,062	428	0 6 5
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	817	817	86,085	1,911,908	2,340	729	0 5 0	1,162	1,162	128,238	2,249,793	1,936	655	0 5 5
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	26	...	36	11,654	448	115	0 4 1	9	9	9	3,762	418	79	0 3 0
Total	1,006	980	98,157	2,316,893	2,303	736	0 5 1	1,699	1,699	148,810	2,878,720	1,694	575	0 5 5
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	233	44,909	...	...	14,454	...	...	187	57,682	...	...	11,546
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	283	3,923	...	...	5,738	...	...	632	63,562	...	...	23,554
3. For life or lives	...	...	219	8,835	...	...	4,145	...	...	737	49,003	...	...	31,776
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	8	861	...	...	974	...	...	77	2,421	...	...	1,945
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	18	11	...	...	10	....	...	17	35	...	...	51
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	761	58,539	...	...	25,321	...	...	1,650	172,703	...	...	68,872
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary motgages	...	...	14,855	96,556	...	...	...	...	...	21,898	200,387	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	HAZARA.							PESHAWAR.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	128	128	569	123,303	963	189	0 3 2	36	36	220	47,589	1,322	373	0 4 6
2. „ several owners ...	99	99	1,106	87,018	879	233	0 4 3	82	82	6,609	67,275	820	555	0 10 10
Villages held on pattidári tenure	448	448	24,816	1,179,663	2,633	290	0 1 9	408	408	59,206	818,700	2,007	1,603	0 12 9
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	261	261	23,743	415,540	1,592	502	0 5 1	207	207	41,946	662,663	3,201	824	0 4 1
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	936	936	50,234	1,805,526	1,929	329	0 2 9	733	733	107,981	1,596,227	2,178	1,205	0 8 10
ADDENDA.														
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—*														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	...	60	8,697	...	...	14,077
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	931	460,436	...	...	62,627	...	...	1,069	74,197	...	...	39,519
3. For life or lives	...	...	260	12,538	...	...	7,520	...	...	7,753	109,208	...	...	77,742
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,945	30,179	...	...	14,577
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	570	533	...	...	10,908	...	...	1,419	3,373	...	...	12,167
Total of these holdings	...	...	1,762	473,507	...	...	81,099	...	...	15,246	225,654	...	...	1,58,082
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	27,941	59,012	...	...	...	...	...	21,238	67,381	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	KOHAT.							BANNU.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	9	9	26	16,945	1,883	258	0 2 6	11	11	11	103,162	9,378	579	0 1 6
2. „ several owners	5	5	42	7,994	1,599	251	0 2 6	34	34	202	29,616	871	223	0 4 1
Villages held on pattidári tenure	56	53	10,307	400,558	7,153	872	0 1 11	16	16	894	19,919	1,245	414	0 5 4
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	132	130	47,392	865,308	6,555	656	0 1 7	427	427	110,959	2,297,678	5,381	784	0 2 4
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	15	14	169	51,634	3,442	809	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	217	211	57,936	1,342,439	6,186	697	0 1 10	488	488	112,066	2,450,375	5,021	953	0 3 0
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	10	105,885	...	...	4,488	...	...	32	67,901	...	...	30,160
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	236	22,330	...	...	6,967	...	...	131	3,492	...	...	17,637
3. For life or lives	...	...	2,800	165,670	...	...	6,892	...	...	52	5,978	...	...	1,681
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	6,061	36,709	...	...	10,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	877	2,994	...	...	2,855	...	...	221	92	...	...	5,029
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	9,984	333,588	...	...	31,997	...	...	436	77,463	...	...	54,507
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	17,366	67,406	...	...	...	...	...	22,751	97,209	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	DERA ISMAIL KHAN.							DERA GHAZI KHAN.						
Villages held on zamínddri tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	10	10	10	20,961	2,096	264	0 2 0	107	107	68	471,436	4,406	40	0 0 2
2. „ several owners	55	55	1,727	169,429	3,081	340	0 1 9	30	30	737	161,689	5,390	1,178	0 3 6
Villages held on pattidári tenure	20	20	510	53,025	2,651	333	0 2 0	7	7	246	299,285	42,755	220	0 0 1
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	717	718	111,356	5,266,453	7,345	760	0 1 8	594	594	93,495	1,980,030	3,333	700	0 3 4
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	10	...	10	3,171	317	85	0 4 3	1	1	...	725	725	...	...
Total	812	803	113,613	5,513,039	6,789	707	0 1 8	739	739	94,546	2,913,165	3,942	580	0 2 4
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	10	293,232	...	...	36,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	449	367,662	...	...	62,487	...	...	187	150,937	...	...	3,240
3. For life or lives	...	...	95	109,997	...	...	9,710	...	...	90	89,582	...	...	7,454
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	43	31,582	...	...	6,062	...	...	193	44,706	...	...	28,394
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	3	110	...	...	24	...	...	1,349	495,956	...	...	35,379
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	600	802,583	...	...	114,455	...	...	1,819	781,181	...	...	74,467
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	17,683	336,974	...	...	...	...	...	24,954	231,703	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	MUZAFFARGARH.							GRAND TOTAL.						
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—							Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
1. By one owner	13	13	13	28,760	2,212	328	0 2 4	1,217	1,112	2,232	1,701,014	1,398	304	0 3 6
2. „ several owners	49	49	871	77,097	1,573	336	0 3 5	2,970	2,618	50,190	2,676,741	901	311	0 5 6
Villages held on pattidárí tenure...	11	11	366	12,727	1,157	531	0 7 4	11,452	11,204	632,074	12,983,526	1,134	593	0 8 4
„ „ bhaiachára tenure	665	665	76,049	1,621,186	2,438	859	0 5 8	20,519	20,205	2,384,341	37,648,677	1,835	747	0 6 6
Lessees from Government without right of ownership ...	7	7	12	1,079	154	54	0 5 7	562	416	3,043	434,731	774	190	0 3 11
Total	745	745	77,311	1,740,849	2,337	803	0 5 6	36,720	35,555	3,071,880	55,444,689	1,510	653	0 6 11
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	36	2,854	...	...	2,030	...	...	33,863	3,470,047	...	...	1,824,334
2. „ subject to conditions	...	...	108	406	...	...	239	...	...	21,643	1,516,772	...	...	551,732
3. For life or lives	...	...	16	222	...	...	200	...	...	33,698	984,001	...	...	438,409
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	11	26	...	...	11	...	...	28,084	322,289	...	...	253,785
5. Up to the time of Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,710	523,645	...	...	97,997
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	171	3,508	...	...	2,480	...	...	*128,998	6,816,754	...	...	‡3,166,257
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered with usufructuary mortgages	...	...	14,301	115,889	...	...	...	...	...	†613,365	3,918,873	...	...	...

* Number of revenue assignees.
† Number of mortgagees.
‡ Total revenue assigned.

STATEMENT No. XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	21	13
Details.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMBALLA.	
Total area cultivated			196,783	2,559,245	196,662	951,050	247,453	963,888	183,477	540,024	173,126	838,797	304,577	950,237
Area cultivated by owners			64,258	1,013,637	95,276	623,713	113,697	515,888	87,594	321,196	94,018	615,500	149,451	634,024
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			3,527	20,740	3,118	5,272	7,892	12,757	4,724	4,381	6,994	5,918	11,279	5,411
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	21,619	311,827	8,843	42,778	17,668	65,763	13,542	41,925	7,858	29,792	19,504	47,324
		Paying other cash rents	18,360	177,286	644	2,656	4,848	18,482	3,121	10,134	1,471	7,910	1,773	4,033
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,321	29,638	238	935	708	4,964	958	2,037	1,442	7,200	7,906	20,285
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	5,263	61,273	34,149	85,830	25,169	65,466	33,669	57,940	21,014	46,991	8,362	14,852
		Paying other rents	66,933	792,044	48,559	170,004	64,408	208,325	29,692	83,989	16,390	51,302	20,941	42,655
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	13,502	152,800	5,835	19,862	13,063	72,243	10,177	18,422	23,939	74,184	85,361	181,653
Total held by tenants paying rent ...			128,998	1,524,868	98,268	322,065	125,864	435,243	91,159	214,447	72,114	217,379	143,847	310,802
			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
Details.			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	3,566	9,114	348	79	420	539	176	209	831	3,555	307	2,002
		(2). ½ produce or more	132	3,726	1,140	6,154	546	11,983	1,400	3,963	365	913	2,338	59,455
		(3). ⅓ to ½	8	5,276	483	1,319	890	4,349	582	1,269	202	1,915	3,938	52,747
		(4). ¼ to ⅓	7,856	101,111	2,578	6,060	9,885	47,977	3,448	7,675	5,145	14,513	4,849	63,099
		(5). Less than one-third	5,401	46,167	1,240	801	367	221	468	771	3,364	45,840	380	11,986
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	81	43	65	24	6	86	120	3,446	1,356	162	674
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	16,963	165,475	5,832	14,478	12,132	65,075	6,160	14,007	13,353	68,092	11,974	189,963
	Cash rents.	(8). Total area paying cash rent	20,202	1,322,228	16,550	285,205	49,127	308,909	44,864	149,416	26,948	108,986	5,588	103,277
		(9). Total cash rent	43,803	725,527	57,663	455,902	631,404		165,019	393,330	92,870	89,628	289,506	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Details.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			SIMLA.		KANGRA.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.	
Total area cultivated			7,666	10,921	241,383	557,764	531,321	733,758	400,187	695,162	216,766	758,787	282,285	2,043,869
Area cultivated by owners			5,413	9,105	145,933	413,275	172,100	358,959	191,971	447,485	114,774	554,007	140,124	1,091,898
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			552	315	4,566	1,888	26,747	10,524	13,742	6,043	4,268	2,300	7,427	11,693
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	66	115	879	2,004	81,754	103,312	25,727	41,386	7,727	23,483	24,202	112,661
		Paying other cash rent	15	8	2,260	4,208	17,907	20,736	3,677	8,038	941	1,715	10,346	150,538
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	11	20	8,154	17,458	22,694	29,043	5,144	7,513	2,507	7,917	9,458	73,012
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	366	286	1,317	2,922	19,581	16,434	12,457	12,110	5,718	12,389	2,998	10,464
		Paying other rents	615	644	5,816	9,849	83,973	88,161	68,979	76,816	35,630	59,126	22,493	142,110
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	628	428	72,458	106,160	106,565	106,589	78,490	95,771	45,201	97,850	65,237	451,493
		Total held by tenants paying rent	1,701	1,501	90,884	142,601	332,474	364,275	194,474	241,634	97,724	202,480	134,734	940,278
Details.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Details of rents and area on which paid.	Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	...	...	343	388	581	5,361	681	2,974	1,255	3,306	...	...
		(2). ½ produce or more	38	322	33,048	38,244	6,109	90,433	30,136	65,854	4,542	51,470	9,920	54,205
		(3). ⅔ to ¾	1	2	7,624	16,175	1,709	19,696	1,033	1,773	4,212	8,975	1,798	3,000
		(4). ½ to ⅔	1	6	2,406	12,413	487	9,115	314	639	8,178	17,991	23,061	51,013
		(5). Less than one-third	9	24	66	166	98	1,293	21	47	1,300	2,253	111,617	269,231
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	45	2,775	9,970	102	648	140	60	145	2,300	1,037	184
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	49	399	46,262	77,356	9,086	126,546	32,325	71,347	19,632	86,295	147,433	377,633
	Cash rents.	(8). Total area paying cash rent	63	990	3,202	15,781	10,196	418,447	58,863	79,099	18,700	77,853	108,683	306,529
		(9). Total cash rent	142	3,010	13,511	22,175	49,544	1,459,473	786,038	189,651	466,328		588,230	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAILS.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			MOOLTAN.		JHANG.		MONTGOMERY.		LAHORE.		AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.	
Total area cultivated			95,959	719,789	70,549	358,956	67,201	527,896	254,200	1,227,111	351,540	766,709	404,199	840,647
Area cultivated by owners			26,869	161,506	20,716	103,544	8,594	199,309	98,042	635,114	134,174	417,099	147,732	460,752
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			31	53	211	890	176	695	17,770	20,158	23,321	12,500	19,557	8,261
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	441	2,287	348	1,626	1,608	4,081	13,269	65,098	26,867	52,268	27,034	55,930
		Paying other cash rents	127	327	23	94	256	2,267	1,794	8,187	1,243	2,994	4,721	6,989
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,461	19,603	1,691	8,775	2,383	14,879	2,364	12,401	354	905	4,147	8,343
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	680	2,197	167	937	702	2,554	8,969	32,148	17,190	26,334	10,116	19,711
		Paying other rents	1,067	4,210	163	490	524	4,394	28,280	117,959	79,388	147,666	58,137	96,767
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	64,283	529,606	47,230	242,600	42,958	299,717	83,802	336,046	69,003	106,943	132,755	184,094
		Total held by tenants paying rent ...	69,059	558,230	49,622	254,522	48,431	327,892	138,478	571,839	194,045	337,110	236,910	371,834
DETAILS.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	95	...	...	...	...	...	201	154	78	12	3,384	9,390
		(2). ½ produce or more	151,810	27,102	120,451	63,062	2,539	1,763	8,771	20,455	29,613	24,505	29,866	112,192
		(3). ⅓ to ½	86,830	8,195	9,757	3,053	15,410	2,855	3,136	3,130	4,425	3,057	1,840	9,851
		(4). ¼ to ⅓	187,452	39,328	40,886	9,434	20,538	10,942	37,248	44,632	17,066	11,116	1,993	14,987
		(5). Less than one-third	45,077	3,155	3,735	933	231,443	28,577	157,030	61,975	1 327	752	89	1,380
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	165	...	64	...	501	28	10,217	1,498	12,586	3,476	4,295	3,170
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	471,429	77,780	174,893	76,482	270,431	44,165	216,603	131,844	65,095	42,918	41,467	150,970
	Cash rents.	(8). Total area paying cash rent	7,334	1,687	1,812	1,335	9,512	3,784	125,276	98,116	101,331	127,766	50,041	129,356
		(9). Total cash rent	33,691	2,238	3,479	175	6,372	1,283	338,724		857,038		632,522	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Details.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			SIALKOT.		GUJRAT.		GUJRANWALA.		SHAHPUR.		JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.	
Total area cultivated			441,574	932.436	276,050	801,321	166,042	770,724	114,340	6.29,899	273,432	1094,058	387,289	1,286,016
Area cultivated by owners			181,514	517,380	125,924	534,279	61.584	355,344	52,659	3,25,284	144,127	710,022	162,128	6,51,958
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			37,454	20,629	9,350	7,184	16,493	16,869	3,984	7,285	7,259	6,342	4,230	4,410
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent. — *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána		28,998	52,925	30,173	55,626	5,767	37,486	2,882	13,201	25,058	81,446	27,839	66,617
	Paying other cash rents		1,858	2,953	227	295	1,074	4.255	276	1,068	1,200	3,083	25,633	38,785
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash		2,517	3,678	1,496	2,525	501	1,431	1,107	4,407	8,369	47,328	28,270	142,687
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent. — *Without right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána		12,537	24,168	23,159	37,794	9,488	48,780	3,801	18,620	12,974	25,871	3,634	4,977
	Paying other rents		42,320	101,186	17,547	39,129	30,257	153,074	2,819	10,625	7,701	15,692	17,521	24,783
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash		134,376	209,517	68,174	124,489	40,878	153,485	46.812	2,49,407	66,744	204,274	118,034	351,799
Total held by tenants paying rent			222,606	394,427	140,776	259,858	87,965	398,511	57,697	2,97,330	122,046	377,694	220.931	629,648
Details.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid. — *Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents		2,073	1,013	202	156	12	8	...	...	129	293	1	...
	(2). ½ produce or more		42,640	71.948	8,491	51,585	2,515	730	110,886	44.213	11.247	142,885	9,831	260,993
	(3). ⅔ to ½		7,813	11,609	1,507	4,466	2,914	3,085	19,564	20.219	1,815	10,568	2,691	103,949
	(4). ¼ to ⅓		11,281	2,785	19,576	25,786	18,716	13,150	31,499	26,775	374	71,908	385	93,809
	(5). Less than one-third		630	164	1,834	1,911	17,858	24.725	422	1,778	11	11,398	126	22,641
	(6). By fixed amount of produce		50,565	10,674	5,230	7,661	65,506	5,697	...	...	...	974	3	57
	(7). Total area under rents in kind		115,002	98,193	36,840	91,565	107,521	47,395	162 371	92,985	13,576	238,026	13,037	481,449
Detail of rents and area on which paid. — *Cash rents.*	(8). Total area paying cash rent		112,062	69,170	34,555	96,898	170,810	72,785	15,880	26,094	3,107	122,985	9,900	125,262
	(9). Total cash rent		405,206	218,131	57,285	115,121	228,681	73,185	13,647	5,489	9,573	129,163	85,815	171,049

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAILS.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.		KOHAT.		BANNU.		D. I. KHAN.		D. G KHAN.	
Total area cultivated			129,083	422,452	162,707	851,174	57,720	248,112	121.236	774,750	107456	764,374	96,493	559,294
Area cultivated by owners			44,410	192,721	79,260	470,784	35,816	166.712	80,201	586,405	61,427	473,217	46,048	225,426
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			5,815	9,691	10,923	16,787	2,202	3,359	615	2,394	696	2,512	4	27
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,186	3,348	6,238	31,482	654	3,144	1,080	7,261	7,006	23,061	1,597	2,072
		Paying other cash rents	22,075	70,556	236	1,190	331	1,728	174	612	327	670	107	499
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	18,093	50,382	3,020	11,458	1,583	9,787	2,744	25,487	14,658	108,935	7,876	32,022
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	556	3,358	5,307	17,922	1,494	3,819	2,743	9,014	5,284	17,627	40	1,011
		Paying other rents	12,715	36,292	2,996	22,589	1,436	5,159	551	2,687	317	2,281	828	3,324
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	24,283	56,104	54,727	278,962	14,204	54,404	33,128	140,890	17,741	136,071	39,993	294,913
Total held by tenants paying rent ...			78,858	220,040	72,524	363,603	19,702	78,041	40.420	185,951	45,333	288,645	50,441	333.841
DETAILS.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	...	389	...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...	301	105
		(2). ¼ produce or more	4,844	12,240	132,545	17,946	20,320	543	52,485	14.613	15,343	22,532	10,241	3,773
		(3). ⅖ to ¼	4,386	17,607	4,737	4,804	4	20	1,159	2,211	12.964	50,449	1,455	6,783
		(4). ⅓ to ⅖	934	38,299	12,187	12,772	158	4,035	2,088	35,068	5,880	36,594	22,672	16,192
		(5). Less than one-third	1,049	26,457	16,589	84,119	154	39,527	4,746	54,604	9,306	91,303	114,672	153,841
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	37	244	280	4,448	1	7	782	180	132	503	...	...
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	11,250	95,236	166,338	124,089	20,637	44,132	61,712	106,676	43,625	201,381	149,341	180,694
	Cash rents.	(8). Total area paying cash rent	11,067	102,487	14,694	58,482	1,910	11,362	1,369	16,194	9,694	33,945	2,342	1,464
		(9). Total cash rent	173,292		37,589	26,091	14,148		3,915	14,101	12,764	31,204	3,944	2,243

CX

STATEMENT No. XII—*concluded.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAILS.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			MUZAFFARGARH.		...		...		...		...		GRAND TOTAL.	
Total area cultivated			1,55,380	444,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,714,226	25,624,128
Area cultivated by owners			73,648	149,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,969,482	13,934,900
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			979	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255,906	228,910
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	2,772	10,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440,156	1,391,815
		Paying other cash rents	124	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,169	552,910
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,349	14,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,524	719,143
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	5,205	18,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294,109	762,732
		Paying other rents	1,520	6,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770,516	2,520,071
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	67783	242,869	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,687,364	5,573,647
		Total held by tenants paying rent ...	80,753	293,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,488,838	11,460,318
DETAILS.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,446	39,255
		(2). ½ produce or more	17,377	21,585	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	871,529	1,301,337
		(3). ⅓ to ½	5,307	5,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210,194	387,423
		(4). ¼ to ⅔	72.271	52.206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571,412	891,430
		(5). Less than one-third	63,980	18,010	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	794,409	1,006,050
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	584	414	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	158,908	54,540
		(7.) Total area under rents in kind...	159,529	97,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621,898	3,680,035
	Cash rents.	(8). Total area paying cash rent	28,467	8,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074,149	4,084,236
		(9). Total cash rent	44,535	9,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,284,129	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

PREVAILING RENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RENTS COMMONLY PAID BY TENANTS HOLDING FROM YEAR TO YEAR WITHOUT LEASE OR RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.											
	For land irrigated by wells.		*For land irrigated by canals.*		*For land irrigated from other sources than the foregoing.*		*For alluvial land advantaged by river floods.*		FOR LAND DEPENDENT ENTIRELY ON RAIN.			
									Best cultivation.		*Ordinary quantity not manured.*	
DISTRICT.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Hissár	4 3 0 to 2 8 0	33⅓ to 20	5 8 0 to 3 0 0	33⅓ to 20	...	...	2 0 0 to 0 12 0	33⅓	2 4 0 to 1 2 0	33⅓ to 20	1 2 0 to 0 9 0	33⅓ to 20
Rohtak	7 8 0 to 3 12 0	50 to 25	7 10 0 to 4 13 0	50 to 35	...	...	5 0 0	33	4 13 0 to 2 4 0	50 to 33	2 8 0 to 1 13 0	35 to 33
Gurgáon	9 0 0 to 4 8 0	50 to 33	5 0 0	50	...	...	8 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33	8 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 33	4 0 0 to 1 0 0	50 to 33
Delhi	9 9 0 to 6 4 0	50 to 25	9 0 0 to 5 0 0	50 to 25	...	...	5 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 33	5 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 33⅓	3 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 25
Karnál	9 5 0 to 1 8 0	33⅓ to 20	6 8 0 to 1 0 0	33⅓ to 25	5 0 0 to 3 0 0	33⅓ to 25	4 8 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 25	3 10 0 to 1 0 0	33⅓ to 25	2 9 0 to 0 12 0	33⅓ to 25
Umballa	12 12 0 to 6 6 0	50 to 33	9 9 0 to 7 0 0	40	12 0 0 to 4 12 0	40	8 8 0 to 5 0 0	50 to 40	9 0 0 to 6 6 0	50 to 25	4 12 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25
Simla	...	...	...	...	21 6 6 to 4 0 6	50	...	...	10 11 3 to 1 5 6	50	1 5 6 to 0 13 5	50
Kángra	40		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	50 to 40
Hoshiárpur	52 8 0 to 20 0 0	50	15 0 0 to 13 0 0	50 to 40	24 4 6	50	...	...	43 5 6 to 5 9 0	50 to 33⅓	31 8 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33⅓
Jullundur	25 0 0 to 16 0 0	50	...	...	14 0 0 to 10 0 0	50	11 0 0 to 7 8 0	50	11 0 0 to 5 8 0	50	7 0 0 to 2 8 0	50
Ludhiána	19 13 0 to 5 0 0	50 to 33⅓	10 12 0 to 10 0 0	50	19 13 0 to 9 14 0	50 to 33⅓	19 0 0 to 2 8 0	50	14 13 0 to 4 4 0	50 to 33⅓	14 13 0 to 2 12 0	50 to 33⅓
Ferozepore	8 0 0 to 1 4 0	25 to 20	6 12 0 to 0 12 0	50 to 25	2 8 0	25	2 2 0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25	3 0 0 to 0 7 0	50 to 25	5 0 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 25
Mooltan	4 0 0 to 1 0 0	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	48 to 31	3 0 0	50 to 31	..	...	...	49 to 25
Jhang	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓
Montgomery	3 0 0 to 1 0 0	40 to 14	2 8 0 to 2 0 0	40 to 25	...	40 to 25	3 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 25	40 0 0 to 1 4 0	33 to 25	1 0 0	33 to 16
Lahore	10 5 10 to 0 14 3	33 to 20	22 13 2 to 1 1 7	50 to 25	2 4 0 to 1 0 0	25	3 7 5 to 1 2	50 to 25	8 1 10 to 1 2 11	50 to 25	5 0 9 to 0 12 5	50 to 25
Amritsar	9 8 0 to 6 6 3	50 to 33	9 8 0 to 6 5 0	50 to 33	8 6 0 to 5 6 0	50 to 40	8 0 0 to 5 0 0	50	5 12 0 to 3 14 0	50	4 8 0 to 3 0 0	40
Gurdáspur	9 14 1 to 7 0 0	50	12 8 0 to 7 0 0	50	9 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	7 8 0 to 4 8 0	50	8 8 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 45	3 8 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33
Siálkot	12 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 33⅓	7 4 0	50	12 0 0 to 3 8 0	50 to 33⅓	8 0 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 33⅓	8 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 33⅓	8 0 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 33
Gujrát...	6 10 9 to 2 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3 12 0 to 2 0 0	50	3 8 11 to 1 0 0	50 to 33	2 7 0 to 1 0 0	50 to 33⅓
Gujránwála	4 0 0 to 1 12 0	50 to 25	...	40 to 25	2 8 0 to 1 8 0	40 to 25	1 10 0 to 1 8 0	40 to 25	2 4 0 to 1 8 0	40 to 25	1 8 0 to 1 0 0	25
Shahpur	0 12 0	50 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50	0 7 0	50 to 33	0 6 0	50 to 33	...	50 to 25
Jhelum	8 0 0 to 2 4 0	50 to 40	...	...	0 12 0	50	3 14 0 to 1 14 0	50	2 2 0 to 1 0 0	50 to 33⅓	1 8 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33⅓
Ráwalpindi	16 0 0 to 4 0 0	50	12 0 0 to 8 0 0	50	2 0 0	50	6 0 0	50 to 40	5 0 0 to 1 8 0	50	2 0 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33
Hazára	12 0 0	50	40	50 to 33	14 12 0 to 14 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	50 to 33	2 0 0	33 to 20
Peshawar	9 0 0 to 1 0 0	50 to 29	8 10 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	9 0 0	50 to 29	5 0 0 to 1 0 0	50 to 22	3 0 0 to 0 4 0	50 to 22	0 8 0 to 0 0 8	50 to 9
Kohát	16 0 0 to 1 6 0	66 to 25	..	...	20 0 0 to 0 7 0	50 to 33	...	...	7 5 0 to 0 2 0	33 to 20	...	25 to 14
Bannu	...	50	23 3 4	75 to 25	...	...	1 4 0	50 to 33	1 0 0 to 0 6 0	50	0 12 0 to 0 10 0	50 to 25
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1 5 0 to 0 4 0	50 to 25	..	50	2 10 8 to 1 5 0	50 to 44	1 2 0 to 7 4 0	36 to 25	...	...	0 8 6 to 0 2 4	50 to 29
Dera Ghazi Khán ...	4 0 0 to 1 0 0	25 to 20	2 15 0	33⅓ to 16⅔	...	33⅓	6 6 0 to 2 14 5	33⅓ to 25	...	33⅓	1 9 7	33⅓ to 25
Muzaffargarh ...	2 8 0 to 1 5 10	30 to 25	3 4 0 to 2 1 0	30 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 9 6	40 to 30	2 0 0 to 1 9 6	40 to 33	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XIV.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1890-91.

No.	District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
1	Hissár	533,213	103,167	8,415	15,231	206,222	38,708	7,840	87,090	17
2	Rohtak	338,152	84,637	5,048	13,525	57,301	2,133	13,907	48,224	...
3	Gurgáon	499,432	102,422	10,432	13,859	124,179	1,955	11,057	52,887	10
4	Delhi	202,687	80,922	3,446	7,594	59,426	754	12,498	31,433	62
5	Karnál	316,837	159,742	6,363	17,078	113,187	2,818	9,438	60,900	25
6	Umballa	473,119	151,655	7,525	12,651	156,343	737	21,969	92,512	60
7	Simla	13,933	1,105	18	105	4,753	...	...	2,804	...
8	Kángra	550,491	115,147	5,797	1,097	642,714	73	82	105,935	31
9	Hoshiárpur	454,478	131,622	7,671	8,963	180,233	1,568	12,121	101,724	95
10	Jullundur	373,881	100,534	5,741	12,717	84,177	952	21,364	92,063	102
11	Ludhiána	280,035	64,959	4,405	9,435	79,987	2,818	17,426	78,526	30
12	Ferozepore	410,557	275,173	13,997	15,581	206,990	12,725	20,479	104,724	128
13	Mooltan	313,040	37,109	8,926	28,119	439,471	18,089	427	72,842	90
14	Jhang	219,756	44,950	2,490	6,886	451,878	9,759	101	46,434	123
15	Montgomery	296,872	52,192	6,921	20,465	440,398	7,385	460	58,269	91
16	Lahore	433,318	168,995	18,161	27,679	291,190	3,884	9,344	103,325	177
17	Amritsar	343,067	175,374	13,995	22,237	99,679	1,071	6,300	82,186	111
18	Gurdáspur	502,035	152,803	11,181	14,777	149,424	553	6,467	94,876	220
19	Siálkot	452,501	233,346	10,820	14,827	98,580	258	2,976	128,107	109
20	Gujrát	305,505	117,809	7,401	17,977	97,691	1,658	530	84,361	86
21	Gujránwála	262,730	145,451	7,315	17,977	199,189	3,791	1,601	75,326	76
22	Shahpur	301,619	67,052	6,747	19,160	323,730	16,560	1,153	56,344	168
23	Jhelum	313,670	39,705	5,536	32,178	295,837	9,854	222	97,106	386
24	Ráwalpindi	365,767	68,257	9,209	34,935	407,576	9,328	1,088	107,983	71
25	Hazára	235,793	98,807	5,267	11,450	263,932	359	60	46,167	4
26	Peshawar	270,649	38,975	6,076	20,405	150,431	2,823	500	63,800	127
27	Kohát	88,926	5,714	683	10,838	106,491	2,463	21	20,634	5
28	Bannu	168,197	11,815	3,081	34,369	140,727	9,002	13	44,336	153
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	201,273	24,752	5,355	12,359	325,236	14,879	64	53,629	146
30	Dera Gházi Khan	171,704	23,375	9,243	12,906	172,348	13,843	113	56,395	259
31	Muzaffargarh	255,123	58,546	8,555	14,443	238,053	7,190	115	56,908	266
	Total ...	9,948,360	2,936,112	225,820	501,823	6,607,373	197,990	179,736	2,207,850	3,228

STATEMENT No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES INTRODUCED IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890-91 AND THE OPINION FORMED OF THEIR VALUE AFTER EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District.	Designation of Implement.	Use.	Special advantages or instructions.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name and designation of Official reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks by Official reporting.
Hoshiárpur ...	Beheea shallow pan.	Boiling sugar-cane.	In the boiling process less fuel is consumed than in the ordinary deep pan.	Rs. 25.	Beheea in the Shahabad district in Bengal from the firm of Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, Beheea.	Banna Singh, Zaildár of Sirhála, Tahsíl Garhshankar.	Some person should be deputed to the place where this pan is used to learn its practical working, who can afterwards explain and exhibit its use in this district. More directions do not convey sufficient information to villagers.	Not in general use.	This pan is capable of holding only a small quantity of sugar-cane juice and it has to be frequently taken off the fire and emptied. This inconvenience does not exist when the juice is boiled in an ordinary country pan which is large enough to hold a greater quantity of the juice. The quantity of Gur manufactured in both the pans is much the same.

STATEMENT No. XV A.

LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ALREADY REPORTED AS HAVING MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE YEARS 1882-83 TO 1890-91.

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Hissar	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	The following ordinary hand implements are made and are in general use in this district :— 1. *Kassi* (hoe). Made of country iron called "Chandi." 2. *Gandása.* Made of "Kheri" iron. 3. Axe. Made of country iron with "Kheri" edge. 4. *Phâli* (pickaxe). Made of country iron called "Chandi." 5. *Kasola.* Made of country iron called "Chandi." 6. *Daránti* (sickle). Made of "Kheri" iron. Iron is obtained from Delhi. Steel is not at all used. Villagers do not use implements of English manufacture, hence no remarks for comparison can be given.
Rohtak	Sugar Mill, Beheea...	Driving old *Kohlu* out of use; has following advantages :— (1) Saving in cost of oxen, owing to smaller power needed. (2) No wood needed. (3) Less labour of men required. (4) Juice is cleaner. (5) Skilled labour not needed. The following are the disadvantages:— (1) Village artizans ignorant of construction. (2) Less juice yielded, as people are afraid to set nuts properly for fear of breakage and difficulty of repairs. The new mill is rapidly expelling the *Kohlu.* It is in almost general use now.	The agricultural hand implements in common use are the following (1) *Gandasa* or chopper, (2) *daránti* or sickle, (3) *kohári* or hatchet, (4) *khurpa* or trowel, (5) *gandási* or thorn-cutter, (6) *kassi* or shovel, (7) *kasola* or hoe, and (8) *kudáli* or pick. None of these are imported. They are all made by the village artizans; the iron being supplied by the person needing the implement. None of them are said to be tipped with steel (*fulád*); but the *gandása, daránti, kohári, khurpa,* and *gandási* are tipped with a hard iron called "Kheri." It is possible this may be a kind of steel. The iron used comes from Ferozepore. The new mill is rapidly expelling the *Kohlu.* It is in almost general use now. Its use is continuing. As to advantage (4) there is some doubt. The new mill is said to yield less sugar than the old with the same quality of juice, and the reason given is that the oil required to keep the mill in order gets into the juice and acts injuriously on crystallization.
Gurgaon ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	The agricultural implements of the district are mostly made in the district by the *lohárs* of the villages. The iron and steel are obtained from the nearest marts, either from Rewári, Delhi, or Kosi. Steel is used for hardening the edge. The breadth of such steel edge varies according to the description of the instrument. Native implements are of inferior make as compared with those of English manufacture. An attempt will be made to introduce some of the simpler kinds in the way indicated in para. 5 of the Circular 66 of 1885.
Delhi	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1. *Phâli* (plough-share).—It is made of Silhit iron. The point continues sharp by constant use. When it becomes blunt, about ½ sér of iron is required for its repair. The plough-share weighs about 2½ sérs, and its price is about 8 annas. Red-hot iron is beaten out to make the point. The iron is brought from Bombay and Calcutta. 2. *Phaora* (spade).—It is made of Silhit or Hars iron. It cannot be repaired when broken or otherwise made useless. Its price is rupee 1-4-0, and weight about 3 or 4 sérs. A piece of red-hot iron is beaten into a flat plate with a sharp edge. The iron is brought from Bombay and Calcutta. 3. *Kasola* (pickaxe).—Same as above. Its weight is about 2 sérs, and price 12 annas. 4. *Khurpa* (hoe).—It is made of "Kheri" iron. When its edge becomes blunt, it can be repaired by hammering out when made red-hot. Sometimes a small quantity of iron is added in the process of repairing. Its weight is ¼ sér, and price 5 annas. The edge is made of either "Kheri" or Silhit iron. The implement is used for weeding purposes. "Kheri" iron is brought from Gwalior. 5. *Daránti* (sickle).—It is made of "Kheri" iron by hammering when red-hot in a strong fire. Its teeth are ground with a file. Its price is 5 annas and weight ¼ of sér. 6. *Ganddsi.*— do. do. do. 7. *Gandási II.*—It is made of "Kheri" iron. When blunt it can be repaired by beating and hammering the edge. It weighs ½ sér, and its price is 8 annas. 8. *Kulhári* (axe).—Its lower part is of "Kheri" iron, and upper part of Silhit iron. One-third of the whole quantity consists of "Kheri" iron. Its price is 5 annas and weight ¼ sér.

STATEMENT No. XV A—*continued.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Delhi—*concld.* ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*General Remarks.*—The implements Nos. 1 to 3 are made of Silhit iron, which is brought from Bombay and Calcutta. The iron is beaten out when red-hot to manufacture these implements. The edge is made of the same material as the rest of the implements. Nos. 4 to 7 are made of "Kheri" iron, which is brought from Gwalior. The edge of the implement No. 8 only is made of "Kheri" iron, which is about one-third of the whole. The "Kheri" iron or steel is not required for hardening the edge of the other implement. The implements of country manufacture are preferred, as those of European make are not so strong and durable.
Karnal ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Umballa ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	The implements commonly used in Umballa are of the ordinary class. The iron roller sugar-mills are rather losing than gaining ground in popular estimate. They are used exclusively in the south and east of the district.
Simla	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1. The *dáchi* (sickle) is used for cutting grass and reaping. 2. The *dách* (large) for cutting wood, such as small branches of trees, &c. 3. *Kudáli* for digging in the fields and hillsides; a small hand implement. 4. *Khilna*, much the same as the *kudáli*, is used in the same manner and for similar purposes. The edge of the former is broad, and of the latter pointed. All these implements are made of iron of the description known as Poonree, which is obtained from the interior, principally from a place named Pooner. This iron is bought at about 7 to 8 sers per rupee in the Simla market. The entire implements are made of the one kind of iron. Steel edges are not given. These are the only implements used in these hills, and have been used for years. They are found to answer all the purposes of the people. No English-made implements have been tried, nor do the people appear to desire any change in what they are well practised in and satisfied with.
Kangra	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Self-emptying *charas* or bucket.	With this the water can be raised from wells for irrigation with facility by two men, instead of three generally employed in the ordinary *charas* used in the Punjab. This implement is in general use in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Bombay. It was used in the late experimental farm at Hoshiárpur, and admitted to be superior to the indigenous implement.	These implements are not in general use at present. They were reported in April 1883 as being in use at the late Hoshiárpur Experimental Farm. In no other years were any new implements introduced in this district. Beheea cane mill is in use in Tahsils Hoshiárpur, Dasúya, and Garhshankar and its advantages are thoroughly appreciated.
	Beheea Cane Mill ...	As a labour saving machine for crushing sugar-cane and extracting clear juice from it, the implement affords great facility, and is considered far superior to the ordinary country roller. It was also tried in the late experimental farm. It is worked with one man or a boy with two bullocks, whereas the ordinary native method requires six men and six bullocks.	
	Improved Punjab Plough, 1883.	For ploughing and sowing light soil, the implement possesses peculiar efficient quality. Being procurable for Rs 3, cheapness must also be said to be its chief recommendation.	

STATEMENT No. XV A—*continued.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Hoshiarpur—*concld.*	Iron Sugar-cane Roller	This roller is used for extracting juice from sugar-cane, and is worked with two men and two bullocks, whereas the ordinary native method required six men and six bullocks. By its use the necessity for cutting canes into pieces is also obviated.	This implement is in use in certain villages of Tahsils Hoshiárpur, Dasúya, and Garhshankar, and an agency for its sale has been opened at Hoshiárpur. It has many advantages over the ordinary mill, but is not as popular in this district as in Gurdáspur. Native agriculturists complain that the mill destroys the cane fibre which is used for ropes and that the oil from machine taints the cane juice. The first complaint has some foundation. The second is due to carelessness. In Gurdáspur the absence of risk to the workers and the saving of labour expected by the mill have made it very popular in many places; and there is no doubt it will push its way in Hoshiárpur also. *Kohára* (axe); *Tesha* (bill-hook).—In these hand implements ordinary iron obtained from Karáchi is used, but their edges are made of steel obtained also from Karáchi. The steel used for hardening the edge is about a fourth portion of each implement. In the case of other small hand implements, it is said that some of them are made entirely of steel; and in the manufacture of others iron is entirely used. The English-made implements are better and more polished than those made in this country; but in durability the country-made implements are said to be superior.
Jullundur ...	Beheea Sugar-Mill...	Twenty-four of these mills were sold to zamindárs in the years 1883-84. They do not appear to have found favour in this district, as the machine is more costly than the ordinary native *belna*; and the people also complain that it cannot be repaired by the village smith, and that it completely destroys the canes, which in this district are largely used after the juice has been pressed out, for making mats, ropes, &c.	The axe is made in this district of iron obtained from Bombay, and half a eer of ssteel is used for hardening its edge. English-made axes are not used in this district. The sickle *dátri* is made of pure steel. English-made sickle not in use. *Ramba* (an instrument for cutting grass) is made of steel. English-made *khurpa* not in use. *Gandála* (an instrument for digging holes) do. *Beguri* (an instrument for hoeing sugar), do. *Gandára* pole, &c. do.
	Kaisar Plough ...	This plough has proved a failure, and has not been further experimented on.	*Kassi* (hoe) is made of iron. English-made hoe not in use. Bill-hook not used or known in this district.
Ludhiana ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Agricultural implements in use in this district are the (1) *kassi*, (2) *phowra*, (3) *duranti*, (4) *ramba*, (5) *kohari*, (6) *gandasa*, (7) *gandála*, About 15 or 20 years back these were made from Gwalior iron, but at present from iron received from a place called Patti *viâ* Karáchi, which is easier wrought and is more lasting and less expensive. The *kohári* and *gandasa* are edged with steel. Carpenters in this district use *tesha*, *ári*, *barma*, *nihani*, *reti*, *hatouri*, and *ghun*. The *ári*, and *reti* are made of steel; the *hatouri* and *ghun* tipped with steel; the rest are made of soft iron.
Ferozepore ...	Kaisar Plough ...	Four ploughs were introduced during the year 1881 in the district. Of these three were tried, both in Mamdot and Ferozepore Municipal Gardens, while the fourth has not as yet been used by Dharm Singhwála Sardár. The experiment showed that the implements are in reality useful and valuable. These turn and break the soil easily, and with a very little trouble to the bullocks.	These implements have not been tried again.
	Beheea Cane Mill ...	The two mills asked for from the Agent of Messrs. Thomson & Co. were received in the district but very late, when the cane season was about to be over; besides they were received incomplete; therefore they were not experimented with. Nevertheless the zamíndárs of Iláka Zíra have seen a similar mill working satisfactorily in their neighbourhood, and so the people will certainly appreciate it very much, and it is the stinginess of the vulgar class of the district that these valuable implements are not largely introduced.	

STATEMENT No. XV A—*continued.*

District.	Name of implements.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Ferozepore—*concld.*	...	...	Only country-made ordinary hand implements (such as axes, bill-hooks, &c.) are in use in this district. These are made of iron. Steel is not used for hardening the edge, nor do the blacksmiths of this country know how to do it. People like the English-made scythe and saw more than country ones.
	Boring Apparatus...	It has been tried in experiment, both in Ferozepore and Muktsar, and has proved satisfactory.	No use of it has as yet been made by agriculturists or other persons.
	Double Sugarcane Mill, patented in 1888 by Rái Bahádur Thákur Dás, Assistant Surgeon.	It was exhibited at Amritsar Baisákhi fair along with Beheea (Thomson and Mylne) and Rodger's mills, and this was found superior. It was twice exhibited at Ferozepore with the same result. This mill competed with other mills now used in this district, and had won the first prize awarded by Special Committee composed of Major Campbell, R.E., President, and two native gentlemen as members.	This mill was not tried again.
Mooltan ...	Kaisar Plough ...	Thirty-five Kaisar ploughs were obtained in 1882 by the District Committee, of which seven were distributed to the influential zamíndárs, who, after trial, reported that they were not suited.	Not tried again.
	Beheea Cane Mills (Sugar Mills).	Two Beheea mills were obtained by the District Committee in 1883, which were given to two influential zamíndárs in the Shujabad Tahsíl. They were very much appreciated by the people of that tahsíl for their simplicity and effective working	Only one used in 1887-88, but not with success. Again used in 1889, but without success. Not tried again.
	Náhan Sugarcane Mills.	Three were bought by the zamíndárs, and the fourth one was let out on hire in 1884. All the mills, with the exception of one, were used and the people appreciated them.	Used without success. Not tried in 1890.
			Hand implements, such as axes, mattocks, sickle, &c., used by the agriculturists in this district are made of iron and steel obtained from Bombay. The steel (about ¼) is generally used for hardening the edge. They are made as follows:—The iron is first put into a furnace; when it gets hot and red, it is well beaten till it gets cool, the process being repeated several times till the desired shape is obtained. When the implement is nearly ready, the edge is hardened by steel and dipped into water. The native-made implements, though rough, are considered better suited and more durable than those of English make.
Jhang ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	No improvement has been made in the ordinary hand implements.
Montgomery ...	Kaisri Ploughs ...	These ploughs were distributed to each tahsíl as follows:— Montgomery, 5. Gugera, 5. Dipálpur, 4. Pákpattan, 4. By experiment it was found that by one plough 2 kanáls and 15 marlás of land were ploughed, in which one maund and 17 sérs of grain were produced. By a native plough the produce was usually from 60 to 80 sérs in the same area. The zamíndárs do not like the Kaisri plough. The bullocks in this district are small and unable to work them. These implements were not tried again. The zamíndárs do not like them. They have weak bullocks, which are only suited to the native ploughs. The furrows made by the Kaisri plough are of course deeper than those made by the native ploughs; but they require strong bullocks to pull them, which zamíndárs of the district do not possess.	*Sickle.*—This implement is used in cutting crops and grass. It is a ¼ sér in weight, and is made of ordinary iron. It is made in the shape of a bow, with teeth like those in a saw, and has a wooden handle. *Ramba.*—This implement is used in loosening the earth about the roots of plants and in taking up grass. It is ¾ sér in weight, and is made of iron. It is about 6 inches long, and has a wooden handle with a sharp edge. *Axe.*—This is of the usual pattern with a steel cutting edge welded to the iron head, and varies in weight from 1 to 2 sérs. *Toka.*—This implement is used in chopping fodder for cattle. Its weight is about 3 sérs, and it is made of good iron. It has an oblong shape and a wooden handle at the top. Its edge is hardened like a hatchet. *Hoe.*—This implement is used in digging earth. It is made of ordinary iron, and is from 1 to 3 sérs in weight. It is similar in principle to the English hoe, but a shorter handle.

STATEMENT No. XV A—*continued.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Lahore	Kaisri Ploughs ...	These ploughs were received from Cawnpore and distributed to zaildárs. By these the land is better ploughed than those locally made. Many zamíndárs in the Chunián tahsíl have got ploughs made of this pattern. This plough is very useful for soft soil; but, generally, the plough has not been adopted.	Some three or four years ago ploughs of this description were received and distributed to certain zaildárs in the Chunián tahsíl. They have been made use of and it is acknowledged that they are better than the country plough; two ploughings being equal to some six ploughings with the country plough. But the cultivators have not adopted it for the reason that they find that with the country plough they can use ordinary bullocks which do not cost a large sum, while the Kaisri plough requires strong oxen of a much higher price.
	Beheea Sugar Machine	It is not known whether any report was previously made or not. This machine is very extensively used. It requires a little labour. Only one pair of bullocks and two men are required to work it, while the country *belna* requires two pairs of bullocks and six men. Besides it is dangerous to the life of the men who put sugar-canes into the *belna*. The cost of the machine is also far less than *belna*. Mr. J. Robson, Engineer of Lahore, has improved the machine by fixing a screw on the top, through which oil is given; but the oil does not get mixed with the sugar juice.	The adoption of this mill is spreading but slowly. Sugar-cane cultivators not having much "shauk" for innovation.
	Water-lift (iron Persian wheel).	A lift of this kind was obtained for the Shálamár Gardens from Messrs. J. Fleming and Co., Bombay, for Rs. 400. The well is worked without bullocks, and gives as much water as can be raised from a well by two bullocks working a country-made wooden Persian wheel. The lift is most useful; but as the price is high, it is beyond the means of ordinary zamíndárs.	The well gear is costly, and ordinary zamíndárs cannot afford to purchase. The one great drawback is that should any portion be broken, it would be difficult to find a qualified blacksmith to repair or replace it. Ordinary Persian wheels can be easily repaired by the agricultural carpenter, and agriculturists do not experience any difficulty in repairing such. This lift has been removed from the Shálamár to the Shahdara Garden, where it is now worked by one bullock. The Tahsíldár of Lahore reports that the *málís* complain that it does not work easily, and requires 3 pies of oil daily; and when any of this gear breaks it is difficult to get it repaired, and besides, costs a good deal. It is useful for gardens only as it does not lift sufficient water for irrigation.
	Wheat-husking Machine. Indian corn-husking Machine.	These machines were obtained from the Manager, Alliance Bank, Lahore, for Rs. 200 and Rs. 60 respectively. They are good for separating grain, but good chaff is not made. The machines were exhibited at the last Shálamár fair. The wheat-husking machine was not generally approved, as it did not produce thin *bhusa* and is too costly for zamíndárs. The Indian corn-husking machine was much liked. In this district Indian corn, however, is not extensively cultivated, and husking machines are not required.	The wheat-husking Machine was sent for and tried, but the people in general have not adopted it.
	English Scythes ...	Two scythes were obtained from Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta, for Rs. 15. They are good for cutting and dressing grass. They are only suitable for ornamental gardens in dressing long grass.	There is one in Shálamár Garden, and it continues to give satisfaction. They are useful for gardens. 1. *Axe.*—This is made of hard iron. Steel is not used for danger of being broken. 2. *Scythe.*—This is also made of iron, and steel is used in about ¼ of its size. 3. *Ramba* Ditto ditto ditto. 4. *Toka* Ditto ditto ditto. 5. *Tesa, Kohára, Sathra,*— Ditto ditto. 6. Ari is made of steel. English-made is generally preferred, but the teeth are cut in the opposite direction to those cut in England.
Amritsar ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Gurdaspur ...	Improved water-lift on the lever system.	Has not been worked sufficiently to warrant an opinion on its merits.	Has been working since its invention; but it has not as yet become a favorite with the people.

STATEMENT No. XV A—*continued.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Sialkot ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	The following agricultural implements are most familiar, and brought into ordinary daily use:— 1, *Kulhára* (hatchet); 2, *Khurpa* (scraper); 3, *Halkaphal* (ploughshare); 4, *Pharwah* (spade); 5, *Toka* (chopper); 6, *Dátri* (sickle). These are made up in the following manner—the iron is heated, beaten out and dipped in water, this process being repeated until the iron is sufficiently hardened for the purposes of manufacturing the implements. 2. Iron and steel are imported from Amritsar. 3. About 4 chitáks of *ispáth* (steel of a tough kind) to every sér of iron is used for the purposes of hardening the edges of such implements as are mentioned under Nos. 1 to 5. The *dátri* is invariably made entirely of *ispáth*. *Fulád* or good steel is seldom used on agricultural implements. 4. The implements made for general use in this district, and which are somewhat roughly made, cannot be compared with those of English manufacture, but, if specially ordered, it is believed that some good implements can be turned out.
Gujrat ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Gujranwala ...	Sugar-cane Mill ...	*Sugar-cane Mill.*—Experiments have been made with this implement in some of the villages in the Gujránwála and Wazírabad tahsíls. As compared with a country sugar-cane machine, it produces four times the quantity of juice during the same space or time, and can be worked with a single ox instead of four at the country machine. The quantity of *gur* produced by this machine exceeds the quantity produced by the country machine from the same bulk of sugarcane. The canes, after extracting the juice, crumble into pieces, and are therefore unfit for the purpose of making ropes used in working wells. If this defect could be remedied, the machine may, it is hoped, be universally accepted and adopted with alacrity. This is not a very large sugar-producing district, and during the year under report a great part of the sugar-cane grown was used as fodder for cattle.	This machine has not been used during the year owing to— 1. The pressed stalk is broken through, and is not useful for rope making for which the people require it. 2. The raw sugar made turns out black and does not sell so well as the *gur* extracted by the old wooden presses.
Shahpur ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Agricultural implements are generally made by village blacksmiths from strips of iron (*patti*) mostly imported from Karáchi, and purchased by the peasants themselves in the quantity required at the time. The iron is hardened by dipping it in cold water while red-hot, and sometimes edged with steel (*dánda*), also imported from Karáchi. The implements are generally inferior to those of European manufacture, but are of shapes to which the people are accustomed and cost them less; the labour of the blacksmith being paid for in grain at harvest times.
	Cotton Gin ...	Not patronized by agricultural population. Traders in cotton bring in great quantities of it for ginning.	The machine is kept in full work and gins large quantities of cotton belonging to its owner and to other traders who pay for its use.
Jhelum ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Axes are manufactured, both of iron and steel. For instance, an axe weighing 1 sér consists of three-quarters of a sér of iron, and a quarter of steel used for the edge. *Khurpa* (or hoe) is made of steel only. *Sickle.*—This instrument is also made of steel. *Phal* (ploughshare) is made either of iron or steel. The iron and steel used in the manufacture of such implements are obtained for local consumption from Calcutta or Bombay. The native made implements are equal to those of English manufacture, as far as wear and tear is concerned.

STATEMENT No. XVA—*continued.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Hand implements are usually made by village *lohárs*. Iron is generally obtained from Ráwalpindi bazár. Steel is not in use here. No implements of English manufacture are used.
Hazára ...	Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's 3-rollers Sugar-cane Mill from Beheea. Chaff-cutting Machine from Messrs. Thompson & Co., Calcutta.	*Extract from Report*, 1884-85. No new agricultural implements were obtained during the year under report. Those in the district are a chaff-cutting machine from Messrs. Thompson and Co., Calcutta, and a 3-roller sugar-cane mill from Messrs. Thomson and Mylne of Beheea. These are both approved of by the zamíndárs; but they have not yet procured any for themselves, though they are considering the purchase of Beheea mills. The District Funds sugar-cane mill is lent to sugar-cane-growers to experiment with. *Extract from Report*, 1885-86. No new agricultural implements were obtained, but the zamíndárs of Haripur are combining to procure Beheea sugar-cane presses, and expect to have 25 at work by next year. A rice-husking machine was received from the Director of Settlements and Revenue Records in September 1885, and is being tried in the district. It is not approved of, as its outturn is not more than one man can do with an "*ukli*." Moreover the local husking machines (*paikos*) worked by water-power on the Siran are powerful and good.	The agricultural implements migh twell be improved. In the more distant parts of the district wooden picks tipped with iron are still used. *Kohári* (hatchet or axe).—This is country-made. It is made of iron tipped with steel, and weighs from 1 to 2 sérs, *i.e.*, in plains 1 sér, hills 2 sérs. *Dátri*.—Sickles of steel weigh from ¼ to ⅜ of a sér each, and are country-made. *Kalatri* and *Hari* (saws and files) are made by hand, of steel, but the European articles are preferred. *Tesha* (adze) of steel or steel tipped are all country-made. *Kahi* or *pail* or *gudna* picks are of iron tipped with steel or of wood tipped with iron. The *pail* is lighter than *kahi* of lower Punjab. The *kahi* is only used in Tahsil Haripur, and the *gudna* or wooden pick is only used in distant parts of the district. *Chari*.—A spade with strings, used by two or three men, is made of iron tipped with steel or of wood tipped with iron. *Rambas* or *khurpas* are to a small extent used in the Haripur tahsil. Billhooks, &c., are not used. *Iron (crude)*.—Country iron formerly came from Bajaur; but none comes now. *Iron (wrought)*.—Flat wrought iron is obtained from Amritsar, Pind Dádan Khan, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, and other places; is chiefly English iron, and is very extensively used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. *Iron (cast)*—English flat cast iron comes from Amritsar and is little used in the district. *Steel*.—English steel, flat and bar, is obtained for tipping instruments from the places mentioned above.
Peshawar ...	Rollers for extracting sugar-cane juice.	This machine dispenses with a great deal of manual labour. The juice extracted by it is in much larger quantities, and also cleaner, than that extracted by others of its kind. It is not as yet universally used in this district, being possessed by only a few persons; but the use of it is likely to increase.	Large quantities of *gur* have been made this year, and the machine is extremely popular with the zamindárs of the district. List of ordinary hand implements in general use in this district:— (1) Shovel, (2) spade, (3) *chari*, (4) *ramba* (hoe), (5) sickle, (6) axe, (7) ploughshare, (8) adze. Shovel, *ramba*, and axe consist of wrought and common iron. Wrought iron is used in the fore part (edge), and common iron in the hinder part. Hitherto all the implements were made of Bajauri iron, but now bars of iron imported from England are used in making them. None of them is made of steel. The adze is not used for agricultural purposes.
	Sugar-cane Mill manufactured at the Roorkee Workshops, N.-W. Provinces.	This is a very useful mill, much labour is saved in its working, and turns out a large quantity of juice, which makes nice white sugar. Usefulness of this sugar-cane mill is being gradually appreciated in this district. New mills are mostly imported into the Hashtnagar, Mardán, and Doába Daudzai tahsíls.	The mills have been successful and extensively brought into use by the agriculturists.

STATEMENT No. XVA—*concluded.*

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Kohat ...	*Nil.*	Nine Kaisar ploughs were received at the end of the year 1883, and were experimented by the leading men in the district, but they failed. They have not been tried again.	Brief report of ordinary native made hand implements of the Kohát District :— Names: *Punjábi.* *Pashto.* *English.* — *Quantity of iron used in making the implement.* — *Quantity of steel used for hardening the edge.* *Kulhári* *Tabargai* Axe ... 1 4 — 0 4 *Bel* *Bel* Spade ... 1 8 — ... *Dátri* *Lor* Sickle ... ... — 0 2 *Phali* *Pala* Ploughshare ... 1 4 — 0 4 *Kai* *Kai* Hoe or small mattock. 1 4 — 0 4 Iron and steel used in making these implements are imported chiefly from Kálábágh in the Bannu District and Sukkur in Sind, and to a small extent from Pind Dádan Khan in the Jhelum District. Although there is little difference between the English and native made implements, the people in this district are not accustomed to use English made implements, nor have the latter ever been introduced in this district.
Bannu ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...
Dera Ismail Khan.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	The hand implements in use here are of the common pattern universally used throughout the country. To give a minute description of each would require a long report.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1. All agricultural implements are made by town and village blacksmiths. Those made in town are preferred, being of superior manufacture. 2. The metals used are iron and steel, imported from Europe in bars, and obtained, as a rule, in this district from Sukkur. 3. Steel is always used for hardening the edge of axes, &c. 4. Implements of English manufacture have not been used, and consequently no comparison can be made between those of English and country manufacture.
Muzaffargarh...	Jones' Sugar-cane Press. Avery's Hindustáni Plough.	On the whole, Deputy Commissioner considers this preferable to the Beheea mill ; but as the cultivators here are slow to move in such matters, especially where cash payments are needed, any progress towards introduction of this Nahan mill will be slow. *This* plough is superior to the native plough.	1. Implements, such as axes, hoes, bill-hooks, sickles, ploughs, are made of iron here. 2. Iron and steel are got from Karáchi through Mooltan. 3. For axes and bill-hooks, steel is generally used to sharpen the edges without altering the form of the implements, which are hand-made. English manufactured implements are preferred to native made. The latter require constant sharpening.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABSTRACT OF THE CANAL CLEARANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

District.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				Balance carried forward.	Remarks.
	Balance in hand at the beginning of the year.	Commutation for labour.	Fines for absences.	Other income.	Total.	Pay of laborers.	Tools and appliances.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ferozepore	26,212 10 9	...	...	96,166 7 3	1,22,379 2 0	...	...	93,451 12 6	93,451 12 6	28,927 5 6	
Mooltan	71,303 0 0	64,459 0 0	...	26,085 0 0	1,61,847 0 0	5,862 0 0	...	94,094 0 0	99,956 0 0	61,891 0 0	
Peshâwar	6,942 10 7	492 0 0	...	14,624 1 6	22,058 12 1	2,097 13 3	132 1 3	12,937 0 1	15,166 14 7	6,891 13 6	
Bannu	6,167 3 1	1,577 0 0	...	6,231 0 0	13,975 3 1	...	...	7,337 0 0	7,337 0 0	6,638 3 1	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,201 11 2	13,391 14 0	...	5,212 15 3	24,806 8 5	11,294 0 8	...	7,943 8 6	19,237 9 2	5,568 15 3	
Muzaffargarh	41,297 0 0	12,548 0 0	...	6,453 0 0	60,298 0 0	606 0 0	...	17,102 0 0	17,708 0 0	42,590 0 0	
Total ...	1,58,124 3 7	92,467 14 0	...	1,54,772 8 0	4,05,364 9 7	19,859 13 11	132 1 3	2,32,865 5 1	2,52,857 4 3	1,52,507 5 4	

STATEMENT

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Serial No.	District.	Receipts.				Expen	
		Balance in hand at the beginning of the year.	Patwári cess on land revenue, including cost of stationery.	Patwári cess on Canal owner's rate.	Other income.	Total.	Salaries of Patwáris.	Printing.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Hissár	18,978 10 6	42,584 0 4	5,354 5 0	419 11 8	67,336 11 6	35,953 3 9	...
							118 10 6	...
2	Rohtak	18,069 15 11	34,889 3 4	4,371 4 7	109 2 3	57,439 10 1	35,383 4 0	...
							146 3 5	...
3	Gurgáon	39,279 3 9	49,340 14 0	...	186 10 9	88,806 12 6	39,753 2 1	1 7 0
							128 3 9	0 0 1
4	Delhi	29,647 1 9	36,894 9 2	4,419 14 0	117 8 4	71,079 1 3	38,605 2 6	171 7 7
							171 9 3	0 12 2
5	Karnál	26,407 13 8	39,789 11 3	4,198 13 7	770 14 1	71,167 4 7	38,743 9 0	...
							146 3 3	...
6	Umballa	24,348 9 9	68,211 6 8	162 0 0	...	92,722 0 5	72,025 15 0	41 5 0
							150 5 11	0 1 5
7	Simla	193 5 8	1,008 1 3	...	3 6 0	1,204 12 11	1,013 8 4	67 11 7
							126 11 0	8 7 5
8	Kángra	17,134 11 0	27,604 15 7	...	8,472 4 8	53,211 15 3	31,317 5 8	...
							124 4 5	...
9	Hoshiárpur	43,704 2 3	55,607 6 0	...	618 15 5	99,930 7 8	60,406 4 1	386 12 10
							130 11 11	0 13 5
10	Jullundur	69,424 12 1	55,232 15 5	...	347 6 2	1,25,005 1 8	51,482 9 10	...
							128 1 1	...
11	Ludhiána	27,204 13 5	37,345 10 0	...	152 8 2	64,702 15 7	35,445 9 8	...
							118 2 5	...
12	Ferozepore	29,160 0 10	49,637 1 2	1,198 13 4	736 3 7	80,732 2 11	43,431 0 11	686 6 2
							122 11 0	1 15 0
13	Mooltan	50,361 0 0	54,502 0 0	746 0 0	1,706 0 0	1,07,315 0 0	41,746 0 0	...
							132 15 2	...
14	Jhang	10,927 0 0	19,909 0 0	...	248 0 0	31,084 0 0	17,184 0 0	152 0 0
							110 2 6	0 15 7
15	Montgomery ...	25,063 7 2	15,156 4 4	8,043 0 8	953 15 2	49,216 11 4	20,759 8 11	388 9 8
							120 0 0	2 3 11
16	Lahore	46,708 0 0	40,553 4 7	13,172 1 0	6,255 7 8	1,06,688 13 3	42,475 0 5	4,630 0 0
							135 4 4	14 11 11
17	Amritsar	21,229 7 5	36,854 2 8	5,342 4 7	400 8 5	63,826 7 1	36,147 9 7	1,291 0 7
							123 12 8	4 6 9
18	Gurdáspur	16,040 9 5	65,735 9 7	1,628 4 6	4,110 2 2	87,514 9 8	46,557 15 2	1,776 8 10
							96 12 9	3 11 1
19	Siálkot	17,135 6 9	55,949 11 10	...	216 13 3	73,301 15 10	47,703 4 3	1,100 1 2
							118 10 8	2 11 9
20	Gujrát	17,518 4 7	31,108 15 1	...	862 14 11	49,490 2 7	30,203 12 5	...
							131 5 2	...
21	Gujránwála	20,999 15 6	37,138 3 3	...	1,200 6 0	59,338 8 9	27,101 11 7	3 9 0
							89 2 5	0 0 2
22	Shahpur	13,234 5 6	22,155 5 8	1,818 14 5	34 12 8	37,243 6 3	17,066 14 2	426 8 5
							117 11 3	2 15 1
23	Jhelum	18,154 3 3	28,381 10 2	...	367 9 3	46,903 6 8	28,909 3 0	376 5 5
							121 7 6	1 9 4
24	Ráwalpindi	37,420 11 7	49,099 2 2	...	193 15 11	86,713 13 8	47,166 8 7	613 10 0
							135 2 4	1 12 2
25	Hazára	12,704 8 9	19,996 15 7	...	121 3 1	32,822 11 5	18,959 13 0	786 10 8
							139 6 7	5 12 7
26	Pesháwar	24,723 0 2	48,708 9 3	...	536 7 3	73,968 0 8	45,170 1 11	...
							144 12 5	...
27	Kohát	7,226 12 7	9,421 0 7	...	185 6 0	16,833 3 2	8,902 1 9	187 8 7
							129 0 3	2 11 6
28	Bannu	13,273 4 4	21,472 1 4	...	108 2 10	34,853 8 6	18,500 6 8	...
							110 1 11	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	18,094 6 4	41,478 7 7	...	81 6 5	59,654 4 4	29,959 15 4	530 2 3
							137 6 11	2 6 11
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	26,120 0 2	5,046 0 0	...	31,166 0 2	27,717 8 0	...
							171 1 6	...
31	Muzaffargarh ...	36,467 6 10	35,164 9 9	290 0 0	866 15 4	72,788 15 11	32,730 9 5	199 9 2
							152 3 9	0 14 10
	Grant Total ...	7,50,835 2 9	11,57,050 15 9	55,791 11 8	30,384 13 5	19,94,062 11 7	10,68,522 11 0	13,817 5 11
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	128 12 7	1 10 8

No. XVII.

PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

DITURE.

Paper and cloth.	Survey equipment.	Patwári Schools.	Rewards and gratuities.	Other charges.	Total expenditure.	Balance at credit at the close of the year.	Number of Patwáris and Assistants.	Pay, &c., due at the end of 30th September and not disbursed.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
260 8 2	24 3 6	...	...	1,524 4 11	37,762 4 4	29,574 7 2	303	9,192 7 7
0 13 9	0 1 3			5 0 6	124 10 1			
1,166 2 0	...	142 14 3	90 0 0	247 6 0	37,029 10 3	20,409 15 10	242	8,175 8 10
4 13 1	...			1 0 3	153 0 3			
752 12 9	1,660 14 9	197 8 2	12 0 0	1,056 1 8	43,433 14 5	45,372 14 1	310	10,235 11 11
2 6 10	5 5 9			3 6 6	140 1 9			
317 10 6	...	26 8 0	...	272 0 6	39,392 13 1	31,686 4 2	225	8,574 14 11
1 6 7	...			1 3 4	175 1 3			
699 5 9	17 11 0	53 10 10	120 0 0	1,157 9 10	40,791 14 5	30,375 6 2	265	9,641 10 7
2 10 3	0 1 1			4 5 10	153 14 11			
659 5 8	18 0 0	48 13 9	...	601 6 5	73,394 13 10	19,327 2 7	479	5,885 0 0
1 6 0	0 0 7			1 4 1	153 3 7			
15 1 0	...	...	...	7 14 0	1,104 2 11	100 10 0	8	231 12 5
1 14 2	...			0 15 9	138 0 4			
1,653 13 7	...	220 11 8	397 3 0	6,760 9 9	40,349 11 8	12,862 3 7	252	6,839 11 9
6 9 0	...			26 13 3	160 1 10			
882 3 3	...	...	120 0 0	153 12 3	61,949 0 5	37,981 7 3	462	14,603 8 11
1 14 6	...			0 5 4	134 1 5			
989 3 5	...	...	330 0 0	2,838 5 7	55,640 2 10	69,364 14 10	402	13,382 1 3
2 7 4	...			7 1 0	131 9 2			
903 3 4	...	...	300 0 0	71 5 0	36,720 2 0	27,982 13 7	300	8,975 3 6
3 0 2	...			0 3 10	122 6 5			
1,856 2 11	3 10 0	44 8 0	418 0 0	2,890 9 11	49,330 5 11	31,401 13 0	354	8,703 0 8
5 3 11	0 0 2			8 2 8	139 5 7			
283 0 0	66 0 0	54 0 0	330 0 0	11,464 0 0	53,943 0 0	53,372 0 0	314	10,488 13 9
0 14 5	0 3 4			3 10 1	138 14 0			
490 0 0	39 0 0	91 0 0	90 0 0	241 0 0	18,287 0 0	12,797 0 0	156	5,226 0 0
3 2 3	0 4 0			1 8 9	117 3 7			
0 7 6	287 2 3	71 0 0	211 0 0	877 8 0	22,595 4 4	26,621 7 0	173	5,103 8 3
0 0 1	1 10 7			5 1 2	130 9 9			
8,634 0 5	1,119 8 6	...	756 0 0	17,905 12 9	75,520 6 1	31,168 7 2	314	11,068 5 11
27 7 11	3 9 1			57 0 5	240 8 2			
2,812 12 4	2,280 9 6	...	1,368 8 0	1,319 9 3	45,220 1 3	18,606 5 10	292	9,232 3 2
9 10 1	7 13 0			4 8 4	154 13 10			
317 8 0	...	...	28 8 0	775 10 9	49,456 2 9	38,058 6 11	481	29,888 0 0
0 10 7	...			1 9 10	102 13 1			
3,572 7 0	...	...	82 8 0	1,818 1 10	54,276 6 3	19,025 9 7	402	12,033 6 10
8 14 2	...			4 8 4	135 0 3			
2,139 5 6	148 5 7	...	322 8 6	981 8 4	33,795 8 4	15,694 10 3	230	7,584 0 0
9 4 10	0 10 4			4 4 3	146 15 0			
1,068 0 10	37 8 0	...	1,031 8 0	2,994 15 9	32,237 5 2	27,101 3 7	304	6,604 6 10
3 8 3	0 2 0			9 13 7	106 0 8			
162 3 11	...	...	671 0 0	1,170 15 3	19,497 9 9	17,745 12 6	162	4,254 0 7
1 1 11	...			8 1 3	134 7 6			
597 8 3	...	23 13 5	390 0 0	650 11 10	30,937 9 11	15,965 12 9	238	7,024 6 10
2 7 6	...			2 11 9	129 15 10			
1,470 7 4	...	...	...	2,606 2 0	51,856 11 11	34,857 1 9	349	118 14 0
4 3 5	...			7 7 6	148 9 5			
45 2 4	3 7 6	54 10 8	330 0 0	120 9 3	20,300 5 5	12,522 6 0	136	5,373 6 0
0 5 4	0 0 5			0 14 2	149 4 3			
57 5 1	...	172 1 9	270 0 0	9,786 9 8	55,456 2 5	18,511 14 3	312	11,431 0 3
0 2 11	...			31 5 11	177 11 11			
364 9 4	...	136 9 7	...	734 4 1	10,325 1 4	6,508 1 10	69	2,220 0 0
5 4 6	...			10 10 3	149 10 3			
1,384 11 10	1 15 3	...	120 0 0	2,101 8 10	22,108 10 7	12,744 13 11	168	7,973 11 11
8 3 10	0 0 2			12 8 2	131 9 7			
1,306 6 0	...	...	...	3,088 8 6	34,885 0 1	24,769 4 3	218	7,376 11 11
5 15 11	...			14 2 8	160 0 4			
1,419 4 10	22 3 0	40 3 5	...	802 3 5	30,001 6 8	1,164 9 6	162	5,435 10 7
8 12 2	0 2 2			4 15 8	185 3 1			
286 5 2	10 0 0	58 1 0	...	162 9 2	33,447 1 11	39,341 14 0	215	7,147 10 3
1 5 4	0 0 9			0 12 1	155 9 1			
36,557 2 0	5,740 2 10	1,436 2 6	7,788 11 6	77,183 10 6	12,11,045 14 3	7,83,016 13 4	8,297	2,60,025 1 5
4 6 6	0 11 1			9 4 10	145 15 5			

PART II.

STATEMENT No. XVIII A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING NAZARANA, SERVICE COMMUTATION, &c.,) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1890 AND RABI 1891.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING NAZARANÁ, SERVICE COMMUTATION, &c.,)

(Collections up to 30th

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Balance on 30th September.		
Division.	District.	Year ending.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	1889-90...	5,63,968	5,58,928	99·0	...	5,58,928	5,040	...	5,040
		1890-91...	7,31,655	7,26,118	99·0	4,610	7,30,728	5,537	424	5,961
	Rohtak	1889-90...	9,25,095	8,90,823	96·0	253	8,91,076	34,272	1,405	35,677
		1890 91...	9,25,751	9,11,978	98·0	25,693	9,37,671	13,773	8,300	22,073
	Gurgáon	1889-90 ..	11,60,748	11,29,844	96 6	1,055	11,30,899	39,904	2,327	42,231
		1890-91...	11,70,530	11,65,702	99·5	20,280	11.85,982	4,828	20,878	25,706
	Delhi	1889-90 ..	7,99,580	7,70,216	96·3	1.241	7,71,457	29,364	2,746	32,110
		1890 91...	7,98,171	7.82,217	98·0	19,690	8,01,907	15,954	9,971	25,925
	Karnál	1889-90...	6,46,234	6,42,839	99·0	1,148	6,43,987	3,395	9,017	12.412
		1890-91...	6,42,758	6,41,328	100·0	8,564	6,49,892	1,430	1,430	2,860
	Umballa	1889-90...	8,60,965	8,31,379	97·0	720	8,32,099	29,586	4,229	33,815
		1890-91...	8,62,238	8,58.738	100·0	17,772	8,76,510	3,500	15,207	18,707
	Simla	1889-90...	16,290	16,210	99·5	10	16,220	80	...	80
		1890-91...	16,158	16,146	99·9	10	16,156	12	...	12
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1889-90...	6,15,606	5.96,884	97·0	...	5,96,884	18,722	...	18,722
		1890-91...	6,18,033	6,17,800	99·0	18,722	6,36,522	233	...	233
	Hoshiárpur	1889-90...	13,50,590	13,45,884	99·6	...	13,45,884	4,706	...	4,706
		1890-91...	13,48,392	13,47,765	99·8	...	13,45,765	2,627	...	2,627
	Jullundur	1889-90...	13,78,269	13,73,552	99·6	...	13,73,552	4,717	39	4,756
		1890-91...	13,79,833	13,77,171	99·8	...	13,77,171	2,662	26	2,688
	Ludhiána	1889-90...	9,19,101	9,15,240	99·0	53	9,15,293	3,861	2,099	5,960
		1890-91...	9,19,246	9,17,426	99·7	3,998	9,21,424	1,820	...	1,820
	Ferozepore	1889-90...	8,16,315	8,07,180	99·0	11,550	8,18,730	9,135	8,248	17,383
		1890-91...	8,15,632	8,03,398	98·4	1,516	8,04,914	12,234	13,914	26,148
LAHORE.	Mooltan	1889-90...	5,55,090	5,52,611	100·0	946	5,53,557	2,479	792	3,271
		1890-91 ..	5,54,478	5,49,537	99·0	1,053	5,50,590	4,941	1,060	6,001
	Jhang	1889-90...	3,21,215	3,15,847	98·3	...	3,15,847	5,368	...	5,368
		1890-91...	3,21,678	3,18,224	98·9	73	3,18,297	3,454	...	3,454
	Montgomery	1889-90...	2,55,680	2,52,394	99·0	167	2,52,561	3,286	79	3.365
		1890-91...	2,58,899	2,56,132	99·0	133	2,56,265	2,767	...	2,767
	Lahore	1889-90...	5,89,960	5,84,810	99·0	2,261	5,87,071	5,150	6,464	11,614
		1890-91...	5,91,900	5,85,141	99·0	2,238	5,87.379	6,759	6,146	12,905
	Amritsar	1889-90 ..	8,28,314	8,27,730	99·9	...	8,27,730	584	1,729	2,313
		1890-91...	8,28,554	8,27,528	99·8	22	8,27,550	1,026	...	1,026
	Gurdáspur	1889-90...	11,48,928	11,44,460	100·0	11	11,44.471	4,205	11,767	15,972
		1890-91...	*12,39,589	12,36,612	100·0	675	12,37,287	3,369	13,573	16,942
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1889-90 ..	11.37,890	11,35.314	100·0	...	11,35,314	2,576	...	2,576
		1890-91...	11,40,402	11,36,129	100·0	150	11,36.279	4,273	...	4,273
	Gujrát	1889-90...	6,08,497	6,06,990	99·4	26	6,07,016	1.507	...	1,507
		1890-91...	6,07,566	6,05,709	99·6	247	6,05,956	1.851	...	1,851
	Gujránwála	1889-90...	5,20,129	5,18,476	99·7	81	5,18,557	1.653	577	2,230
		1890-91...	5,21,540	5,20,356	99·8	845	5.21,201	1,184	...	1.184
	Shahpur	1889-90...	3,94,596	3,91,961	99·3	4,497	3,96,458	2,635	1,232	3,867
		1890-91...	4,27,300	4,25,723	99·6	2.320	4,28.043	1,577	390	1,967
	Jhelum	1889-90...	7,01,539	6.98.959	99·6	2,156	7,01,115	2,580	29	2,609
		1890-91...	7,00,585	6,32,999	90·3	...	6,32,999	67,586	110	67,696
	Ráwalpindi	1889-90...	9.07.757	9,00,110	99·1	17,535	9.17.645	7,647	9,965	17,612
		1890-91...	9,07,773	8,46,766	93·2	4,136	8,50,902	61,007	13,260	74.267
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1889-90...	2,25,226	2.24,627	99·7	...	2,24,627	599	...	599
		1890-91...	2.25,790	2,25,596	99·9	...	2,25,596	194	...	194
	Pesháwar	1889-90...	6,99,475	6,98,461	99·9	984	6,99,445	1,014	955	1,969
		1890-91..	7,00,613	6,92,672	98·7	380	6,93,052	7,941	818	8,759
	Kohát	1889-90...	84.392	83.836	99·0	11,655	95.491	556	8,061	8.617
		1890-91...	86,226	78,712	91·3	4,581	83,293	7,514	3,505	11,019
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1889-90...	3,31,138	3,25,845	98·4	10,612	3,36,457	5,293	38,189	43,482
		1890-91...	3,31,302	3,20,590	96·7	25,455	3,46,045	10,712	17,997	28,709
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1889-90...	1,61,700	1,34,129	82·9	7,385	1,41,514	27,571	75,044	1,02,615
		1890-91...	1,61,823	1,41,506	87·5	3,345	1,44,851	20,317	97,492	1,17,810
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1889-90...	†3,51,556	3,35,091	95·0	3,338	3,38,429	16,465	2,912	19,377
		1890-91...	3,51,909	3.42.111	97 2	3,257	3,45,368	9,798	5,517	15,315
	Muzaffargarh	1889-90...	3,94,839	3,93,539	99·6	229	3.93,768	1,300	...	1,300
		1890-91...	3,94,840	3,92,945	99·5	45	3,92,990	1,895	1,081	2,976
	Grand Total ...	1889-90...	2,02,79,682	2.00.04.169	98·6	77,913	2,00,82,082	2,75,250	1,87,905	4,63,155
		1890-91...	‡2,05,81,158	2,02,98,775	98·6	1,69,810	2,04,68,585	2,82,775	2,31,100	5,13,87:

* The difference of Rs. 392 between this and the sum of columns 5 and 9 is explained below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Collections as shown in column 5		12,36,612
Add amount realized in 1889-90 for 1890-91		12
		12,36,624
Deduct amount realized in 1890-91 for 1891-92	Rs. 17	
Amount realized in 1890-91 in excess of demand	„ 387	404
		12,36,220
Add balance (column 9)		3,369
Total demand (column 4) ...		12,39,589

No. XVIII A.

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1890 AND RABI 1891.

September of each year).

10		11		12		13		14	15		16		17	
Particulars of Balances.									Suspensions and Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year.				Tribute.	
In train of liquidation.		*Doubtful or undetermined.*		*Irrecoverable.*		*Nominal.*			*On account of the year under report.*		*On account of former years.*			
Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Arrears struck off by orders passed on annual balance statements during the year.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Demand.	Collections.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,034	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	5,034	...	...	...	...	...
1,459	424	...	...	...	...	4,078	...	...	1,459	4,078	424	...	...	...
33,429	564	...	...	...	...	843	841	1,684	33,046	...	564	...	...	...
13,773	8,300	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	13,705	...	8,215	...	...	...
39,578	1,581	326	746	...	...	...	...	1,072	38,334	...	1,154	...	...	...
3.805	20,878	...	...	...	...	1,023	...	...	1,678	...	19,265	...	...	...
28,620	1,041	...	...	...	...	744	1,706	2,449	18,162	...	695	...	...	...
15,321	9,971	...	...	...	...	633	..	...	4,977	...	9,423	...	...	...
2,122	7,872	...	...	...	...	1,273	1,145	2,418	1,969	...	7,872	...	...	...
255	1,430	...	...	...	...	1,175	...	...	253	...	1,430	...	...	...
675	...	26,658	3,978	...	...	2,253	251	964	26,658	...	...	217	...	...
398	22	...	13,150	...	...	3,102	2,035	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	..	70	...	...	...	...	42,708	§ 42,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,708	41,307
18,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	233	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,706	...	4,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	...	..	4,691	39	4,730	...	...	..	...	1,31,000	1,31,000
...	...	2,607	...	...	...	55	26	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,000	1,31,000
1,899	2,099	...	...	...	...	1,962	...	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,650	8,248	...	...	...	...	2,485	...	1,951	4,709	...	...	...	...	...
10,710	13,914	...	...	...	...	1,524	...	...	7,460	...	...	...	...	...
1,053	...	570	517	...	...	856	275	1,158	...	...	...	1,487	...	...
2	...	578	1,004	...	...	4,361	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	54	...	1,261	...	3,980	...	5,295	73	1,261	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	...	210	47	...	...	2,940	32	2,972	...	...	...	1,721	...	...
11	...	28	...	...	...	2,728	...	...	...	132	...	260	...	...
3,705	6,214	...	...	...	...	1,445	250	1,695	3,077	154	691	7,286	...	...
1,556	4,289	3,907	1,857	...	...	1,296	...	...	1,679	254	6,146	1,535	...	...
22	...	529	...	...	...	33	1,729	634	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	...	...	...	723	...	...	...	...
675	...	2,262	11,767	...	...	1,268	...	1,724	2,262	129	...	...	3,800	5,100
566	...	284	13,573	...	...	2,519	...	...	284	120	...	...	3,800	3,800
150	...	...	...	..	...	2,426	...	2,426	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,675	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	..
247	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...
845	...	7	15	...	...	801	562	1.363	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	123	...	..	...	1,006	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...
1,478	1,232	...	.	69	...	1,088	...	1,157	1,424	179	1,232	...	...	...
157	390	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	...	...	422	390	..	...	...
81	29	...	...	...	...	2,499	...	2,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
932	...	58	82	65,586	28	1,010	...	...	...	65,586	...	28	...	...
7,557	9,965	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	6.632	..	...	2,536	...	...
336	13,260	...	...	...	...	60,671	...	...	...	60,219	...	125	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	599	...	599	1,593	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	830	85	125	...	...	775	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,647	634	...	...	...	...	294	184	...	7,396	...	549	..	...	...
24	8,061	467	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	8,061	725	...	...
2,051	661	5,004	6	...	...	459	2,838	...	1,800	...	...	466	...	...
5,279	38,189	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	2,994	...	4,520	6,264	...	...
1,476	11,692	9,115	6.305	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,984	31,453	....	41,814	...	...	1,587	1,777	1,587	25,503	...	...	...	...	...
10,921	669	7,543	95,055	...	...	1,853	1,769	...	18,464	...	...	182	...	...
5,169	2,029	817	849	...	...	10,479	34	10,514	2,447	...	2,028	34	...	...
2,234	3,847	607	1,303	...	...	6,957	367	...	1,623	72	3,848	...	...	..
1,121	..	30	...	...	...	149	...	174	1,076	...	...	1,091	...	...
1,591	1,076	22	5	...	..	282	...	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...
1,90,482	1.19.407	32,041	59,858	1,330	...	51,397	8,640	58,008	1,74,993	1,723	26,817	21,361	2,77,508	2,78,904
77,881	91,457	29,876	1,32,340	65,586	28	1,09,432	7,275	...	64,036	1,32,215	49,690	2,596	2,77,508	2,76,107

† This is the correct demand, figures reported last year were incorrect.

‡ The difference of Rs. 392 between this and the sum of columns 5 and 9 is in the figures of the Gurdáspur District and has been explained in this statement.

§ Includes Rs. 96 collected during 1889-90 on account of 1888-89.

STATEMENT N. XVIII B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSION AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSS OF THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1890-91.

District.	Tahsil.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar ...	Sirsa ...	1889-90 ...	5,034	...	5,034	4,610	...	424	
		1890-91 ...	...	6,806	6,806	5,347	...	1,459	
	Hissár ...	1890-91 ...	...	1,275	1,275	...	1,275	...	
	Fatehabad ...	1890-91 ...	...	2,803	2,803	...	2,803	...	
		Total ...	5,034	10,884	15,918	9,957	4,078	1,883	
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	1889-90 ...	26,705	...	26,705	19,708	...	6,997	
		1890-91 ...	...	12,373	12,373	...	...	12,373	
	Jhajjar ...	1888-89 ...	564	...	564	214	...	350	
		1889-90 ...	6,341	...	6,341	5,473	...	868	
	Sampla ...	1890-91 ...	...	1,586	1,586	254	...	1,332	
		Total ...	33,610	13,959	47,569	25,649	...	21,920	
Gurgaon ...	Gurgáon ...	1887-88 ...	554	...	554	...	...	554	
		1889-90 ...	9,661	...	9,661	5,751	...	3,781	
	Rewári ...	1888-89 ...	569	...	569	294	...	275	
		1889-90 ...	5,551	...	5,551	1,994	...	3,557	
	Palwal ...	1888-89 ...	31	...	31	...	...	31	
		1889-90 ...	5,675	...	5,675	606	...	5,069	
	Núh ...	1889-90 ...	10,285	...	10,285	6,829	...	3,456	
		1890-91 ...	...	2,612	2,612	...	934	1,678	
	Ferozepore ...	1889-90 ...	7,162	...	7,162	4,620*	...	2,542	* This excludes Rs. 129 collected after the close of the year.
		Total ...	39,488	2,612	42,100	20,094	934	20,943	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	1888-89 ...	695	...	695	327	...	368	
		1889-90 ...	18,162	...	18,162	9,107	...	9,055	
		1890-91 ...	...	17,939	17,939	12,962	...	4,977	
		Total ...	18,857	17,939	36,796	22,396	...	14,400	
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	1884-85 ...	74	...	74	74	...	...	
		1887-88 ...	233	...	233	233	...	...	
		1888-89 ...	7,565	...	7,565	7,174	...	391	
		1890-91 ...	...	253	253	...	...	253	
	Karnál ...	1889-90 ...	1,969	...	1,969	930	...	1,039	
		Total ...	9,841	253	10,094	8,411	...	1,683	
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	1886-87 ...	1,421	...	1,421	98	...	1,323	
		1887-88 ...	1,209	...	1,209	214	...	995	
		1888-89 ...	347	...	347	174	...	173	
		1889-90 ...	18,460	...	18,460	10,991	...	7,469	
	Jagádhri ...	1887-88 ...	372	...	372	...	372	...	
		1889-90 ...	313	...	313	160	...	153	
	Pipli ...	1888-89 ...	619	...	619	441	...	178	
		1889-90 ...	3,984	...	3,984	3,143	...	841	
	Rúpar ...	1887-88 ...	139	...	139	...	139	...	
		1889-90 ...	1,131	...	1,131	...	...	1,131	
	Naráingarh ...	1889-90 ...	2,455	...	2,455	1,601	...	854	
	Kharar ...	1889-90 ...	315	...	315	282	...	33	
		Total ...	*30,765	...	30,765	17,104	511	13,150	* The difference of Rs. 129 between this and the balance under suspension at close of 1889-90 is due to an omission on the part of the District Office in the return for last year.
Kangra ...	Núrpur ...	1890-91 ...	...	18,722	18,722	18,722	...	...	
Jullundur ...	Nakodar ...	1890-91 ...	...	10,635	10,635	10,635	...	...	
	Phillour ...	1890-91 ...	...	5,659	5,659	5,659	...	...	
		Total ...	...	16,294	16,294	16,294	...	...	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

District.	Tahsil.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	1886-87 ...	990	...	990	...	...	990	
		1887-88 ...	2,424	...	2,424	...	...	2,424	
		1888-89 ...	5,498	...	5,498	...	...	5,498	
		1889-90 ...	4,759	...	4,759	...	...	4,759	
		1890-91 ...	...	7,484	7,484	24	...	7,460	
		Total ...	*13,671	7,484	21,155	24	...	21,131	* The difference of Rs. 50 between this and the balance under suspension at close of 1889-90 is due to an omission on the part of the district office in the return for last year.
Jhang ...	Jhang ...	1890-91 ...	...	1,186	1,186	42	1,144	...	
	Shorkot ...	1890-91 ...	...	148	148	31	117	...	
		Total ...	...	1,334	1,334	73	1,261	...	
Lahore ...	Sharakpur ...	1884-85 ...	70	...	70	20	50	...	
		1885-86 ...	341	...	341	72	269	...	
		1886-87 ...	603	...	603	151	452	...	
		1887-88 ...	802	...	802	38	764	...	
		1888-89 ...	1,447	...	1,447	302	...	1,145	
		1889-90 ...	1,601	...	1,601	65	...	1,536	
		1890-91 ...	...	898	898	...	...	898	
	Chúnián ...	1886-87 ...	519	...	519	36	...	483	
		1887-88 ...	1,341	...	1,341	196	...	1,145	
		1888-89 ...	1,055	...	1,055	449	...	606	
		1889-90 ...	1,356	...	1,356	185	...	1,171	
		1890-91 ...	...	1,035	1,035	...	254	781	
	Kasúr ...	1889-90 ...	120	...	120	60	...	60	
		Total ...	9,255	1,933	11,188	1,574	1,789	7,825	
Amritsar ...	Ajnála ...	1890-91 ...	...	723	723	...	723	...	
Gurdaspur ...	Pathánkot ...	1884-85 ...	2,186	...	2,186	...	...	2,186	
		1885-86 ...	2,185	...	2,185	...	...	2,185	
		1886-87 ...	2,184	...	2,184	...	...	2,184	
		1887-88 ...	2,186	...	2,186	...	...	2,186	
		Rabí 1888	460	...	460	...	...	460	
		1888-89 ..	2,186	...	2,186	...	...	2,186	
		1889-90 ...	2,186	...	2,186	...	...	2,186	
	Gurdáspur ...	1884-85 ...	38	...	38	...	38	...	
		1885-86 ...	76	...	76	...	76	...	
		1886-87 ...	76	...	76	...	76	...	
		1887-88 ...	76	...	76	...	76	...	
		Rabi 1888	38	...	38	...	38	...	
		1888-89 ..	76	...	76	...	76	...	
		1889-90 ...	76	...	76	...	76	...	
	Batála ...	1890-91 ...	...	284	284	...	...	284	
		Total ..	14,029	284	14,313	...	456	13,857	
Sialkot ...	Raya ...	1890-91 ..	...	1,701	1,701	34	...	1,667	
Gujranwala ...	Wazírábád ...	1890-91 ...	...	118	118	...	118	...	
Shahpur ...	Khusháb ...	1886-87 ...	70	...	70	70	...	...	
		1887-88 ...	660	...	660	660	...	...	
		Rabi 1888	195	...	195	...	...	195	
		1888-89 ..	307	...	307	112	...	195	
		1889-90 ...	1,309	..	1,309	1,309	...	...	
		1890-91 ...	...	1,175	1,175	1,175	...	...	
	Bhera ...	1889-90 ...	115	...	115	115	...	...	
		Total ...	2,656	1,175	3,831	3,441	...	390	
Rawalpindi ...	Pindigheb ...	1887-88 ..	2,687	...	2,687	1,055	50	1,582	
		Rabi 1888	7,052	...	7,052	2,000	25	5,027	
		888-89 ...	25	...	25	...	25	...	
		1889-90 ...	6,632	...	6,632	158	25	6,449	
		1890-91 ...	...	40,431	40,431	...	40,431	...	
	Attock ...	1890 91 ..	...	11,372	11,372	...	11,372	...	
	Fatehjang ...	1890-91 ...	....	8,059	8,059	...	8,059	...	
	Ráwalpindi ...	1890-91 ...	...	357	357	...	357	..	
		Total ...	16,396	60,219	76,615	3,213	60,344	13,058	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*concluded.*

District.	Tahsil.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazara	Hazára ...	1884-85 ...	224	...	224	2,739	...	...	
		1885-86 ...	95	...	95				
		1886-87 ...	422	...	422				
		1887-88 ...	1,096	...	1,096				
		1888-89 ...	303	...	303				
		1889-90 ...	599	...	599				
		Total ...	2,739	...	2,739	2,739	...	...	
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	1885-86 ...	300	...	300	...	...	300	
		1886-87 ...	336	...	336	...	...	336	
		1887-88 ...	372	...	372	...	...	372	
		1888-89 ...	408	...	408	...	...	408	
		1889-90 ...	444	...	444	...	...	444	
		1890-91 ...	...	18,246	18,246	10,406	...	7,840	
	Hashtnagar ...	1885-86 ...				105			
		1886-87 ...				105			
		1887-88 ...	525	...	525	105	...	...	
		1888-89 ...				105			
		1889-90 ...				105			
		1890-91 ...	210	...	210	105	...	105	
		Total ...	2,595	18,246	20,841	11,036	..	9,805	
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	1884-85 ...	1,500	...	1,500	500	...	1,000	
		1888-89 ...	6,561	...	6,561	4,062	...	2,499	
		1890-91 ...	..	1,800	1,800	...	...	1,800	
		Total ...	8,061	1,800	9,861	4,562	...	5,299	
Bannu ...	Marwat ...	1887-88 ...	19,324	...	19,324	15,540	...	3,784	
		1888-89 ...	9,108	...	9,108	3,847	...	5,261	
		1889-90 ...	2,994	...	2,994	1,147	...	1,847	
	Isa Khel ...	1887-88 ...	3,770	...	3,770	1,661	...	2,109	
	Miánwáli ...	1887-88 ...	1,075	...	1,075	720	...	355	
		1888-89 ...	4,664	...	4,664	163	...	4,501	
		Total ...	40,935	...	40,935	23,078	...	17,857	
Dera Ismail Khan	D. I. Khan ...	1886-87 ...	1,227	...	1,227	346	...	881	
	Do. ...	1887-88 ...	2,480	...	2,480	256	...	2,224	
	Do. ...	1888-89 ...	2,121	...	2,121	1,838	...	283	
	Do. ...	1889 90 ...	198	...	198	50	...	148	
	Do. ...	1890-91 ...	...	196	196	10	...	186	
	Kuláchi ...	1886-87 ...	604	...	604	...	...	604	
	Do. ...	1887-88 ...	291	...	291	...	...	291	
	Do. ...	1888-89 ...	1,081	...	1,081	375	...	706	
	Do. ...	1889-90 ...	300	...	300	...	...	300	
	Bhakkar ...	1887-88 ...	18,886	...	18,886	...	...	18,886	
		1880-89 ...	16,353	...	16,353	...	...	16,353	
		1889-90 ...	12,584		12,584	...	182	12,402	
		1890-91 ...	...	6,097	6,097	22	...	6,075	
	Leiáh ...	1887-88 ...	18,327	...	18,327	...	...	18,327	
		1888-89 ...	11,898	...	11,898	...	...	11,898	
		1889-90 ...	12,421	...	12,421	...	...	12,421	
		1890-91 ...	...	12,421	12,207	4	...	12,203	
		Total ...	98,771	18,500	1,17,271	2,901	182	1,14,188	
Deba Ghazi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan.	1883-84 ...	45	...	45	45	...	...	
		1887-88 ...	511	...	511	...	...	511	
		1888-89 ...	1,390	...	1,390	358	...	1,032	
		1889-90 ...	2,447	..	2,447	224	...	2,223	
		1890-91 ...	...	1,973	1,973	350	...	1,623	
	Sanghar ...	1888-89 ...	82	...	82	...	...	82	
		Total ...	4,475	1,973	6,448	977	...	5,471	
Muzaffargarh ...	Sanánwan ...	1888-89 ...	1,091	...	1,091	...	1,091	...	
		1889-90 ...	1,076	...	1,076	...	...	1,076	
		1890-91 ...	...	1,591	1,591	...	...	1,591	
		Total ...	2,167	1,591	3,758	...*	1,091	2,667	
		Grand Total	3,53,345	1,97,744	5,51,098	1,97,279	71,487	2,87,194	

* This excludes Rs. 129 collected after the close of year in the Gurgáon district.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			INCREASE.										DECREASE.										
Division.	District.	Demand of the previous year.	By lapses and resumptions of revenue-free lands.	By revision of assessment from Regular Settlements or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	*By Territorial Transfer.* From Districts of Punjab.	*By Territorial Transfer.* From Foreign States or other Provinces.	By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive jamás.	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.	By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to Settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By diluvion.	By lands being occupied by Government.	*By Territorial Transfer.* To Districts of Punjab.	*By Territorial Transfer.* To Foreign States or other Provinces.	By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.	Demand of the year under report.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	5,63,968	30	1,94,268	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1,94,310	...	26,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,623	7,31,655
	Rohtak	9,25,095	894	...	...	1	...	...	...	609	...	1,504	...	...	...	...	848	...	...	...	...	848	9,25,751
	Gurgáon	11,69,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	792	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	11,70,530
	Delhi	7,99,580	187	...	592	...	...	...	...	265	34	1,078	...	...	...	1,155	1,316	...	...	...	16	2,487	7,98,171
	Karnál	646,234	283	2	280	...	...	...	...	106	3,733	4,404	...	...	...	576	879	...	...	...	6,425	7,880	6,42,758
	Umballa	8,60,965	1,509	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	230	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	8,62,238
	Simla	16,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	132	16,158
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	6,15,606	990	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6,18,038
	Hoshiárpur ...	13.50,590	757	9	7,612	...	...	...	208	...	...	8,586	2,406	...	...	8,374	4	...	...	...	...	10,784	13,48,392
	Jullundur ...	13,78,269	752	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	2,872	153	6,337	23	...	..	4,247	7	...	...	...	496	4,773	13,79,833
	Ludhiána... ...	9,19,101	86	...	3,303	52	...	...	...	804	...	4,245	...	...	...	3,984	...	....	...	...	116	4,100	9,19,246
	Ferozepore ...	8,16,315	482	...	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	338	2,554	998	...	...	2,149	26	...	...	...	64	3,237	8,15,632

LAHORE.	Mooltan	5,55,090	8	...	...	1	...	...	490	69	17	580	...	...	...	1,104	47	...	...	...	41	1,192	5,54,478
	Jhang	3,21,215	60	...	3,466	...	...	...	330	605	...	4,461	...	...	71	3,927	...	...	...	...	...	3,998	3,21,678
	Montgomery ...	2,55,680	143	...	5,711	...	...	...	1,607	319	...	7,780	...	..	2,215	2,346	...	...	...	...	...	4,561	2,58,899
	Lahore	5,89,960	1,087	478	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	2,197	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	250	257	5,91,900
	Amritsar	8,28,314	437	18	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	8	...	...	1,154	25	312	...	...	...	1,499	8,28,554
	Gurdáspur ...	11,48,928	4,608	85,485	2,969	237	...	...	...	...	...	93,299	82	1,277	...	1,231	48	...	...	...	...	2,638	12,39,589
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	11,37,890	2,669	..	2,378	...	312	...	...	...	...	5,359	6	...	...	2,825	...	...	...	...	16	2,847	11,40,402
	Gujrát	6,08,497	169	56	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	1,463	10	...	...	...	...	1,473	6,07,560
	Gujránwála ...	5,20,129	2,024	...	349	...	...	...	213	...	44	2,630	369	...	3	437	288	112	...	...	10	1,219	5,21,540
	Sháhpur	3,94,596	44	32,930	...	...	...	...	94	343	...	33,411	...	69	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	707	4,27,300
	Jhelum	7,01,539	305	...	2,490	29	...	...	54	292	...	3,170	...	...	12	3,659	453	...	...	...	...	4,124	7,00,585
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,07,757	346	2	154	...	...	...	158	51	...	711	...	6	...	414	275	...	...	...	...	695	9,07,773
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	2,25,226	145	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	96	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	599	2,25,790
	Pesháwar ...	6,99,475	1,385	...	134	...	...	...	...	40	...	1,559	390	...	...	...	31	...	...	..	...	421	7,00,613
	Kohát	84,392	2,116	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	310	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	10	323	86,226
BANNU.	Bannu	3,31,138	141	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	9	22	...	...	...	...	31	3,31,302
	Dera Ismail Khan	1,61,700	22	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,61,823
	Dera Gházi Khán	3,51,556	10	...	10,217	...	...	...	451	28	127	10,833	...	...	...	10,368	104	...	...	...	8	10,480	3,51,909
	Muzaffargarh ...	3,94,839	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	136	...	150	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	149	3,94,840
	Grand Total ...	2,02,79,682	21,695	3,14,805	46,657	331	312	...	4,237	6,551	5,238	3,99,826	4,918	27,975	2,318	50,731	4,532	424	...	...	7,452	98,350	2,05,81,158

STATEMENT No. XX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS, OTHER THAN FIXED LAND REVENUE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891, AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Fluctuating sources of Land Revenue.													Miscellaneous.				
			Temporarily excluded from fixed Land Revenue Roll.						*Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*								*Tirni or grazing dues.*			
Division.	District.	Year.	Lapsed revenue free holding.	Revision of assessment jamás, &c.	Alluvial assessments.	Waste lands brought under assessment.	Other items.	Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Water advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 9 and 15.	Talabána.	By enumeration of cattle.	By leases.	Sale proceeds of wood from rakhs and forests.	Stone-quarry receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	1889-90...	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	25,023	...	25,023	25,070	2	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	27,010	...	27,010	27,015	82	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak	1889-90...	890	...	...	...	...	890	...	...	...	11,871	...	11,871	12,761	151	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	515	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	9,265	...	9,265	9,780	190	...	...	...	...
	Gurgáon	1889-90...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	5,080	...	5,080	5,115	121	...	...	...	2,820
		1890-91...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	2,337	...	2,337	2,372	631	...	...	...	2,429
	Delhi	1889-90 ..	435	...	242	...	...	677	2,236	...	...	...	985	3,221	3,898	406	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	206	...	318	...	...	524	813	...	...	...	1,159	1,972	2,496	597	...	...	...	...
	Karnál	1889-90 ..	1,306	...	187	...	...	1,493	...	...	...	6,715	...	6,715	8,208	819	639	2,974	56	...
		1890-91...	13,962	434	124	...	...	14,520	...	...	...	7,696	...	7,696	22,216	331	783	1,159	23	...
	Umballa	1889-90...	1,784	16	450	...	11	2,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,261	628	...	217	...	...
		1890-91...	1,711	...	579	...	36	2,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	1,982	...	70	...	...
	Simla	1889-90...	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	10	...	10	98	104	...	...	164	...
		1890-91...	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	...	...	10	...	10	109	97	...	...	171	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1889-90...	2,499	1,437	...	...	...	3,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,936	230	...	933	4,221	...
		1890-91...	1,851	2,940	...	...	...	4 791	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,791	146	532	1,013	3,181	...
	Hoshiárpur	1889-90...	2,012	2	3.970	...	595	6,579	...	...	7.015	...	...	7,015	13,594	226	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	1,221	119	3,516	...	477	5,333	...	...	10,236	...	...	10,236	15,569	404	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	1889-90...	960	...	2,561	...	...	3,521	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,259	4,780	769	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	264	...	1,553	...	...	1,817	...	...	...	...	232	232	2,049	490	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	1889-90...	111	...	1,166	43	107	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427	655	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	119	26	1,228	25	106	1,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	611	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	1889 90...	1,311	...	2,296	...	...	3,607	...	...	30,994	18,109	...	49,103	52,710	880	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	486	...	815	...	...	1,301*	...	...	28,820	17,911	...	46,731	48,032	1,191	...	...	...	...

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1889-90...	1,897	...	...	1,176	...	3,073	...	13,833	...	94,607	2,194	1,10,634	1,13,707	2,528	...	64,261	17,843	...
		1890-91...	24	...	...	4,730	...	4,754	...	13,550	40,153	1,08,478	2,877	1,65,058	1,69,812	2,895	...	64,800	8,746	...
	Jhang	1889-90...	49	276	3,439	195	...	3,959	...	...	...	41,880	10,955	52,835	56,794	2	...	76,160	8,369	...
		1890-91...	106	2	2,350	149	...	2,607	...	...	...	43,117	19,905	63,022	65,629	385	...	76,529	8,077	...
	Montgomery ...	1889-90...	119	...	5,717	12,526	...	18,362	...	...	1,34,977	26,503	11,448	1,72,928	1,91,290	618	...	83,154	10,915	...
		1890-91...	54	...	4,611	10,175	12	14,852	...	...	1,07,139	34,276	19,369	1,60,784	1,75,636	813	...	84,598	2,449	...
	Lahore	1889-90...	1,440	2,412	4,698	4,109	...	12,659	...	1,98,249	...	...	...	1,98,249	2,10,908	733	...	1,110	...	...
		1890-91...	2,095	263	13,308	3,984	...	19,650	...	2,06,512	...	...	...	2,06,512	2,26,162	1,147	...	2,274	...	...
	Amritsar	1889-90...	709	50	659	1,254	...	2,672	...	1,28,031	...	...	...	1,28,031	1,30,703	1,631	...	16	6	...
		1890-91...	6,614	...	1,406	1,140	...	9,160	...	1,24,836	...	..	...	1,24,836	1,33,996	1,568	...	17	...	...
	Gurdáspur	1889-90...	10,195	84,246	3,047	...	154	97,642	...	30,637	...	5,353	...	35,990	1,33,632	723	...	550	...	...
		1890-91...	3,716	98,485	1,027	...	15	1,03,243	...	35,432	...	4,709	...	40,141	1,43,384	1,080	...	550	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1889-90...	3,373	...	1,983	...	...	5,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,356	1,314	...	408	...	...
		1890-91...	5,702	...	2,130	...	...	7,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,832	1,785	...	121	...	...
	Gujrát	1889-90...	219	197	359	225	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	613	...	633	...	...
		1890-91...	926	...	332	300	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558	160	...	829	...	...
	Gujránwála	1889-90...	2,235	...	343	799	3	3,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,380	1,132	843	1,118	6	48
		1890-91...	2,766	...	78	847	26	3,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,717	815	...	3,031	...	61
	Shahpur	1889-90...	73	32,789	271	5,245	...	38,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,378	583	1,812	17,750	286	...
		1890-91...	591	26,539	140	5,522	...	32,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,792	682	2,005	19,171	739	..
	Jhelum	1889-90...	598	...	984	299	...	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	348	...	2,856	190	216
		1890-91...	414	44	1,532	153	146	2,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,289	266	...	2,903	145	203
	Rawálpindi	1889-90...	665	62	74	....	...	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	717	...	3,228	10	...
		1890-91...	692	28	201	97	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	390	...	2,970	78	27
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1889-90...	237	...	1,018	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	107	...	...	416	...
		1890-91...	961	...	252	...	...	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213	155	...	...	397	...
	Pesháwar	1889-90...	986	77	650	8	...	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	451	...	...	...	...
		1890-91...	233	120	283	8	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	379	...	...	...	...
	Kohát	1889-90...	1,938	...	41	...	...	1,979	...	...	...	...	75	75	2,054	220	865	450	1,807	...
		1890-91...	4,172	...	...	...	...	4,172	...	...	...	...	75	75	4,247	160	1,591	512	3,221	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1889-90...	180	...	52	...	...	232	...	...	...	95,640	...	95,640	95,872	630	741	5,320	3,305	...
		1890-91...	31	...	66	...	...	97	...	...	...	89,410	...	89,410	89,507	714	741	6,474	2,975	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1889-90...	18	118	...	...	...	136	35,324	...	...	2,40,946	...	2,76,270	2,76,406	1,234	18,802	16,491	4,619	...
		1890-91...	42	106	...	...	...	148	40,241	...	...	2,58,441	...	2,98,682	2,98,830	1,155	20,564	17,282	4,841	...
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1889-90...	202	162	10,125	42	...	10,531	...	...	6,011	...	...	6,011	16,542	1,453	3,781	2,783	714	...
		1890-91...	52	14	3,027	10	...	3,103	...	...	...	...	90	90	3,193	1,199	6,789	3,298	2,977	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	1889-90...	7	1	6	233	...	247	...	...	5,193	1,96,162	...	2,01,355	2,01,602	1,236	3	12,834	3,257	...
		1890-91...	3	...	5	690	...	698	...	...	5,189	1,96,033	...	2,01,222	2,01,920	1,128	...	13,857	4,269	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1889-90...	36,530	1,21,845	44,338	26,242	870	2,29,825	37,560	3,70,750	1,84,190	7,67,899	26,916	13,87,315	16,17,140	21,270	27,486	2,93,246	56,184	3,084
		1890-91...	49,569	1,29,120	38,881	27,929	880	2,46,317	41,054	3,80,330	1,91,537	7,98,693	43,707	14,55,821	17,01,638	23,528	33,005	3,01,458	42,289	2,720

STATEMENT No. XX—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS, OTHER THAN FIXED LAND REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
			Miscellaneous—*concluded,*																	Balances.		
			Málikána or proprietary dues.	Leases of gardens and groves.	Sajji.	Fisheries.	Gold washings.	Iron and other mines.	Dyes.	Water-mills.	Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department.	Fees.	Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemptions of Land Revenue.	Rent of Railway Class C Lands and rent of buildings on such lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 16 and 35.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Grand Total, columns 36 and 37.	Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	304	692	25,762	...	25,762	...	...	...
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	2,402	2,707	29,722	...	29,722	...	...	...
	Rohtak	1889-90 ..	...	54	...	...	...	63	...	...	893	...	...	...	1,503	2,664	15,425	...	15,425	...	...	...
		1890-91...	...	31	...	...	...	140	...	...	1,636	...	...	...	240	2,237	12,017	...	12,017	...	...	...
	Gurgáon	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	...	...	...	815	5,679	10,794	26	10,820	80	...	80
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,985	...	...	...	88	7,853	10,225	73	10,298	34	6	40
	Delhi	1889-90...	1,360	3,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	86	6,503	10,401	201	10,602	906	994	1,900
		1890-91...	1,488	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	1,257	51	2,467	7,314	9,810	528	10,338	1,504	134	1,638
	Karnál	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	1,901	...	...	13,644	20,938	29,146	110	29,256	14,104	300	14,404
		1890-91...	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,976	1,561	...	...	1,738	10,776	32,992	11,624	44,616	2	2,738	2,740
	Umballa	1889-90...	...	217	...	52	109	...	...	391	360	...	...	91	2,418	4,483	6,744	11	6,755	36	1,925	1,961
		1890-91...	...	22	...	42	152	...	...	302	191	...	...	218	68,037	71,016	73,342	23	73,365	1,691	1,938	3,629
	Simla	1889-90 ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	192	...	...	149	636	734	...	734	219	...	219
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	150	...	...	...	436	545	...	545	195	...	195
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	860	9	...	...	7	6,320	10,256	425	10,681	425	...	425
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	685	...	...	...	10,458	15,666	20,457	425	20,882	111	...	111
	Hoshiárpur	1889-90...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	556	14,150	106	14,256	1,345	...	1,345
		1890-91...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	3,142	18,711	129	18,840	16	...	16
	Jullundur	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	...	...	...	767	2,004	6,784	287	7,071	1,002	...	1,007
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	...	...	...	863	2,282	4,331	427	4,758	347	...	342
	Ludhiána	1889-90...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	31	...	3	...	373	1,115	2,542	...	2,542	...	...	...
		1890-91...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	338	1,215	2,719	...	2,719	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	1889-90...	62	370	...	680	...	...	...	...	597	52	...	...	1,999	4,640	57,350	12,316	69,666	23	570	593
		1890-91...	137	532	...	501	...	...	...	...	563	*13,051	..	...	1,907	17,882	65,914	593	66,507	1,438	...	1,438

* Rs. 13,020 on account of recovery from Jagírdárs on account of cost of settlement operations.

LAHORE	Mooltan	1889-90...	18,198	168	10,009	...	...	...	136	...	68	...	...	457	223	1,13,891	2,27,598	651	2,28,249	976	17	993
		1890-91...	19,094	...	7,569	...	...	...	79	...	227	...	61	828	198	1,04,497	2,74,309	833	2,75,142	78	23	101
	Jhang	1889-90...	54	...	6,930	214	...	...	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	392	93,265	1,50,059	1,274	1,51,333	4,311	772	5,083
		1890-91...	47	...	10,056	243	...	...	...	...	543	...	...	...	409	96,289	1,61,918	3,893	1,65,811	3,015	52	3,067
	Montgomery... ...	1889-90...	7,283	...	...	578	...	...	1,507	...	231	...	...	...	3,484	1,07,770	2,99,060	1,902	3,00,962	359	386	745
		1890-91...	7,487	...	...	645	...	...	2,329	...	1,470	...	700	...	3,066	1,03,557	2,79,193	586	2,79,779	397	81	478
	Lahore	1889-90...	...	574	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	1,120	5,163	2,16,071	4,120	2,20,191	679	165	844
		1890-91...	...	476	...	1,866	...	...	...	...	801	...	...	...	591	7,155	2,33,317	844	2,34,161	1,554	...	1,554
	Amritsar	1889-90 ..	345	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1,201	945	...	...	...	4,169	1,34,872	49	1,34,921	2,318	...	2,318
		1890 91...	345	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	1,525	997	...	...	12	4,508	1,38,504	2,258	1,40,762	221	60	281
	Gurdáspur	1889 90...	..	663	...	148	...	...	...	...	1,311	438	...	...	585	4,418	1,38,050	668	13,8,718	3,048	75	3,123
		1890-91...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	1,102	292	...	...	...	3,213	1,46,597	1,017	1,47,614	1,051	1,358	2,409
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1889-90...	...	2,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	247	...	...	...	4,848	10,204	...	10,204	...	...	...
		1890-91...	...	1,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	222	...	...	...	4,456	12,288	...	12,288	...	...	...
	Gujrát	1889-90 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	62	1,694	2,694	923	3,617	252	...	252
		1890-91...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	...	...	...	41	1,813	3,371	252	3,623	55	...	55
	Gujránwála	1889-90...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	273	4,675	8,055	1,910	9,965	3,309	329	3,638
		1890-91...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	...	...	...	274	5,424	9,141	3,360	12,501	1,217	...	1,217
	Shahpur	1889-90...	...	...	10,273	21	...	...	...	...	418	...	...	53	33	31,229	69,607	4,232	73,839	3,108	...	3,108
		1890-91...	...	...	10,217	7	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	27	79	33,120	65,912	3,108	69,020	1,419	...	1,419
	Jhelum	1889-90...	...	25	...	...	287	9,716	...	388	860	...	...	...	4,219	19,105	20,986	...	20,986	385	1	386
		1890-91...	...	12	...	...	309	10,420	...	414	262	...	...	...	48	14,982	17,271	166	17,437	1,254	1	1,255
	Ráwalpindi	1889 90...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	224	241	131	...	195	9,603	14,629	15,430	7	15,437	1,674	...	1,674
		1890-91...	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	224	144	139	...	612	746	5,756	6,774	101	6,875	38	693	731
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1889-90...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	13	...	...	...	615	1,870	...	1,870	...	...	...
		1890-91...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	133	11	...	...	...	716	1,929	...	1,929	...	...	...
	Peshawar	1889-90...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	122	178	...	...	...	5,799	6,575	8,297	2,945	11,241	3,921	234	4,155
		1890-91...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	154	462	...	...	...	68	1,088	1,732	3,824	5,556	1,277	86	1,363
	Kohát	1889-90...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	787	82	...	...	...	93	4,340	6,394	352	6,746	105	...	105
		1890-91...	678	...	...	...	24	...	...	785	3	...	...	...	48	7,022	11,269	104	11,373	686	1	687
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1889-90...	301	...	...	...	33	6	900	814	2,925	6	...	...	...	14,989	1,10,861	128	1,10,989	181	7	188
		1890-91...	317	...	...	...	25	23	...	866	821	10	2,962	...	675	16,603	1,06,110	164	1,06,274	89	23	112
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1889-90...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	103	42,509	3,18,915	3,867	3,22,782	10,937	4,563	15,500
		1890-91...	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	...	...	...	113	45,002	3,43,832	1,139	3,44,971	1,368	4,987	6,355
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1889-90...	73	5,532	150	377	...	...	...	...	866	4	...	...	818	16,051	32,593	8,941	41,534	17,635	2,540	20,175
		1890-91...	36	5,423	100	223	...	...	...	...	65	150	...	...	1,002	21,362	24,555	8,122	32,677	8,907	2,824	11,731
	Muzaffargarh ...	1889-90...	654	41	...	798	...	...	...	...	219	...	8,654	...	...	27,696	2,29,298	713	2,30,011	567	638	1,205
		1890-91...	662	28	...	609	...	...	...	...	120	...	2,936	...	7	23,616	2,25,536	562	2,26,098	72	642	714
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1889-90...	28,997	13,891	27,362	4,492	745	9,847	2,543	2,726	18,741	3,938	8,657	796	49,856	5,73,861	21,91,001	46,164	22,37,165	71,905	13,516	85,421
		1890-91...	31,939	9,831	27,942	4,553	946	10,634	2,408	2,745	23,515	16,583	7,916	1,736	98,957	6,42,705	23,44,343	44,155	23,88,498	28,036	15,647	43,683

STATEMENT No. XX A.

STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF LAND FOR WHICH THE ASSESSMENT VARIES WITH THE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12			13
				Area in acres.			Assessment on Land.		Abiana or water assessment on wells or jhallars.			Total revenue assessment.			
Division.	District.	Last and present years compared.	Name of tract under fluctuating assessment.	On which the revenue is fixed, i.e., does not ordinarily fluctuate.	Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.		Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Number of wells or jhallárs assessed with ábiána.	Amount of ábiána assessed.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Total.	Revenue assessment estimated by Settlement Officer.
					Total area.	Area cultivated.	Due to Government. / Due to assignees.	Due to Government. / Due to assignees.		Due to Government. / Due to assignees.					
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. / Rs.	Rs. / Rs.		Rs. / Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Hissár	1889-90 ...	Chak Náli	...	46,758	29,777	2,653 / 183	22,370 / 1,841	...	... / ...		25,023	2,024	27,047	33,075
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	...	46,758	29,790	2,659 / 177	24,351 / 1,379	...	... / ...		27,010	1,556	28,566	33,075
	Rohtak	1889-90 ...	Part of 12 villages of Chak Dádri of Jhajjar Tahsíl	10,490	9,049	4,058	8,228 / 105	11,871 / 184	...	... / ...		20,099	289	20,388	21,360
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	10,490	9,049	3,125	8,246 / 94	9,265 / 128	...	... / ...		17,511	222	17,733	21,378
	Gurgáon	1889-90 ...	Chak Jhíl Kotla	...	8,159	5,180	... / ...	5,080 / ...	...	... / ...		5,080	...	5,080	8,844
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	...	8,159	3,147	... / ...	3,419 / ...	...	... / ...		3,419	...	3,419	8,844
	Delhi	1889-90 ...	Chak Dábar	4,733	2,206	871	4,150 / ...	2,529 / ...	...	... / ...		6,679	...	6,679	...
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	4,733	2,206	559	4,150 / ...	977 / ...	...	... / ...		5,127	...	5,127	...
	Karnál	1889-90 ...	22 villages of Chak Nardak, pargana Indri, tahsíl Karnál ...	20,890	25,276	17,153	905 / 500	6,715 / 2,505	45	500 / 342		8,120	3,347	11,467	10,902
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	20,890	25,276	16,512	827 / 578	7,696 / 2,552	45	486 / 356		9,009	3,486	12,495	10,902
Jullundur.	Ferozepore	1889-90 ...	Chak Hithár	18,566	51,484	27,468	2,308 / 1,235	17,988 / 4,328	...	... / ...		20,296	5,563	25,859	19,056
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	19,051	51,356	27,001	2,325 / 1,250	17,783 / 4,329	...	... / ...		20,108	5,579	25,687	19,056
Lahore.	Mooltan	1889-90 ...	Rávi, Chenáb and Sutlej	152,418	363,313	107,119	90,733 / 3,564	1,00,918 / 2,124	...	... / ...		1,91,651	5,688	1,97,339	1,98,180
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	151,227	354,680	118,761	88,094 / 3,462	1,13,851 / 2,135	...	... / ...		2,01,945	5,597	2,07,542	1,98,180
	Jhang	1889-90 ...	Chenáb and Rávi	5,103	29,132	7,133	2,104 / 64	7,324 / 45	83	695 / ...		10,123	109	10,232	7,367
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	5,103	29,132	7,210	2,102 / 64	7,382 / 45	80	673 / ...		10,157	109	10,266	7,367
	Montgomery	1889-90 ...	Rávi	2,238	204,723	27,236	131 / ...	26,503 / 136	...	... / ...		26,634	136	26,770	80,975
		1890-91 ...	Do.	2,238	212,422	34,873	131 / ...	34,274 / 204	...	... / ...		34,405	204	34,609	82,893
	Gurdáspur	1889-90 ...	Chambh, Kahnuwán, &c.... ...	29,480	13,324	3,152	27,020 / 800	5,340 / 362	...	... / ...		32,360	1,162	33,522	29,889
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	16,684	10,890	2,666	15,553 / 1,020	4,709 / 252	...	... / ...		20,262	1,272	21,534	20,373
Derajat.	Bannu	1889-90 ...	Indus Bet	306,904	284,120	82,771	31,970 / 1,358	95,732 / 732	...	... / ...		1,27,702	2,090	1,29,792	75,916
		1890-91 ...	Do.	306,893	284,131	71,338	31,970 / 1,358	89,526 / 721	...	... / ...		1,21,496	2,079	1,23,575	75,916
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1889-90 ...	Indus Bet and hill torrents ...	39,658	1,403,950	414,491	14,830 / 14,599	2,37,923 / 65,249	2,683	16,125 / 617		2,68,878	80,465	3,49,343	2,93,001
		1890-91 ...	Ditto	39,428	1,404,385	434,451	15,547 / 13,644	2,44,432 / 75,398	2,778	16,528 / 636		2,76,507	89,678	3,66,185	2,93,001
	Muzaffargarh	1889-90 ...	Bet Indus, Bet Chenáb, &c. ...	66,047	637,103	171,496	35,982 / 588	1,82,073 / 1,578	2,732	17,956 / 89		2,36,011	2,255	2,38,266	...
		1890-91 ...	Ditto ...	66,135	630,658	166,369	37,020 / 588	1,78,804 / 1,522	2,773	18,162 / 97		2,33,986	2,207	2,36,193	...
	Grand Total ...	1889-90 ...	.....	656,527	3,078,597	897,905	2,21,014 / 22,996	7,22,366 / 79,084	5,543	35,276 / 1,048		9,78,656	1,03,128	10,81,784	7,78,565
		1890-91 ...	.....	642,872	3,069,102	915,802	2,08,624 / 22,235	7,36,469 / 88,665	5,676	35,849 / 1,089		9,80,942	1,11,989	10,92,931	70,985

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1878 AND XX OF 1883 IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1878 AND XX OF 1883 IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3			4			5										6
		Demand.			Collections.			Balances.										
								Recoverable.		Nominal.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		Total.		
Division.	District.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DELHI.	Hissár	92,374	527	92,901	91,827	483	92,310	157	44	390	...	...	...	...	...	547	44	
	Rohtak	1,13,565	3,565	1,17,130	1,12,174	2,698	1,14,872	1,391	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	867	
	Gurgáon	1,26,948	4,120	1,31,068	1,26,671	2,121	1,28,792	180	1,999	97	...	...	...	...	...	277	1,999	
	Delhi	1,00,612	5,801	1,06,413	98,957	3,895	1,02,852	1,560	1,544	95	362	...	...	...	...	1,655	1,906	
	Karnál	97,966	1,409	99,375	97,831	1,074	98,905	68	152	67	183	...	...	...	...	135	335	
	Umballa	1,44,991	5,473	1,50,464	1,44,302	3,142	1,47,444	61	...	628	318	...	2,013	...	...	689	2,331	
	Simla	1,632	1,487	3,119	1,632	1,481	3,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	82,772	2,098	84,870	82,744	2,098	84,842	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	
	Hoshiárpur	1,54,316	10	1,54,326	1,54,061	10	1,54,071	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	
	Jullundur	1,55,576	...	1,55,576	1,55,294	...	1,55,294	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	
	Ludhiána	1,15,366	...	1,15,366	1,15,066	...	1,15,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	
	Ferozepore	1,08,632	2,403	1,11,035	1,07,293	997	1,08,290	1,339	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	1,406	

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1,10,045	685	1,10,730	1,08,827	616	1,09,443	704	...	508	69	6	...	...	...	1,218	69
	Jhang	50,793	340	51,133	50,208	336	50,544	220	...	365	4	...	...	...	...	585	4
	Montgomery	58,100	...	58,100	58,024	...	58,024	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
	Lahore	99,196	1,678	1,00,874	97,804	657	98,461	704	334	207	493	481	194	...	...	1,392	1,021
	Amritsar	1,22,242	80	1,22,322	1,22,006	80	1,22,086	119	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	236	...
	Gurdáspur	1,58,321	1,857	1,60,178	1,58,314	174	1,58,488	86	...	85	...	...	1,504	...	179	171	1,083
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1,29,178	3	1,29,181	1,28,920	3	1,28,923	180	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	258	...
	Gujrát	68,100	...	68,100	67,993	...	67,993	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
	Gujránwála	67,406	78	67,484	67,297	...	67,297	29	...	69	78	11	...	...	...	109	78
	Shahpur	50,909	279	51,188	50,750	246	50,996	12	33	146	...	...	...	1	...	159	33
	Jhelum	77,204	23	77,227	69,368	16	69,384	265	...	106	...	6	7	7,459	...	7,836	7
	Ráwalpindi...	1,01,711	1,655	1,03,366	94,694	385	95,079	34	1,270	6,983	...	...	...	...	...	7,017	1,270
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	32,088	...	32,088	32,088	...	32,088	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	89,776	24	89,800	89,690	...	89,690	68	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	86	24
	Kohát	16,647	1,097	17,744	15,250	442	15,692	197	504	48	151	1,152	...	...	...	1,397	655
DERAJAT.	Bannu	46,026	4,566	50,592	44,771	2,677	47,448	1,249	1,889	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	1,889
	Dera Ismail Khan	65,225	12,528	77,753	63,178	565	63,743	1,210	754	21	...	816	11,209	...	...	2,047	11,963
	Dera Gházi Khan...	47,736	1,382	49,118	46,721	293	47,014	548	914	387	41	80	134	...	...	1,015	1,089
	Muzaffargarh	63,145	121	63,266	63,012	121	63,133	126	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	133	...
	GRAND TOTAL	27,48,598	53,289	28,01,887	(a) 27,16,767	24,610	27,41,377	10,507	11,734	11,173	1,699	2,555	15,061	7,760	185	31,995	(b) 28,679

(a) Includes Rs. 164 realized in excess.
(b) Rs. 179 have been struck off.

STATEMENT No. XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			AREA HELD UNDER CULTIVATING LEASES.		REMAINING AREA.			INCOME FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.			
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total area for Rabi 1891.	Cultivated during the year.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner's management.	From leases for cultivation.	Other income.	Total income.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DELHI.	Hissár	(a) 42,833	...	...	40,832	...	2,001	...	3,501	3,501	
	Rohtak	(b) 5,296	99	...	...	...	5,197	139	3,498	3,637	
	Gurgáon	(c) 563	174	170	...	184	35	493	478	971	
	Delhi	(d) 3,940	...	...	...	d(a) 3,319	621	...	1,159	1,159	
	Karnál	(e) 13,572	...	...	...	...	13,572	...	3,965	3,965	
	Umballa	14,565	202	631	12,019	860	853	...	219	219	
	Simla	18,505	94	48	9,604	91	8,668	108	132	240	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	35,176	...	...	34,676	397	103	...	4,733	4,733	
	Hoshiárpur ...	20,531	129	27	17,970	...	2,405	477	2,251	2,728	
	Jullundur ...	4,731	297	...	1,406	2,375	653	3,220	1,391	4,611	
	Ludhiána	319	...	...	...	...	319	...	1,721	1,721	
	Ferozepore ...	(f) 1,252	525	319	...	...	408	738	3,189	3,927	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	(g) 1,833,956	68,448	138,882	118,433	...	1,508,193	1,11,795	1,12,701	2,24,496	
	Jhang	2,245,842	18,958	17,439	...	...	2,209,445	20,100	98,689	1,18,789	
	Montgomery ...	2,272,815	40,441	123,834	545,248	3,000	1,560,292	17,427	1,20,558	1,37,985	
	Lahore	(h) 256,050	20,400	5,573	215,304	13,799	974	2,284	155	2,439	
	Amritsar	(i) 4,195	248	256	2,863	771	57	953	447	1,400	
	Gurdáspur ...	(j) 813	130	...	...	587	96	241	2,155	2,396	
RAWAL-PINDI.	Siálkot	(k) 6,368	1,938	316	89	903	3,122	10	121	131	
	Gujrát	(l) 56,946	500	...	55,859	...	587	300	17,437	17,737	
	Gujránwála ...	240,847	767	8,692	225,868	...	5,520	1,010	5,003	6,013	
	Shahpur	(m) 836,637	29,601	26,560	269,620	...	510,856	16,099	75,031	91,130	
	Jhelum	299,824	1,913	8,776	192,944	792	95,399	3,077	14,246	17,323	
	Ráwalpindi ...	(n) 360,677	1,371	2,399	264,383	7,041	85,483	741	3,065	3,806	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	151,100	...	...	149,226	287	1,587	...	1,238	1,238	
	Pesháwar	1,834	581	1,151	...	102	...	3,876	...	3,876	
	Kohát	155,532	14,588	33,331	...	...	107,613	6,688	7,994	14,682	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	(o) 98,137	848	98	...	...	97,191	87	8,343	8,430	
	D. I. Khan ...	818,525	1,599	1,571	...	5,649	809,706	1,068	13,639	14,707	
	D. G. Khan ...	282,096	9,034	17,865	18,000	...	237,197	7,913	50,404	58,317	
	Muzaffargarh ...	(p) 308,582	6,425	8,018	46,441	...	247,698	9,289	30,248	39,537	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,392,059	219,310	395,956	2,220,785	40,157	7,515,851	208,133	587,711	795,844	

(a) The difference of 67 acres as compared with last year's area is due to new measurement.
(b) The difference between this and last year's area is due to 3 acres of the Parão at Badlí having been brought under cultivation during the present year.
(c) The difference of 198 acres between this and last year's area is due to a mistake on the part of the district office in last year's return.
(d) The increase of 71 acres over last year's area is due to land in Mauza Kaithwára having been leased for melon cultivation.
d (a) Nazúl land ... ... 177 acres.
Land under the management of the Municipal Committee 3,142 ,,
Total ... 3,319
(e) The difference of 16 acres as compared with last year's area is due to the addition of the area of Mauza Dhamanheri.
(f) The decrease of 538 acres as compared with last year's area is due to changes caused by alluvion and diluvion.
(g) The difference between this and last year's area is due to 225 acres having been inadvertently omitted to be shown in the previous years.
(h) The difference of 7 acres between this and last year's area is on account of a piece of land in Rakh Bhangali having been recorded as 175 acres, but on remeasurement found to be 182 acres.
(i) The difference of 158 acres as compared with last year's area is due to new measurements.
(j) The difference between this and last year's area, is due to 20 acres of nazúl land having been sold.
(k) The difference of 611 acres between this and last year's area is due to recent measurements.
(l) The increase of 101 acres over last year's area is due to—
Forest land thrown by river action ... . 86 acres.
Exchange of rakh Shahkuli land by Zamindars 15 ,,
Total ... 101
(m) The difference of 4,599 acres between this and last year's area is due to recent measurements.
(n) The difference of 7 acres between this and last year's area is due to this area being excluded from the rakh, and added to the area of village Sahanha, Tahsíl Murree.
(o) The difference of 1,007 acres as compared with last year's area is due to the omission in last year's report of the area of rakhs in the Mianwáli Tahsíl through an oversight of the tahsil officials.
(p) The decrease of 2,707 acres as compared with last year's area is due to the loss of land by the action of the rivers Indus and Chenáb

STATEMENT No. XXIII A.

(For districts in which the system of alluvial chaks prevails).

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Alluvion.				Diluvion.				Destructive Inundation.	
Division.	District.	Names of rivers, marshes, or streams causing variations.	Number of chaks in which neither alluvion nor diluvion has occurred.	Number of chaks in which alluvion has occurred.	Former assessment.	New assessment.	Increase.	Number of chaks in which diluvion has occurred.	Former assessment.	New assessment.	Decrease.	Amount of area in acres rendered unproductive by water or sand within the current year.	Amount of remission in the current year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
JULLUNDUR.	Ludhiána	Sutlej	10	65	16,586	17,814	1,228 (a)	29	8,515	7,649	866 (b)	...	...
	Ferozepore	„	28	128	28,949	33,427	4,478	87	22,227	19,372	2,855	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Gujránwála	Chenáb	111	4	723	801	78	9	1,840	1,407	433	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	149	197	46,258	52,042	5,784	125	32,582	28,428	4,154	...	...

(a). Includes Rs. 3,496 jágír revenue.

(b). „ „ 1,372 „ „

STATEMENT No. XXIII B.

(For districts in which the system of alluvial choks does not prevail, but assessment varies with the culturable area.)

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Alluvion.					Diluvion.		Destructive Inundation.		
Division.	District.	Names of rivers or streams or marshes causing variations.	Area newly assessed during the year (in acres).	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates (in acres.)	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Area removed from assessment (in acres.)	Reduction of revenue.	Area temporarily injured (in acres.)	Remission of current demand.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Delhi	Gurgáon ...	Jumna and Jhíl Kotla	1	...	...	...	...	101	98	1,884	2,080	
	Delhi	Jumna	165	286	193	233	519	661	744	161	164	(a). Includes Rs. 38 on account of jágír revenue.
	Karnál	Jumna	960	159	79	17	(a) 176	577	(b) 393	124	(c) 75	(b). Do. „ 24 ditto ditto.
												(c). Do. „ 6 ditto ditto.
												(d). Do. „ 965 ditto ditto.
	Umballa ...	Sutlej, Jumna, Márkhánda, Ghaggar, &c.	1,148	632	1,327	663	(d) 1,295	1,148	(e) 1,318	61	(f) 41	(e). Do. „ 708 ditto ditto.
												(f). Jágír revenue.
Jullundur	Hoshiárpur ...	Beás, Sutlej and Chos...	3,189	4,136	1,195	1,964	(a) 6,100	3,798	(b) 5,161	...	...	(a). Includes Rs. 169 ditto ditto.
	Jullundur ...	Sutlej	2,746	1,478	1,382	1,100	(c) 2,578	16,519	(d) 3,736	...	...	(b). Do. „ 106 ditto ditto.
												(c). Do. „ 9 ditto ditto.
												(d). Do. „ 90 ditto ditto.
Lahore	Jhang	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	2,290	1,166	1,729	1,228	(a) 2,394	4,320	(b) 3,323	...	...	(a). Do. „ 45 ditto ditto.
												(b). Do. „ 33 ditto ditto.
	Montgomery ...	Rávi and Sutlej ...	11,751	2,019	7,144	2,592	4,611	9,486	1,969	543	228	(c). Do. „ 1,102 ditto ditto.
	Lahore	Rávi and Sutlej ...	41,655	10,451	12,152	3,001	(c) 13,452	13,568	(d) 7,191	...	...	(d). Do. „ 925 ditto ditto.
												(e). Do. „ 380 ditto ditto.
	Amritsar ...	Beás and Rávi ...	4,746	1,764	2,164	968	(e) 2,732	3,429	(f) 1,172	524	(g) 238	(f). Do. „ 122 ditto ditto.
												(g). Do. „ 48 ditto ditto.
	Gurdáspur ...	Rávi Beás and other torrents.	748	1,057	388	671	(h) 1,728	731	(i) 1,604	...	...	(h). Do. „ 169 ditto ditto.
												(i). Do. „ 170 ditto ditto.
Rawalpindi	Siálkot ...	Dek, Rávi, Basantar, Chenáb, Aik, Tári, &c.	2,385	1,077	4,221	1,400	(a) 2,477	1,982	(b) 405	2,421	(c) 2,573	(a). Do. „ 104 ditto ditto.
												(b). Do. „ 30 ditto ditto.
	Gujrát ...	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	720	356	409	223	(d) 579	2,222	(e) 2,151	...	...	(c). Do. „ 61 ditto ditto.
												(d). Do. „ 1 ditto ditto.
												(e). Do. „ 140 ditto ditto.
	Shahpur ...	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	1,443	659	296	142	801	1,881	1,677	...	...	(f). Do. „ 68 ditto ditto.
	Jhelum ...	Jhelum Gohan, Bunha	3,761	2,519	659	300	(f) 2,819	4,046	(g) 2,217	...	...	(g). Do. „ 29 ditto ditto.
	Ráwalpindi ...	Sohan and Sil ...	86	122	...	...	122	294	413	...	...	
Peshawar	Hazára ...	Indus, Kanár, Síran, Haro, Dar and Soka.	Mills 129	383	...	...	(a) 383	Acres 51 Mills 86	(b) 323	...	...	(a). Do. „ 26 ditto ditto.
	Pesháwar ...	Indus, Uch, Swát, Cabul, &c.	Acres 69 Mills 39	842	Acres 82 Mills 9	207	1,049	Acres 315 Mills 10	375	...	...	(b). Do. „ 33 ditto of mills.
	Kohát	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dera-Jat	Bannu	Kurram	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	D. G. Khan ...	Indus	29,283	9,176	863	400	(a) 9,576	33,884	10,797	...	...	(a). Do. „ 1,017 ditto of jágír revenue.
	Grand Total ...		Acres 107,146 Mills 168	38,282	Acres 34,283 Mills 9	15,109	53,391	Acres 99,013 Mills 96	45,067	5,718	5,399	

STATEMENT No. XXIV.

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES AND OF LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC
THE YEAR END

Division.	District.	Period, whether permanent or temporary.	For Roads.			For Canals.			For Railways.		
			Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Permanent ...	...	...	..	11·6	162	1	13·2	356	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	1·8	10	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	Permanent ...	...	...	...	·9	70	...	...	...	...
	Karnál ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	2,138·4	53,758	640	9·4	1,282	14
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	*40·8	...	...	...	...	...
	Umballa ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	412·9	5,136	49	72·8	4,669	897
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	156	...
	Simla	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	2,678	12
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	Do. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·1	3	...
	Ferozepore	Do. ...	...	...	...	198·5	14,854	15	2·8	89	...
LAHORE.	Mooltan	Permanent ...	13·5	174	...	656·0	9,877	29	23·3	1,253	52
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	136·8	2,534	32	6·8	...	...
	Lahore	Do. ...	...	...	...	82·9	3,556	25	1·1	125	1
	Amritsar	Do. ...	...	...	...	14·0	2,311	12	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	Do. ...	...	...	...	·6	46	1	...	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	2,048	19
	Gujránwála	Do. ...	...	...	...	1410·8	25,085	64	30·5	917	15
	Shahpur ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	·2	11	...	343·3	‡7,517	33
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935·5	1,633	...
	Jhelum ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·0	1,163	8
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	600	...
	Ráwalpindi	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	710	1
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	Do. ...	...	...	22	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261·2	16,551	95
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan	Permanent ...	...	...	...	40·6	1,536	5	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	·9	14	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	Permanent ...	..	...	...	276·8	343	12	15·4	938	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Permanent ...	13·5	174	22	5,381·0	1,19,279	887	884·6	40,299	1,147
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	2·7	24	...	955·5	2,289	...

No. XXIV.

PURPOSES AND OF LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING ING RABI 1891.

For Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.			Total.			Land restored by Government.				Number of cases in which land has been occupied for which compensation has not been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending claim for compensation.
Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land restored in acres.	Price realized for land restored by Government.	Area assessed to revenue.	Revenue assessed.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	
...	...	...	24·8	518	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1·8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	·9	70	...	3·0	...	3·0	5	2	2·3	6th Oct. 1890. Land acquired for the Municipality has not been shown.
...	...	...	2,147·8	55,040	654	...	...	...	...	2	20·2	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9,337	...	485·7	19,142	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·0	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Taken on rent.
...	...	...	8·0	2,678	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	†10·7	...	...	...	...	...	† Acquired temporarily on payment of Rs. 124.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·7	4,753	22	11·7	4,753	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·4	1,428	...	0·5	1,431	...	2·1	31	2·1	2	...	...	
...	...	...	201·3	14,943	15	32·8	7,011	32·8	53	...	...	16th May 1891.
5·8	74	...	698·6	11,378	81	258·1	891	1·1	1	27	20·5	12th November 1890.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	143·6	2,534	32	17·9	90	11·6	5	...	...	
·3	4,135	...	84·3	7,816	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26th February 1890.
1·4	61	...	15·4	2,372	12	37·0	302	...	...	3	12·3	2nd October 1890.
6·7	752	19	7·3	798	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·7	161	1	0·7	161	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·7	3,027	13	33·1	5,075	32	...	...	...	...	1	116·7	8th June 1891.
5·2	1,271	...	1,446·5	27,273	79	...	...	...	...	24	224·6	26th August 1890.
·3	120	...	343·8	7,648	33	20·5	...	...	...	3	...	‡ Includes Rs. 4,502 kept in deposit.
...	...	...	935·5	1,633	...	547·7	...	...	...	3	441·6	
2·0	14	...	69·0	1,177	8	521·0	35,173	521·0	731	...	...	
...	...	...	7·0	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·4	12,530	29	39·7	13,240	30	...	...	33·8	35	...	...	The area of land restored (*i.e.*, 33·8 acres, value realized Rs. 1,014-6-9) was made over to owners last year, hence columns 19 and 20 have been left blank, but as the area has been assessed this year, columns 21 and 22 have been filled in.
131·3	28,160	29	131·3	28,160	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·0	494	9	27·0	494	33	4·3	...	...	...	...	...	14th January 1890.
2·0	932	§ 6	2·0	932	6	1·0	120	1·0	2	12	993·0	§ October 1888, includes Rs. 4 on account of Máfi. October 1888.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	375·0	
11·4	8,976	23	272·6	25,527	118	...	..	...	...	12	15·0	28th March 1890.
‖	‖	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖ Included in last year's statement.
130·8	6,010	26	171·4	7,546	31	...	...	...	...	1	49·0	
8·1	505	...	9·0	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	
...	...	...	292·2	1,281	12	...	...	...	...	5	586·7	13th July 1888.
5·5	639	...	5·5	639	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
380·1	82,235	177	6,659·2	2,41,987	2,233	897·7	43,618	606·4	834	92	2,040·3	
13·6	1,144	13	971·8	3,457	13	558·4	..	...	...	14	823·3	

STATEMENT No. XXV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Division.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.			
	Village.		Fractional portion of Village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area	Jama.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Delhi	864,229	6,15,582	250,421	2,12,130	53,466	64,098	1,168,116	8,91,810	1,093,074	7,99,130	28,019	42,715
Jullundur	916,333	5,05,966	104,230	1,37,784	97,471	1,19,861	1,118,034	7,63,611	886,423	5,25,063	90,336	1,24,148
Lahore	383,375	2,29,112	156,414	1,17,146	114,001	1,33,273	653,790	4,79,531	286,454	2,06,674	158,385	99,980
Ráwalpindi	635,573	1,93,623	161,795	72,687	106,198	1,25,674	903,566	3,91,984	484,412	1,48,897	147,913	86,247
Pesháwar	594,650	1,06,341	298,685	29,268	116,541	1,23,655	1,009,876	2,59,264	114,582	18.609	556,963	1,09,113
Deraját	1,374.882	1,45,269	234,705	37,082	55,157	63,661	1,664,744	2,46,012	363,996	68,444	522,497	83,624
Total ...	4,769,042	1,795,893	1,206,250	6,06,097	542,834	6,30,222	6,518,126	3,032,212	3,228,941	1,766,817	1,504,113	5,45,827

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Division.	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—*concld.*								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.					
	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.						
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.						
Delhi	35,169	24,928	7,635	20,187	4,064	4,713	155	137	18,387	3,226	1,806	579	1,610	3
Jullundur	63,929	76,157	65,088	28,261	12,258	9,932	...	...	11,186	5,004	6,392	2,012	3,639	...
Lahore	146,532	1,04,437	61,433	67,096	960	1,343	26	1	1,651	3,184	4,340	6,975	379	2
Ráwalpindi	225,935	1,11,888	44,151	42,755	876	2,100	279	97	1,368	5,789	5,795	6,958	796	9
Pesháwar	296,821	89,299	34,610	16,313	6,900	25,930	...	...	71	2,249	10,821	5,362	2,857	...
Deraját	205,766	19,033	76,313	34,466	496,169	40,444	3	1	81	850	254	244	1,574	1
Total ..	974,152	4,25,742	289,230	209,078	521,227	84,512	463	236	32,744	20,302	29,408	22,130	10,855	15

STATEMENT No. XXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND

YEAR ENDING

	Hissar.		Rohtak.	
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report ...	27,878	278	27,810	...
(2). *Add* (*a*).—Advances made	3,600	60	1,450	100
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	2,440	12	2,419	...
Total ...	33,918	350	31,679	100
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,813	289	7,411	...
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner ...	199	...	...	...
Total deductions ...	5,012	289	7,411	...
(4). Balance to next account	28,906	61	24,268	100
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	56	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	4,846	233	7,022	...
(3). Total demands	4,846	289	7,022	...
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	56	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	4,813	233	6,970	...
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	442	...
(7). Total collections...	4,813	289	7,412	...
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	33	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	52	...
(11). Total not collected	33	...	52	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
Arrears overdue	...	...	36	...
Instalments not yet due	28,906	61	24,788	100
Total outstandings ...	28,906	61	24,824	100
Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue	...	...	556	...

* Includes Rs. 147 on account of corrections made as intimated by the Accountant-General, *vide* his Objection Statement of first Minus Memo. for March 1891, *vide* Accountant-General's Objection Statement of first list of payments for July 1891.

† Includes Rs. 159 on account of difference between the figures of the Revised Certificate and the Plus and Minus Memo. for

‡ Is on account of correction made as intimated by the Accountant-General, *vide* his Objection Statement of first list of

No. XXVI.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMBALLA.		SIMLA.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,641	9,093	22,899	420	10,434	2,926	3,236	428	...	...
8,390	1,476	1,150	...	940	1,340	925	3,825	...	6,500
* 7,012	† 553	2,151	47	873	280	218	26	...	...
1,25,043	11,122	26,200	467	12,247	4,546	4,379	4,279	...	6,500
22,001	5,815	6,107	190	2,579	2,534	803	334	...	...
...	‡ 147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,001	5,962	6,107	190	2,579	2,534	803	334	...	...
1,03,042	5,160	20,093	277	9,668	2,012	3,576	3,945	...	6,500
108	66	2,686	254	169	144	...	...	...	...
21,654	5,911	7,042	94	2,439	2,473	803	358	...	...
21,762	5,977	9,728	348	2,608	2,617	803	358	...	...
...	7	2,047	164	169	102	...	...	...	...
21,346	5,795	3,997	26	2,347	2,432	803	288	...	...
657	11	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	...
22,003	5,813	6,107	190	2,579	2,534	803	288	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	175	3,684	158	92	83	...	...	...	...
416	175	3,684	158	92	83	...	70	...	...
268	164	2,803	147	69	70	...	58	...	...
1,06,793	5,321	17,751	132	9,808	1,986	3,603	3,909	...	6,500
1,07,061	5,485	20,554	279	9,877	2,056	3,603	3,967	...	6,500
3,997	348	461	2	209	44	27	22	...	...

list of payments for November 1890, also Rs. 1,851 being the difference between figures of the Revised Certificate and the Plus and

March 1891, *vide* Accountant-General's Objection Statement of first list of payments for July 1891.
payments for November 1890.

STATEMENT

	Kangra.	
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report	2,952	17,074
(2). *Add* (*a*).—Advances made	1,520	43,270
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	48	556
Total ...	4,520	60,900
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	237	12,307
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner	...	...
Total deductions ...	237	12,307
(4). Balance to next account	4,283	48,593
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	263	12,267
(3). Total demands	263	12,267
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	237	12,267
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	40
(7). Total collections	237	12,307
III.—Not collected, viz. :—		
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	26	...
(1). Total not collected...	26	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
Arrears overdue	26	...
Instalments not yet due	4,287	49,653
Total outstandings ...	4,313	49,653
Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue	30	1,060

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Hoshiarpur.		Jullundur.		Ludhiana.		Ferozepore.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,843	...	2,28,469	1,598	3,342	...	38,795	3,660
1,900	...	71,620	...	1,940	200	3,620	...
763	...	12,931	84	377	...	4,536	311
12,506	...	3,13,020	1,682	5,659	200	46,951	3,971
2,338	...	28,272	1,085	859	...	10,454	1,593
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,338	...	28,272	1,085	859	...	10,454	1,593
10,168	...	2,84,748	597	4,800	200	36,497	2,378
11	...	28,272	1,085	...	...	822	1,017
2,317	...	...	...	809	...	9,841	687
2,328	...	28,272	1,085	809	...	10,663	1,704
11	...	...	...	...	...	822	1,017
2,317	...	28,272	1,085	809	...	9,632	577
11	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
2,339	...	28,272	1,085	859	...	10,454	1,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	209	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	209	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	209	110
10,383	...	2,88,711	621	5,058	200	40,532	2,488
10,383	...	2,88,711	621	5,058	200	40,741	2,598
215	...	3,963	25	258	...	1,636	43

STATEMENT

	Mooltan.	
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report ...	2,45,615	90
(2). *Add* (*a*).—Advances made ...	17,730	...
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	25,397	6
Total ...	2,88,742	96
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered ...	85,374	96
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner ...	106	...
Total deductions ...	85,480	96
(4). Balance to next account ...	2,03,262	...
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period ...	2,720	28
(2). Instalments falling due during this period ...	84,672	68
(3). Total demands ...	87,392	96
II.—*Collections of the year*, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods ...	2,532	28
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period ...	82,784	68
(6). Repayments in advance of due date ...	58	...
(7). Total collections ...	85,374	96
III.—*Not collected*, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period ...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period ...	107	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period ...	1,969	...
(11). Total not collected ...	2,076	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
Arrears overdue ...	1,969	...
Instalments not yet due ...	2,05,372	...
Total outstandings ...	2,07,341	...
Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue ...	4,079	...

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jhang.		Montgomery.		Lahore.		Amritsar.		Gurdaspur.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,693	...	82,259	300	65,500	— 14	3,218	...	5,489	296
2,453	...	13,330	160	7,660	...	960	...	2,640	...
5,109	...	3,095	24	5,554	+ 14	218	...	315	13
32,255	...	98,684	484	78,714	...	4,396	...	8,444	309
9,446	...	15,508	291	15,205	...	735	...	1,043	117
...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...
9,446	...	15,508	291	15,410	...	735	...	1,043	117
22,809	..	83,176	193	63,304	...	3,661	...	7,401	192
212	...	159	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
9,323	...	6,452	56	15,153	...	348	...	1,017	117
9,535	...	6,611	56	15,203	...	348	...	1,017	117
212	...	92	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
9,234	...	6,328	56	14,923	...	348	...	1,017	117
...	...	200	...	232	...	...	...	26	...
9,446	...	6,620	56	15,205	...	348	...	1,043	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	191	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	191	...	230	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	191	...	19	...	...	...	..	...
32,029	...	1,13,234	223	65,740	...	3,885	...	7,585	200
32,118	...	1,13,425	223	65,759	...	3,885	...	7,585	200
762	...	3,584	9	2,455	...	224	...	185	8

STATEMENT

	Sialkot.	
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report	68,031	77
(2). *Add*—(*a*)—Advances made	21,345	50
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	2,781	376
Total ...	92,157	503
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	6,829	416
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner	...	...
Total deductions ...	6,829	416
(4). Balance to next account	85,328	87
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	105	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	6,243	416
(3). Total demands	6,348	416
II.—Collections of the year, viz:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	105	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	6,164	416
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	560	...
(7). Total collections	6,829	416
III.—Not collected, viz:—		
(8) Suspended during this period	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	79	...
(11). Total not collected	79	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
Arrears overdue	60	...
Instalments not yet due...	85,939	98
Total outstandings ...	85,999	98
Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue	671	11

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Gujrat.		Gujranwala.		Shahpur.		Jhelum.		Rawalpindi.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,432	619	21,441	361	33,117	798	22,095	94	69,364	89
2,240	...	1,880	...	5,510	150	12,795	4,660	4,510	6
3,317	111	963	28	2,064	70	1,967	24	5,876	5
43,989	730	24,284	389	40,691	1,018	36,857	4,778	79,750	100
6,553	730	5,243	101	6,234	617	4,279	158	15,561	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,553	730	5,243	101	6,234	617	4,279	158	15,561	101
37,436	...	19,041	288	34,457	401	32,578	4,620	64,189	— 1
20	400	897	...	138	58	...	...	318	...
5,086	330	4,754	101	6,151	573	4,279	158	15,489	101
5,106	730	5,651	101	6,289	631	4,279	158	15,807	101
20	400	897	...	138	58	...	...	318	...
5,086	330	4,346	101	6,096	559	4,279	158	15,243	101
1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,553	730	5,243	101	6,234	617	4,279	158	15,561	101
...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	245	...	20	14	...	...	246	...
...	...	408	...	55	14	...	...	246	...
...	...	245	...	15	13	...	...	202	...
53,009	...	19,802	300	35,176	407	32,998	4,620	66,039	...
53,009	...	20,047	300	35,191	420	32,998	4,620	66,241	...
499	...	1,007	13	1,157	26	420	...	2,052	...

arrived at in part D is due to interest figures.

STATEMENT

	Hazara.		Peshawar.	
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report ...	7,051	...	84,904	15,761
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,600	...	30,420	11,800
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	448	...	...	...
Total ...	9,099	...	1,15,324	27,561
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	2,315	...	8,971	12,876
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...
Total deductions ...	2,315	...	8,971	12,876
(4). Balance to next account	6,784	...	1,06,353	14,685
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—*Demands.*				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	115	53
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,316	...	7,409	12,865
(3). Total demand...	2,316	...	7,524	12,918
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	115	53
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period...	2,316	...	7,328	12,810
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	1,541	...
(7). Total collections...	2,316	...	8,984	12,863
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	81	55
(11). Total not collected	...	...	81	55
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
Arrears overdue	...	...	81	55
Instalments not yet due	7,084	...	1,10,272	15,554
Total outstandings ...	7,084	...	1,10,353	15,609
Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue	300	...	1,186	267

* The difference between this entry and the result
† The difference of Rs. 229 between this entry and
‡ The difference of Rs. 229 between this entry and
§ The difference between the opening balance shown
Land Improvement Loans Act Rs. 4,474, Agri-
The Deputy Commissioners concerned will be

No.-XXVI—*continued.*

Kohat.		Bannu.		D. I. Khan.		D. G. Khan.		Muzaffragarh.		Grand Total.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,295	809	15,580	...	22,532	5,531	69,168	..	24,358	...	§14,02,441	§60,288
420	3	4,950	...	3,440	3,170	8,250	...	1,060	...	2,40,248	76,770
578	245	1,110	...	1,553	153	5,918	...	2,508	...	1,02,539	2,930
15,293	1,057	21,640	...	27,525	8,854	83,336	...	27,926	...	17,45,228	1,39,996
2,642	1,004	3,238	...	4,563	4,086	17,264	...	10,097	...	3,06,974	44,740
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	565	147
2,642	1,004	3,238	...	4,563	4,086	17,319	...	10,097	...	3,07,539	44,887
*12,651	53	18,402	...	22,962	4,768	66,017	...	17,829	...	14,37,689	95,109
161	154	50	...	...	...	6,925	...	116	...	44,054	3,315
2,550	894	3,319	...	4,125	4,086	14,589	...	10,204	...	2,60,515	41,788
2,711	1,048	3,369	...	4,125	4,086	†21,514	...	10,320	...	3,04,569	45,103
161	125	50	...	...	...	3,988	...	...	...	11,727	2,010
2,481	879	3,188	...	4,125	4,086	12,980	...	10,097	...	2,79,906	42,384
...	...	...	...	438	...	297	...	...	...	6,085	51
2,642	1,004	3,238	...	4,563	4,086	17,265	...	10,097	...	2,97,718	44,445
...	...	...	...	...	...	864	...	...	...	899	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	819	...
69	44	131	...	...	...	3,600	...	223	...	11,447	639
69	44	131	...	...	...	4,775	...	223	...	13,165	709
69	44	131	...	...	...	2,635	...	223	...	9,340	7,161
12,582	9	18,411	...	23,662	4,987	64,767	...	24,927	...	15,23,133	90,869
12,651	53	18,542	...	23,662	4,987	67,402	...	25,150	...	15,32,473	98,030
606	4	140	...	700	219	1,385	...	450	...	33,214	2,101

arrived at in part D is due to interest figures.
the sum of entries 4, 5 and 11 of Part C is due to interest figures.
the total of entries 4, 5 and 11 of Part C is due to interest figures in the Dera Gházi Khan District.
this year and the closing balance shown last year, is as follows:—
cultural Loans Act Rs. 754.
asked to explain the cause of the difference in their figures.

STATEMENT No. XXVI—*concluded.*

Part B.—Abstract of Disbursements.

Districts.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Land Improvement Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	3,600	60	3,660
Rohtak	1,450	100	1,550
Gurgáon	8,390	1,476	9,866
Delhi	1,150	...	1,150
Karnál	940	1,340	2,280
Umballa	925	3,825	4,750
Simla	...	6,500	6,500
Kángra	1,520	43,270	44,790
Hoshiárpur	1,900	...	1,900
Jullundur	71,620	...	71,620
Ludhiána	1,940	200	2,140
Ferozepore	3,620	...	3,620
Mooltan	17,730	...	17,730
Jhang	2,453	...	2,453
Montgomery	13,330	160	13,490
Lahore	7,660	...	7,660
Amritsar	960	...	960
Gurdáspur	2,640	...	2,640
Siálkot	21,345	50	21,395
Gujrát	2,240	...	2,240
Gujránwála	1,880	...	1,880
Shahpur	5,510	150	5,660
Jhelum	12,795	4,660	17,455
Ráwalpindi	4,510	6	4,516
Hazára	1,600	...	1,600
Pesháwar	30,420	11,800	42,220
Kohát	420	3	423
Bannu	4,950	...	4,950
Dera Ismail Khan	3,440	3,170	6,610
Dera Gházi Khan	8,250	...	8,250
Muzaffargarh	1,060	...	1,060
Total	2,40,248	76,770	3,17,018

STATEMENT No. XXVII.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE PATTAHS GRANTED FOR IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5			6
Division.	District.	Number of Pattahs granted in the previous five years.	Number of Pattahs granted during the year.	Number of Irrigation Works constructed during the year.			Remarks.
				New Wells.	Old Wells repaired.	Dams, Reservoirs, and Cuts from Rivers and Jhils.	
DELHI.	Hissár	69	1	4	...	1	One Kund irrigated 31 acres of land (rice cultivation).
	Rohtak	1	...	7	...	...	
	Gurgáon	275	...	105	4	...	
	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karnál	...	...	3	1	...	
	Umballa	145	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	350	33	99	19	...	
	Jullundur	...	...	272	10	...	
	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore	505	...	67	9	...	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	638	31	31	...	...	No new pattahs were given during the year, as all wells entitled to protection from the enhancement at reassessment had already been provided with these documents.
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	
	Montgomery	110	76	4	...	...	
	Lahore	223	415	386	29	...	
	Amritsar	81	93	85	8	...	
	Gurdáspur	413	...	22	6	...	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	56	...	470	34	25	23,700 acres were irrigated from dams.
	Gujrát	117	1	125	27	...	
	Gujránwála	61	83	51	13	...	
	Sháhpúr	150	351*	9	7	...	* Pattahs granted in Jhelum and Bár Assessment Circles 231 Pattahs granted in Hill Circles ... 120 Total ... 351
	Jhelum	10	...	...	...	...	
	Ráwalpindi	65	...	...	...	...	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	14	...	3	...	5	Estimated area irrigated is 49 acres.
	Pesháwar	56	12	10	2	...	
	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dera Ismail Khan	390	23	22	1	...	
	Dera Gházi Khan	34	32	24	8	...	
	Muzaffargarh	300	66	48	18	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,063	1,217	1,847	196	31	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	District.	Number of officers exercising revenue powers.	CASE WORK. Number of cases decided. Civil suits.	Other civil suits.	Criminal cases.	Total civil and criminal work.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Total of all cases.	Remarks.
DELHI.	Hissár...	36	1,360	1,238	2,008	4,606	2,308	6,178	8,486	13,092	
	Rohtak	25	428	1,061	1,185	2,674	865	2,181	3,046	5,720	
	Gurgáon	27	1,299	1,134	1,072	3,505	487	3,592	4,079	7,584	
	Delhi	18	461	797	807	2,065	953	2,702	3,655	5,720	
	Karnál	21	478	428	1,286	2,192	276	1,479	1,755	3,947	
	Umballa	27	212	103	1,306	1,621	1,047	5,869	6,916	8,537	
	Simla	18	1,906	1,357	1,586	4,849	5	527	532	5,381	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	25	1,625	727	2,203	4,555	1,032	7,271	8,303	12,858	
	Hoshiárpur	27	2,115	797	1,848	4,760	2,454	3,711	6,165	10,925	
	Jullundur	26	825	370	2,771	3,966	2,389	4,650	7,039	11,005	
	Ludhiána	22	350	103	1,561	2,014	616	3,518	4,134	6,148	
	Ferozepore	36	2,180	1,142	2,963	6,285	2,036	6,340	8,376	14,661	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	36	1,735	771	2,337	4,843	779	6,818	7,597	12,440	
	Jhang	18	637	732	1,108	2,477	269	4,212	4,481	6,958	
	Montgomery	26	1,199	755	1,370	3,324	154	4,091	4,245	7,569	
	Lahore	24	811	1,109	3,056	4,976	1,065	4,826	5,891	10,867	
	Amritsar	19	306	71	1,675	2,052	1,676	8,385	10,061	12,113	
	Gurdáspur	21	1,549	1,275	2,730	5,554	1,893	9,582	11,475	17,029	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	41	1,827	672	3,982	6,481	2,404	13,043	15,447	21,928	
	Gujrát	21	1,187	1,240	2,304	4,731	1,017	5,091	6,108	10,839	
	Gujránwála	24	1,256	1,276	1,425	3,957	939	4,597	5,536	9,493	
	Shahpur	15	899	444	1,319	2,662	612	3,385	3,997	6,659	
	Jhelum	23	637	545	1,927	3,109	836	2,793	3,629	6,738	
	Ráwalpindi	38	1,373	1,008	2,552	4,933	1,167	2,808	3,975	8,908	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	14	579	170	1,691	2,440	693	2,065	2,758	5,198	
	Pesháwar	39	1,756	1,186	3,089	6,031	679	3,440	4,119	10,150	
	Kohát	18	803	319	1,987	3,109	121	1,153	1,274	4,383	
DERAJAT.	Bannu...	20	1,332	831	3,146	5,309	808	1,007	1,815	7,124	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	32	1,306	750	965	3,021	585	3,157	3,742	6,763	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	28	1,083	733	1,175	2,991	370	3,646	4,016	7,007	
	Muzaffargarh... ...	20	690	430	1,360	2,480	446	3,454	3,900	6,380	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	785	34,204	23,574	59,794	117,572	30,981	135,571	166,552	284,124	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII B.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Hissár.* Number decided.	*Rohtak.* Number decided.	*Gurgáon* Number decided.	*Delhi.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	342	10	22	13
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34 for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	3	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	594	248	33	33
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	30	44	2	2
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	160	6	65	68
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50 for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	38	12	9	15
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	36	1	2	...
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	12	...	...	1
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	27	5	...	...
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof or for a settlement of accounts	11	1	4	4
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section...	...	...	...	...
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of kánúngos, zaildárs, inámdárs or village officers ...	...	...	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suits by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	588	297	253	398
	15	(*o*) Suits by a land-owner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage, and forest rights	23	8	...	62
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue under any enactment for the time being in force and by a superior land-owner for other sums due to him as such	...	55	7	4
	16 (1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	444	178	90	353
		Total Revenue Court cases	2,308	865	487	953
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e*)	19	3	...	10
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*)	36	...	...	...
	20	Other ejectments in which compensation is not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*)	849	114	35	144
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	4	...	...	1
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,741	303	1,090	265
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	39	...	1	...
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	39	3	...	7
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	2,727	423	1,126	427
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	45	1	12	3
	26	Lambardárs	227	120	205	194
	27	Patwáris and kánúngos	224	137	318	258
	28	Assessments by estates of land revenue or cesses	667	...	..	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	667	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses	8	...	3	...
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses...	...	...	6	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	13	..	...	10
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	...	...	26	90
	34	Collection process — by writ of demand	38	169	694	169
	35	Collection process — by arrest or detention	1	49	124	...
	36	Collection process — by imprisonment	...	4	5	...
	37	Collection process — by sale of movables	...	4	3	...
	38	Collection process — by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	1	...
	39	Collection process — by sale of immovables	...	...	...	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	108	28	...	...
	41	Partitions	187	94	37	50
	42	Deposit of revenue	1	...	...	3
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Courts	252	465	43	373
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	7	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	175	10	95	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	2,613	1,081	1,579	1,150
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of assignments	11	11	...	10
	47*a*	Enquiry into Revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	208	...	...	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	9	29	23	74
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	4	1	16
	50	Takkávi for... improvements	24	12	48	12
	51	Takkávi for... relief	6	1	208	...
	52	Land acquisition	9	3	1	..
	53	Excise	406	60	15	...
	54	Stamps	25	62	34	98
	55	Forest	...	...	...	...
	56	Income tax	99	299	446	915
	57	Treasury	41	196	111	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous Cases ...	838	677	887	1,125
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' Cases of all kinds ...	6,178	2,181	3,592	2,702
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	8,486	3,046	4,079	3,655

No. XXVIII B.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

Karnál.	*Umballa.*	*Simla.*	*Kángra.*	*Hoshiárpur.*	*Jullundur.*	*Ludhiána.*	*Ferozepore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Jhang.*	*Mont-gomery.*	*Laho e.*	*Amritsar.*
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.
2	8	...	2	282	245	16	29	...	...	...	5	148
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	17	...	18	75	25	19	169	9	...	4	57	19
...	8	4	6	50	58	22	89	3	...	...	41	225
59	50	...	95	111	44	14	270	1	...	...	49	141
10	3	...	18	68	...	2	96	...	...	5	42	65
2	21	...	2	57	38	17	62	...	...	...	17	30
...	7	...	14	45	25	1	10	6	...	...	33	11
...	7	...	2	4	52	32	82	...	...	5	7	1
4	24	...	2	27	...	8	36	52	9	17	3	...
1	3	...	...	7	3	2	...	...	5	1	1	10
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	37	2
86	427	...	444	970	919	287	326	200	133	55	439	419
2	4	..	26	81	...	3	157	192	12	24	42	49
9	171	...	107	137	270	51	277	165	43	15	82	34
87	293	1	296	539	710	142	415	150	68	28	210	522
276	1,047	5	1,032	2,454	2,389	616	2,036	779	269	154	1,065	1,676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	19	...	...	...	38	8	...	...	...	...
60	171	...	21	117	...	77	280	18	...	...	412	117
...	6	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	4
194	360	...	245	416	293	63	717	102	6	6	205	499
6	75	...	29	40	15	36	107	283	71	49	30	2
...	16	...	21	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
279	630	...	335	595	310	177	1,159	413	77	55	347	631
7	1	...	8	1	40	2	10	21	8	10	16	8
252	366	...	149	324	265	309	419	231	126	158	439	492
180	44	...	487	173	198	234	391	585	20	175	133	84
...	...	...	1,348	...	...	...	108	...	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	80	...	15	47	1	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	5	...	...
...	150	...	4	323	41	104	421	...	270	282	1	90
136	2,558	62	68	408	632	916	1,434	2,235	315	1,074	1,530	581
3	70	...	35	93	2	...	4	553	38	...	...	1,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	37	...	...	...	119	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	...
4	121	...	18	220	17	2	68	22	90	63	64	231
120	166	...	317	233	285	197	577	183	49	82	334	405
...	50	...	...	38	13	...	7	...	4	...	...	10
4	100	...	30	364	1,041	600	433	682	140	...	277	915
...	...	...	25	...	14	...	...	1	...	36	...	...
10	155	...	329	16	195	22	243	...	51	...	6	456
718	3,785	62	3,832	2,230	2,823	2,405	4,130	4,691	1,263	1,885	2,818	4,561
10	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	24	...	1
20	41	...	137	57	8	32	28	...	6	5	60	460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	1,880
27	463	...	5	145	86	148	71	23	12	...	41	56
...	...	16	287	...	4	...	1	268	2,033	914	...	2
4	8	142	15	15	291	12	25	95	9	102	31	5
12	150	16	2,343	...	...	2	12	1	...	28	1	1
53	115	...	1	...	16	96	36	21	...	50	30	2
...	102	33	67	160	207	16	36	126	45	150	137	244
...	112	22	13	89	125	9	423	111	23	29	102	97
...	2	...	108	...	...	...	...	447	114	352	...	...
356	461	236	113	311	691	431	313	582	630	492	1,043	297
...	...	...	15	109	89	190	95	40	...	5	91	145
482	1,454	465	3,104	886	1,517	936	1,051	1,714	2,872	2,151	1,661	3,190
1,479	5,869	527	7,271	3,711	4,650	3,518	6,340	6,818	4,212	4,091	4,826	8,385
1,755	6,916	532	8,303	6,165	7,039	4,134	8,376	7,597	4,481	4,245	5,891	10,061

STATEMENT

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Gurdás-pur.* Number decided.	*Siálkot.* Number decided.	*Gujrát.* Number decided.	*Gujran-wala.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	191	2	1	26
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent...	...	...	...	1
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34 for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy, or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	97	93	77	47
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	109	37	5	36
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	111	196	21	59
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50 for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	125	32	91	29
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	10	26	35	9
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	10	3	4	10
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	8	8	...	3
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof or for a settlement of accounts	15	...	...	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	8	7	5	4
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of kánúngos, zaildárs, inámdárs or village officers ..	10	6	...	10
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suits by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	471	1,070	362	387
	15	(*o*) Suits by a land-owner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	50	34	55	47
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior land-owner for other sums due to him as such	140	230	99	38
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	538	660	262	233
		Total Revenue Court Cases	1,893	2,404	1,017	939
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	...	...	...	18
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	...	1	...	...
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*)...	140	...	84	...
	20	Other ejectments in which compensation is not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	32	412	300	76
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	1	...	...	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	534	875	544	281
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	30	15	15	1
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	1	3	...	1
		Total Revenue Officers' Cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	738	1,306	943	377
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	...	9	6	10
	26	Lambardárs	709	915	367	466
	27	Patwáris and kánúngos	68	1,502	38	341
	28	Assessment by estates of land revenue or cesses	1,448	17	...	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	1,430	36	...	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses	6	25	...	...
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses	...	11	...	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	99	...	...	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	82	254	125	69
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	449	2,154	80	131
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	12	64	...	...
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	..	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of movables	...	...	...	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immovables	...	...	...	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	38	109	15	118
	41	Partitions	336	562	479	242
	42	Deposit of revenue	1	...	...	2
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Courts...	525	930	771	266
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	195	2,819	103	628
		Total Revenue Officers' Cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	5,398	9,407	1,984	2,273
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of assignments	1,868	404	...	246
	47a	Enquiry into Revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	1,202	278	544	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	23	406	...	751
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	...	...	212
	50	Takkávi for improvements	11	187	3 0	13
	51	Takkávi for relief	...	9	4	1
	52	Land acquisition	5	2	2	285
	53	Excise	58	168	65	78
	54	Stamps	...	239	119	77
	55	Forest	...	5	42	74
	56	Income tax	250	592	1,358	210
	57	Treasury	29	40	...	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous Cases ...	3,446	2,330	2,164	1,947
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' Cases of all kinds ...	9,582	13,043	5,091	4,597
		Gross Total of all Cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	11,475	15,447	6,108	5,536

No. XXVIII B—*concluded.*

Shahpur.	*Jhelum.*	*Rawalpindi.*	*Hazára.*	*Pesháwar.*	*Kohát.*	*Bannu.*	*Dera Ismail Khan.*	*Dera Gházi Khan.*	*Muzaffargarh.*	Total.	Remarks.
Number decided	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.		
12	...	31	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
69	21	45	20	9	4	15	45	14	13	1,903	
...	14	17	112	36	9	7	3	1	6	975	
20	58	22	85	38	5	5	4	18	1	1,776	
16	25	19	32	12	3	16	...	5	4	792	
4	7	43	39	19	...	...	2	1	...	480	
1	3	4	9	12	2	3	...	10	...	236	
84	66	18	...	5	...	9	1	8	...	434	
37	8	6	15	9	2	2	...	3	2	301	
9	4	2	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	86	
...	8	1	1	6	1	3	1	...	...	98	
117	225	458	128	213	50	268	146	146	248	10,529	
74	133	85	54	52	14	77	141	18	78	1,597	
30	61	90	90	106	8	142	117	33	21	2,632	
139	202	325	89	152	18	259	126	113	73	7,715	
612	836	1,167	693	679	121	808	585	370	446	30,981	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
7	82	3	28	..	2	16	...	...	3	485	
33	73	56	75	38	...	...	7	7	...	3,224	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
156	238	240	226	113	29	108	16	97	15	9,977	
105	45	104	8	76	7	25	46	72	26	1,358	
3	15	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	145	
305	454	415	337	227	40	151	69	176	44	15,296	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	11	24	254	
141	146	443	64	156	72	113	111	132	122	8,233	
51	166	415	174	292	168	82	156	366	295	7,755	
188	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	281	4,081	
171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,321	
6	1	83	...	2	34	11	248	20	18	626	
34	123	...	...	1	...	29	...	6	...	230	
...	...	...	...	...	4	10	114	...	222	591	
129	176	17	78	41	1	...	...	319	69	3,162	
906	38	154	207	274	210	103	1,543	1,017	1,159	21,444	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	277	2,634	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	
42	151	93	54	41	2	29	45	59	32	1,884	
118	254	189	129	217	14	169	115	159	85	6,384	
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	
210	90	...	9	11	...	...	40	225	177	8,973	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34	...	120	
70	157	4	150	284	34	...	20	482	6	6,719	
2,068	1,302	1,399	866	1,324	547	546	2.398	2,850	2,769	76,757	
...	26	5	...	7	47	1	5	...	2	139	
11	14	53	37	228	19	...	6	...	...	3,772	
92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,329	
16	40	95	...	128	32	8	12	...	10	2,733	
93	7	...	...	...	2	6	3	...	7	3,876	
50	103	74	5	107	1	14	61	25	8	1,539	
14	56	5	...	556	...	...	64	...	...	3,490	
...	17	22	4	14	3	172	1	...	8	968	
42	13	45	19	...	21	20	39	150	89	2,611	
38	134	122	6	79	8	1	22	...	17	2,236	
219	16	120	692	...	316	1	166	93	319	3,086	
353	528	333	93	770	117	61	290	203	158	13,031	
84	83	120	6	...	...	26	21	149	23	1,708	
1,012	1,037	994	862	1,889	566	310	690	620	641	43,518	
3,385	2,793	2,803	2,065	3,440	1,153	1,007	3,157	3,646	3,454	135,571	
3,907	3,629	3,975	2,758	4,119	1,274	1,815	3,742	4,016	3,900	166,552	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII C.

APPELLATE WORK OF REVENUE COURTS AND OFFICES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

A.—Distribution showing by whom appeals were heard.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		REVENUE JUDICIAL APPEALS.										REVENUE EXECUTIVE APPEALS.							
				Decided.										Decided.					
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for re-trial.	Decreed for Appellant.	Decreed for Respondent.	Total decided.	Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than 3 months.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.	Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than 3 months.
DELHI.	Hissár	26	273	1	17	77	164	259	..	40	2	4	5	2	6	8	..	1	...
	Rohtak	1	419	33	130	12	1	226	...	194	...	...	33	7	24	31	...	2	...
	Gurgáon	1	69	7	11	25	20	63	...	7	...	2	12	6	8	14	...	...	...
	Delhi	32	69	31	2	22	39	94	1	6	...	...	4	1	3	4	...	...	...
	Karnál	12	39	3	...	13	26	42	...	9	...	3	3	1	4	5	...	1	...
	Umballa	5	75	3	15	8	36	62	...	18	11	10	49	13	17	30	...	29	21
	Simla	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra...	2	57	39	...	10	4	53	...	6	...	...	88	..	38	38	...	50	46
	Hoshiárpur	25	196	51	33	32	52	168	...	53	15	9	74	33	41	74	...	9	...
	Jullundur	35	138	58	9	45	36	148	...	25	2	4	48	16	29	45	...	7	...
	Ludhiána	8	61	...	3	13	45	61	7	1	1	21	27	6	25	31	15	2	...
	Ferozepore	78	338	68	11	160	126	365	...	51	12	15	66	25	40	65	1	15	3
LAHORE.	Mooltan	3	30	14	...	11	...	25	...	8	2	2	22	8	11	19	...	5	1
	Jhang	1	14	4	...	3	3	10	...	5	1	...	38	15	20	35	...	3	1
	Montgomery	5	23	7	4	6	8	25	...	3	...	3	40	17	24	41	...	2	...
	Lahore	31	127	24	10	35	51	120	17	21	...	12	63	14	48	62	1	12	2
	Amritsar	27	182	100	17	41	37	195	...	14	1	...	44	18	25	43	...	1	1
	Gurdáspur	28	149	84	19	38	17	158	...	19	...	3	54	16	35	51	...	6	2
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	15	154	74	26	23	36	159	...	10	3	6	71	15	59	74	...	3	...
	Gujrát	41	135	1	22	59	85	167	...	9	...	5	16	1	13	14	...	7	...
	Gujránwála	4	68	24	3	29	8	64	3	5	3	*...	22	9	13	22	...	...	...
	Shahpur	5	127	2	10	14	44	70	...	62	52	1	64	7	32	39	...	26	3
	Jhelum	22	68	2	2	29	46	79	...	11	1	11	86	39	51	90	2	5	1
	Ráwalpindi	72	125	...	10	38	113	161	...	36	...	6	115	35	74	109	...	12	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	4	37	1	...	13	24	38	...	3	...	1	5	...	5	5	..	1	...
	Pesháwar	3	78	16	10	17	27	70	3	8	...	...	4	1	2	3	...	1	...
	Kohát	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu	11	78	4	14	18	32	68	...	21	8	5	29	4	19	23	..	11	2
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	56	1	4	12	29	46	...	10	...	1	25	8	15	23	...	3	...
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	9	...	...	3	5	8	...	2	...	...	6	...	4	4	...	2	...
	Muzaffargarh	...	25	...	3	9	7	19	...	6	...	...	10	4	5	9	...	1	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	498	3,226	653	435	817	1,121	3,026	31	667	114	124	1,123	321	690	1,011	19	217	83
Commissioner, Delhi		8	63	52	...	18	1	71	...	...	...	10	98	2	98	100	...	8	...
Do. Jullundur ...		136	166	83	10	91	35	219	...	83	44	158	532	130	408	538	...	152	39
Do. Lahore ..		42	119	22	3	48	55	128	...	33	...	84	727	152	411	563	...	248	7
Do. Ráwalpindi ...		34	98	1	7	44	76	128	...	4	...	113	1,099	477	642	1,119	...	93	14
Do. Pesháwar ...		13	50	...	2	6	28	36	2	25	...	30	150	22	117	139	...	41	2
Do. Deraját ...		1	14	2	...	...	12	14	..	1	...	19	101	27	78	105	5	10	1
Total ...		234	510	160	22	207	207	596	2	146	44	414	2,707	810	1,754	2,564	5	552	63
Finl. Commr.'s Courts.	Appeals ...	28	95	44	5	27	21	97	2	24	21	36	87	13	96	109	...	14	6
	Revision cases	161	477	531	50	10	11	602	4	32	4	129	316	29	401	430	...	15	5

* Last year's Statement which showed 2 cases as pending was incorrect, hence no cases have been brought forward in this Statement as old.

STATEMENT No. XXIX.

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of ward, father's name, residence, age and other particulars.	Particulars regarding guardian, tuition, &c.	Cash in hand on 1st October 1890.	Annual income derived from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.								
					Jama.	Batai.	Interest on notes.	Rents from tenants.	Rent of houses.	Other income.	Total income.	Government revenue.	Management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Hissar.	Rukun-ud-dín Khan, son of Shamsh-ud-dín Khan, of Sirsa, age 51 years.	...	6	...	5,945	...	3,082	...	510	9,537	3,112	150
		One petty estate	...	2,633	...	6,484	...	854	...	1,112	8,450	2,622	245
	Gurgaon.	Muhammad Siráj-ud-dín Haidar Khan, son of Muhammad Tafazul Hussain Khan, Sheikh, of Rewári, age 49 years.	Nasir-ud-dín Haidar; is being educated in Aitchison College, Lahore.	113	2,605	6,075	...	1,326	...	1,575	11,581	2,900	576
	Karnal.	Nawáb Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khan, son of Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khan, of Kunjpura, age 12 years.	Is under the guardianship of the Deputy Commissioner, Karnál, and receives his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.	47,831	30,482	...	1,189	18,535	621	10,537	61,364	10,361	8,143
		Sardár Mán Singh, son of Sundar Singh, age 14 years. Sher Singh and Khazán Singh, sons of Amar Singh, of Labkhari, age 15 and 10 years, respectively.	Guardians, Gajandhar Singh and Partáb Kaur. Wards receive their education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.	4,517	4,095	24	...	61	...	383	4,563	279	326
		Two petty estates	...	4,389	3,532	67	...	...	...	1,459	5,058	449	92
	Umballa.	Sardár Autar Singh, son of Sardár Jai Singh, of Manauli, age 18 years 11 months.	Manager; education at home.	16,622	37,159	...	2,752	6,816	278	47,116	94,121	9,918	3,183
		Sardár Lachman Singh, son Sardár Santokh Singh, of Bunga, died in February 1891.	...	...	11,456	...	...	909	...	238	12,603	2,811	436
		Sardár Harbans Singh, son of Sardár Bishen Singh, of Kandhaula, age 13 years and 11 months.	Guardian, Rája of Faridkot; education at Aitchison College, Lahore.	4,452	3,051	...	1,147	506	...	16,367	21,071	730	158
		Sardár Jaideo Singh and Baldeo Singh, sons of Hardeo Singh and Basant Singh, of Raipur, age 18 years one month and 15 years one month respectively.	Manager; Sardár Jaideo Singh receives his education at the Municipal Board School, Umballa, and Sardár Baldeo Singh at Aitchison College, Lahore.	6,991	6,155	4,033	...	5,404	4	654	16,250	5,453	475
		Sardár Jiwan Singh, son of Sardár Gulab Singh, of Buria, age 40 years.	Manager; the establishment has been taken under the Court of Wards owingto its mismanagement.	3,534	42,329	4,036	...	2,169	27	8,581	57,142	14,434	242
		Sardár Shib Narain Singh, son of Sardár Dharam Singh, of Shahabad, age 14 years 7 months.	Manager; education at Aitchison College, Lahore.	2,946	3,852	...	967	511	...	14,750	20,080	899	138
		Four petty estates	...	2,043	10,869	41	220	2,718	18	6,528	20,394	2,908	536

No. XXIX.

OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Annual Expenditure.														
Personal expenses, ordinary.	Personal expenses, special, such as marriage purchases, &c.	Law expenses.	Education.	Payment of debts.	Investments.	Rate charged by Government.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Cash in hand on 30th September 1891.	Excess of income over expenditure during the year.	Excess of expenditure over income during the year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
720	...	309	...	4,375	...	337	271	9,274	269	263	...	269	23,887	
960	...	342	...	...	...	292	404	4,865	6,218	3,585	...	6,218	11,977	
3,000	...	...	225	4,000	...	364	248	11,313	381	268	...	48,151	47,290	
1,733	7,328	1,073	3,180	...	...	852	35,136	67,812	41,383	...	6,448	1,01,539	...	
2,237	...	3	554	2,075	...	227	363	6,064	3,016	...	1,501	3,016	11,608	
1,071	...	1	494	5,215	...	250	352	7,954	1,493	...	2,896	1,493	4,929	
17,231	13,091	63	1,167	...	...	1,020	52,720	98,393	12,350	...	4,272	...	...	
2,264	646	33	...	...	...	411	736	7,337	5,266	5,266	..	...	24,600	Released from management from 1st October 1891.
1,275	134	219	436	35	6,740	272	6,146	16,145	9,378	4,926	...	...	...	
4,623	868	9	149	10,004	...	412	304	22,207	944	...	6,047	...	10,996	
19,431	840	6,682	...	188	...	800	16,941	59,558	1,118	...	2,416	...	1,70,000	
1,255	...	7	349	72	9,212	266	1,471	13,669	9,357	6,411	...	...	...	
4,694	1,024	20	1,281	4,316	3,998	718	1,153	20,648	1,789	...	254	...	16,654	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of ward, father's name, residence, age and other particulars.	Particulars regarding guardian, tuition, &c.	Cash in hand on 1st October 1890.	Annual income derived from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.								
					Jama.	Bakai.	Interest on notes.	Rents from tenants.	Rent of houses.	Other income.	Total income.	Government revenue.	Management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jullundur.	Kangra.	Three petty estates	...	6,319	3,991	556	...	38	...	264	4,849	35	933
	Hoshiarpur.	Four petty estates	...	26,665	...	38	251	6,355	...	5,210	11,854	1,717	1,152
	Jullundur.	Guru Nao Nihál Singh, son of Guru Jawáhir Singh, of Kartárpur, age 9 years 11 months.	Kartár Singh, Manager.	19,850	11,500	1,033	...	10,990	2,719	13,449	39,691	3,959	3,534
		Kanwar Partáb Singh and Daljít Singh, sons of Sardár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwália, age 20 years 7 months and 11 years 10 months, respectively.	Pandit Durga Pershád, Manager; the wards receive their English and Vernacular education at home from a private teacher.	*28,541	19,603	2,875	...	29,666	1,002	40,168	93,314	15,981	10,691
		Two petty estates	...	3,903	828	...	40	1,567	...	171	2,606	1,161	83
	Ludhiana.	Mussammát Premí, widow of Bisbamber Dás, Bania, of Ludhiána, age 38 years.	Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiána.	1,861	400	180	...	1,117	374	1,332	3,403	290	22
	Ferozepore.	Nawáb Ghulám Kutab Dín Khan, son of Nawáb Nizámud-dín Khan, of Jalálabad, Mamdot, age 2 years.	Rai Maya Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, guardian.	7,766	75,603	4,857	...	47,244	427	47,269	1,75,400	23,274	11,790
		Sodhi Balwant Singh and Ranjít Singh, sons of Sodhi Mán Singh, of Butar, age 14 years and 10 years, respectively.	Sodhi Khazán Singh, uncle of the wards, guardian; Sodhi Balwant Singh receives his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.	1,497	2,507	1,823	...	108	1	136	4,575	478	712
		One petty estate	...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	4,208	4,208	...	...
Lahore.	Mooltan.	One petty estate	...	853	1,196	797	101	...	...	4,881	6,975	536	171
	Jhang.	Saleh Shah and Rája Shah, sons of Sayad Muhammad Shaus of Shah Jivana, Tahsíl Jhang, age 12 years and 10 years, respectively.	Chaudhri Núr Ahmad, guardian; wards receive their education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.	5,290	...	9,063	289	...	2	1,003	10,357	1,606	600

No. XXIX—*continued.*

OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Annual Expenditure.														
Personal expenses, ordinary.	Personal expenses, special, such as marriage purchases, &c.	Law expenses.	Education.	Payment of debts.	Investments.	Rate charged by Government.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Cash in hand on 30th September 1891.	Excess of income over expenditure during the year.	Excess of expenditure over income during the year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
75	3,126	...	21	2,739	...	234	591	7,754	3,414	...	2,905	14,081	13,443	
2,310	2,593	90	72	1,709	...	593	491	10,727	27,792	1,127	...	3,66,583	92,976	
...	2,827	323	180	32,174	...	647	3,685	47,329	12,212	...	7,638	12,212	12,877	
2,423	37,425	1,294	1,437	42,983	...	2,590	14,696	1,29,520	5,066	...	36,206	5,066	1,31,990	*To this should be added Rs. 12,731 realized by sale of goods, marriage tambol, &c.
600	164	...	73	...	...	145	2,202	4,428	2,081	...	1,822	2,081	...	
440	91	...	...	3,875	...	322	165	5,205	59	...	1,802	59	5,400	
...	...	200	...	79,144	†	*	54,866	1,69,274	92	6,126	...	13,892	1,38,954	†Rate will be paid next March and the amount will appear in the return for 1891-92.
...	...	14	1,288	...	†	*	2,587	5,079	993	...	504	993	2,489	
...	...	...	...	...	...	408	3,800	4,208	1,405	...	...	1,405	...	
...	...	...	613	...	...	103	1,477	2,900	4,928	4,075	...	19,535	...	
937	479	11	793	...	...	362	658	‡5,446	‡7,732	4,911	...	15,678	400	‡Excludes grain in stock valued at Rs. 2,469.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of ward, father's name, residence, age and other particulars.	Particulars regarding guardian, tuition, &c.	Cash in hand on 1st October 1890.	Annual income derived from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.								
					Jama.	Batai.	Interest on notes.	Rents from tenants.	Rent of houses.	Other income.	Total income.	Government revenue.	Management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAHORE—*continued.*	MONTGOMERY.	Muhammad Khaliq Dád Khan, Muhammad Yásin Khán and Muhammad Azim Khan, sons of the late Muhammad Haq Nawáz Khán, of Chak Kariwála, tahsil Dipálpur, age 13¼, 8½ and 7½ years, respectively.	Muhammad Khaliq Dad Khan has been in the Aitchison College, Lahore, since May 1889. The other two wards live one with his mother and one with his guardian Muhammad Amín Khan.	6,596	...	2,247	...	...	18	1,688	†3,953	436	420
	LAHORE.	Anant Rám, son of late Har Naráin Shah, of Lahore, age 2 years.	Mussammat Málan, mother is the guardian and Lála Gokal Chand, manager.	16	...	1,743	...	1,739	33	181	3,696	698	552
		One petty estate	...	1,941	500	...	272	...	...	4,800	5,572	77	427
	AMRITSAR.	Sardár Umráo Singh and Sundar Singh, sons of Raja Surat Singh Majitha, age 21½ and 19½ years respectively.	Lala Gurmukh Rai. Wards study in the Aitchison College Lahore.	‖ 2,911	4,869	279	3,103	3,083	2,053	75,304	88,691	1,100	6,186
		Sardars Balwant Singh, Kalwant Singh, Harbans Singh, Jaswant Singh and Basant Singh, sons of the late Sardar Ajít Singh of Attári, age 16, 14, 13¾, 13¼ and 9 years, respectively.	Lála Gurmukh Rái. Wards study in the Aitchison College, Lahore.	‖ 5677	10,267	4,387	96	5,567	932	9,304	30,553	2,321	5,330
		Ghulám Sadík, son of the late Háji Ghulam Hassan, age 19 years.	Mian Asdula, Pleader. Ward studies in the Aitchison College, Lahore.	**10,169	...	...	933	2,930	2,493	5,126	11,482	1,330	1,699

No. XXIX—*continued.*

OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Annual Expenditure.														
Personal expenses, ordinary.	Personal expenses, special, such as marriage purchases, &c.	Law expenses.	Education.	Payment of debts.	Investments.	Rate charged by Government.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Cash in hand on 30th September 1891.	Excess of income over expenditure during the year.	Excess of expenditure over income during the year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
450	...	...	320	...	...	*	1,848	3,474	7,075	479	...	98,134	...	*No rate has been charged as the estate is exempt from payment of Government rate. † Excludes Rs. 5,480 value of grain in stock.
925	...	131	...	...	...	‡	126	2,432	1,260	1,264	...	2,64,422	...	‡ The Government rate Rs. 185 will be paid into treasury and shown in the accounts of next year.
1,517	410	...	862	...	...	§525	2,312	6,130	1,383	...	558	32,700	510	§ Includes Rs. 263 on account of rate for 1889-90.
7,832	3,000	200	1,275	...	...	¶571	16,583	36,747	54,855	51,944	...	2,69,755	...	‖ The difference between the amounts shown in column 5 of this statement and those shown in column 24 of statement for last year is due to a mistake on the part of the late Clerk of Court of Wards who has since been dismissed. The figures reported in column 5 of this statement are the correct balances.
5,280	3,461	467	1,724	991	2,000	¶650	7,839	30,063	6,167	490	...	3,09,667	...	
...	...	26	30	...	7,700	¶630	1,733	13,148	8,503	...	1,666	1,21,203	...	¶ These items are those that were shown in last year's statement in column 21 but were not actually drawn before 30th September 1890, hence they have been shown in this statement as actually disbursed in the year under report. The rates chargeable for current year will be shown in next year's statement, as by a mistake the money was not taken out of the treasury on the last day of the year.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of ward, father's name, residence, age and other particulars.	Particulars regarding guardian, tuition, &c.	Cash in hand on 1st October 1890.	Annual income derived from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.								
					Jama.	Batai.	Interest on notes.	Rents from tenants.	Rent of houses.	Other income.	Total income.	Government revenue.	Management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAHORE—*concld.*	Gurdaspur.	Diwán Nand Lal, son of Diwán Naranjan Dás, of Fatehgarh.	Naráin Dás, manager and guardian.	3,064	...	108	1,323	4,704	2,301	17,869	26,305	1,422	1,389
		Thákur Mohand Chánd, son of Rája Sáhib Diál, of Kishenkot.	Nárian Dás manager and guardian.	2,666	...	12	...	3,480	82	9,268	12,842	818	748
	Sialkot.	One petty estate	...	703	...	3,173	...	252	9	500	3,934	805	449
RAWALPINDI.	Gujranwala.	Lála Rám Dás, son of Rái Múl Singh of Gujránwala, age 19 years, 5 months.	The management of the estate is conducted by a committee appointed by the deceased from among his relatives with Lála Shankar Dás as manager and guardian. Ward is studying in the Junior High Class in the Aitchison College, Lahore.	57,250	10,444	...	10,514	2 275	2,067	321	25,621	1,298	1,410
		Mangal Singh, son of Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, Mán of Kot Shera, age 5 years, 7 months.	The management of the estate is under the control of the Court of Wards, with Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf as manager and Sardar Lenah Singh as personal guardian of the ward.	1,717	946	2,895	...	5,982	18	769	* 10,610	2,785	1,044
	Sharpur.	Malik Umar Háyat Khan, son of Sáhib Khan, Tiwána, of Kalra, age 16 years, 5 months.	Is reading in the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is under the guardianship of Mr. Kirthi Singh, Superintendent.	35,255	...	41,877	35,423	...	290	1,09,269	1,86,859	4,692	10,973
		Malik Dost Muhammad Khan and Malik Ghulam Jiláni Khan, sons of Malik Sher Muhammad Khan Tiwana of Mitha Tiwána, age 3 years, 11 months and 2 years, 9 months, respectively	Mother guardian ...	...	...	2,814	...	105	...	44,082	47,001	6,196	3,968
		Two petty estates	...	229	....	4,996	...	1	...	501	5,498	1,449	80
	Jhelum.	Manawar Shah, son of Pír Sadík Shah, of Karuli.	Shahábad Shah and the wards mother guardians; studies in the Aitchison College, Lahore.	...	...	4,483	...	...	...	880	5,363	503	46
		Two petty estates	...	4,287	2,364	1,888	...	...	...	...	4,252	567	240

No. XXIX—*continued.*

OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Annual Expenditure.														
Personal expenses, ordinary.	Personal expenses, special, such as marriage purchase, &c.	Law expenses.	Education.	Payment of debts.	Investments.	Rate charged by Government.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Cash in hand on 30th September 1891.	Excess of income over expenditure during the year.	Excess of expenditure over income during the year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,094	125	69	613	..	16,049	*293	2,282	23,336	6,033	2,969	...	2,14,950	...	* This is the rate due on last year's income, but credited this year.
730	184	156	300	163	...	†226	408	3,733	11,775	9,109	...	1,26,000	...	† This is the rate due on last year's income, but credited this year.
558	200	27	450	200	...	‡360	232	3,281	1,356	653	...	1,356	1,485	‡ Includes Rs. 163 rate charged on last year's income.
10,365	7,305	...	1,415	...	...	507	206	22,506	60,365	3,115	...	3,98,815	...	
1,857	1,670	226	...	2,996	...	354	20	10,952	1,375	...	342	7,996	13,025	§Includes Rs. 238 on account of sale of old corn, Government rate on which has not been calculated.
6,768	16,878	139	4,372	...	1,14,122	1,271	39,192	1,98,407	23,707	...	11,548	18,77,522	...	
1,740	899	56	...	28,978	...	420	2,901	45,158	1,843	1,843	...	61,792	29,595	
801	100	20	...	2,750	...	313	165	5,678	49	...	180	70,573	13,639	
385	...	...	190	...	...	‖351	170	1,645	3,718	3,718	...	3,718	33,972	‖ Includes Rs. 94 on account of previous year's income.
1,675	...	3	...	3,352	...	¶342	573	6,752	1,787	...	2,500	1,787	28,905	¶ Includes Rs. 146 on account of previous year's income and excludes Rs. 17 which will be recovered next year.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of ward, father's name, residence, age and other particulars.	Particulars regarding guardian, tuition, &c.	Cash in hand on 1st October 1890.	Annual income derived from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.								
					Jama.	Batai.	Interest on notes.	Rents from tenants.	Rent of houses.	Other income.	Total income.	Government revenue.	Management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
R. PINDI—*concld.*	Rawalpindi.	Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Sayad Fakír Muhammad Khan, of Makhad, age 14 years.	Deputy Commissioner guardian through Court of Wards. Is reading at Lahore.	...	...	1,467	...	57	2	4,788	6,314	470	830
	Hazara.	Two petty estates ...	...	17,328	2,774	...	...	722	20	1,514	5,030	535	334
PESHAWAR.	Peshawar.	Nasrulla Khan, Fazal Rahman Ghulam Haidar, Yaqúb Khan Sher Bahadur, sons of Mír Rahman Khan, of Shab Kadar, age 10, 9, 8, 7 and 6 years, respectively.	The Náib-Tahsíldár of the Doaba-Daúdzai tahsíl for the time being is the manager of the estate.	595	11,223	..	...	...	...	...	11,223	7,325	478
		One petty estate ...	...	1,150	394	108	...	...	...	6,167	6,669	134	324
DERAJAT.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Nawab Ghulam Qasim Khan, son of Muhammad Akbar Khan, Kati Khel, of Tonk, age 22 years.	...	14,483	7,574	4,344	777	...	110	17,531	30,336	2,727	4,403
		Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan, son of Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Khakwani, of Dera Ismail Khan, age 67 years.	...	5,061	17,480	...	...	...	...	536	18,016	...	...
		Two petty estates ...	...	1,064	2,536	...	280	...	...	62	2,878	917	24
	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Khaira, son of Muhammad Yar, of Basti Malana, age 21 years.	Mother guardian, uncle Malik Kaura, manager; the ward reads in the Municipal Boards School, Dera Ghazi Khan.	...	...	556	...	...	...	27	583	179	388
		One petty estate	...	153	...	..	...	1,900	...	52	1,952	10	83
	Muzaffargarh.	Sheikh Muhammad Hassan, son of Makhdúm Sheikh Muhmmad, of Sítpur; age 14 years, 3 months.	The estate is managed by a Superintendent paid by Court of Wards and supervised by the Tahsíldár of Alipur; the minor is studying in the Aitchison College Lahore.	20,944	...	...	696	13,089	11	217	14,013	2,753	1,309
		Grand Total ...	...	3,93,286	3,42,584	1,25,304	60,373	1,85,862	15,912	5,38,657	12,68,692	1,47,460	87,522

No. XXIX—*concluded.*

OF THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Annual Expenditure.														
Personal expenses, ordinary.	Personal expenses, special, such as marriage purchases, &c.	Law expenses.	Education.	Payment of debts.	Investments.	Rate charged by Government.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Cash in hand on 30th September 1891.	Excess of income over expenditure during the year.	Excess of expenditure over income during the year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
418	400	...	420	212	...	*	235	2,985	3,329	3,329	...	3,329	2,236	* The amount is Rs. 276 and will be shown in return for next year.
...	...	...	1,213	...	2,400	205	16,043	20,730	1,628	...	15,700	1,628	...	
1,276	280	2	...	1,538	...	363	31	11,293	525	...	70	525	9,696	
3,525	270	650	300	...	...	284	16	5,503	2,316	1,166	...	2,316	1,206	
...	10,047	...	...	...	...	†	5,833	23,010	21,809	7,326	...	2,06,540	...	† No rate has been charged, as the estate is exempt from payment of Government rate.
9,000	...	...	...	7,977	...	‡	362	17,339	5,738	677	...	...	44,140	‡ Rate will be charged from kharif 1891.
792	...	...	...	524	...	§130	49	2,436	1,506	442	...	62,012	11,061	§ Is the amount paid into treasury in April 1891 on account of previous as well as current year.
60	...	...	3	...	...	‖	...	630	47	...	47	48,439	18,047	‖ The Government rate Rs. 29 will be paid into treasury during current year.
...	327	...	...	1,543	...	¶89	...	2,052	53	...	100	82,629	6,575	¶ Calculated on income for 1889-90 after deducting land revenue. The calculation is incorrect. The deficit will be paid into the treasury during current year.
1,423	15	24	868	...	10,000	365	2,264	19,021	15,936	...	5,008	590	...	
1,25,750	1,16,207	12,889	26,673	2,44,158	1,72,221	19,874	3,02,886	12,55,640	4,16,600	1,25,482	1,12,430	48,80,669	9,34,568	

STATEMENT No. XXX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of decided suits under Section 24 of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.			
Division.	District.	In which enhancement of rent was asked for.	In which enhancement of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.
DELHI.	Hissár	342	239	...	...
	Rohtak	10	10	...	...
	Gurgáon	22	22	...	...
	Delhi	13	12	...	...
	Karnál	2	...	...	...
	Umballa	6	3	2	1
	Total	395	286	2	1
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1	1	1	1
	Hoshiárpur	282	262	...	...
	Jullundur	243	211	2	2
	Ludhiána	14	8	2	1
	Ferozepore	29	20	...	...
	Total	569	502	5	4
LAHORE.	Lahore	4	4	1	1
	Amritsar	148	130	...	...
	Gurdáspur	185	...	6	...
	Total	337	134	7	1
RAWALPINDI.	Sialkot	2	...	...	...
	Gujrát	1	1	...	...
	Gujránwala	26	23	...	...
	Shahpur	12	6	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	31	30	...	...
	Total	72	60	...	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	14	9	3	2
	Pesháwar	4	4	...	...
	Total	18	13	3	2
	Grand Total	1,391	995	17	8

STATEMENT No. XXXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.							
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	No. of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	No. of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (a).	No. of notices served under Section 44 (1).	No. of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		No. of decrees for ejectment.		No. of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (b).	No. of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	No. of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		No. of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favor.
						No. of cases.	Acreage affected.	Under Section 40.	Under Section 45 (6).				No. of cases.	Acreage affected.	
DELHI.	Hissár	20	26	33	3	3	27	8	85	1,728	2,814	848	981	14,663	75
	Rohták	...	3	4	...	...	...	44	5	303	302	112	161	947	1
	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	673	572	417	417	1,680	16
	Delhi	...	10	30	6	6	100	...	40	312	312	144	144	506	28
	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	194	194	115	93	532	15
	Umballa	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	358	356	337	165	919	50
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	3	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	75	286	254	23	16	39	20
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	10	21	...	...	...	28	10	408	408	117	142	455	84
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	19	30	...	27	337	511	214	241	850	17
	Ludhiána ...	...	15	36	14	2	7	...	6	119	190	66	36	99	8
	Ferozepore ...	1	1	1	1	1	30	...	165	663	931	275	401	3,184	84
LAHORE.	Mooltan	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	66	32	29	22	158	1
	Jhang	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	413	...
	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	205	1,152	113	152	1,012	12
	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	495	814	117	186	520	72
	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	536	842	171	218	941	30
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	113	1,020	974	513	361	2,157	83
	Gujrát	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	21	753	569	288	279	1,016	...
	Gujráuwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	184	522	132	50	488	34
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	156	275	33	33	246	4
	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	238	480	73	120	4,256	12
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	260	240	56	56	107	3
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1	...	1	1	..	...	36	29	192	278	74	161	2,508	45
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	87	87	68	26	218	14
	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	1
DERAJAT.	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	112	131	109	105	1,678	5
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	11	11	2,495	4
	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	97	97	12	18	238	3
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53	9	1	6	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22	68	130	26	31	194	155	957	9,857	13,412	4,486	4,606	42,334	721

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE AT SPECIAL REVISION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL

Serial No.	Nature of Work.		Hissár (Settlement operations commenced 1st April 1887).	Kángra (Settlement operations commenced 1st October 1887).	Ferozepore, Muktsar and Mamdot, 1st April 1889.	Lahore, April 1888.	Amritsar, 13th February 1888.
	Number of villages		668	6,368	509	1,568	1,074
	Number of Patwáris		220	282	75	302	(a) 350
1	Number of squares laid out on the ground		...	30,007	4,640	34,267	20,109
2	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (Chitta Khatauni).	For period under report ...	...	7,861	8,088	67,992	106,534
3		Total to date	668	55,548	14,211	141,250	364,891
4	Field maps made after complete remeasurement.	Fields	269,073	328,947	42,794	596,604	672,471
5		Acres	2,186,868	189,861	113,804	884,527	461,384
6	Field maps corrected ...	Fields	...	...	15,517	16,160	...
7		Acres	...	...	19,891	28,258	...
8	Villages of which the maps have been completed.	For period under report ...	...	319	157	321	459
9		Total to date	668	6,310	273	813	1,008
10	Villages finally inspected by — Field Kánúngos ...	For period under report ...	...	343	162	287	439
11		Total to date	668	6,303	273	710	967
12	Villages finally inspected by — Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents.	For period under report ...	...	193	177	201	403
13		Total to date	668	3,222	273	592	881
14	Villages finally inspected by — Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs.	For period under report ...	...	174	...	209	399
15		Total to date	668	3,344	...	578	873
16	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps.	For period under report ...	408	871	152	267	358
17		Total to date	517	5,511	263	717	882
18	Patwaris' copies of record of rights prepared.	For period under report ...	138	192	236	110	358
19		Total to date	138	5,191	404	502	881
20	Villages in which bachh papers have been prepared.	For period under report ...	592	889	168	...	...
21		Total to date	666	1,041	168	...	...
22	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared.		...	...	168	...	156
23	Village note-books prepared in English.	For period under report ...	10	...	131	693	410
24		Total to date	668	...	509	...	1,044

XXXIII A.

REASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

Gurdáspur, 1st November 1885.	Siálkot, 1st April 1888.	Gujrát, 24th October 1888.	Gujránwála, 3rd November 1888.	Shahpur, December 1887.	Remarks.
2,365	2,528	1,413	1,240	*837	* Villages 665 Rakhs 172 Total 837
426	420	228	378	(*b*) 1,737	(*a*) Includes 70 Assistant Patwáris. Do. 162 do.
...	4,728	12,986	44,704	15,312	
...	424	398	519	98	
2,365	2,164	821	1,112	814	
...	127,725	176,896	370,783	72,181	
...	104,435	247,785	798,911	535,720	
...	370,349	190,421	207,545	...	
...	267,141	201,533	264,388	...	
...	465	429	547	158	
2,365	2,059	731	770	759	
...	465	429	463	146	
2,365	2,058	731	669	732	
13	270	132	107	194	
2,365	965	173	119	610	
289	196	294	420	173	
2,365	1,093	572	578	545	
...	460	440	291	104	
2,365	2,053	731	447	519	
9	...	...	...	123	
2,365	...	...	...	470	
1,447	...	...	...	171	
1,943	...	...	...	294	
2,199	...	...	...	182	
...	867	...	441	16	
2,365	867	1,420	623	753	

STATEMENT No. XXXIII B.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF FIELD SURVEY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

Division.	Settlement.	Area Surveyed during year in Square miles.			Cost of Field Survey.				Remarks.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Charged to Patwáris' Fees Fund.	Total.	Average per square mile.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jullundur	Kángra	107	190	297	10,888	1,654	12,542	42	
	Ferozepore	94	31	125	2,164	664	2,828	23	
Lahore	Lahore	525	322	847	14,657	14,795	29,452	35	
	Amritsar	548	173	721	19,971	2,440	22,411	31	
Rawalpindi	Siálkot...	548	7	555	10,848	342	11,190	20	
	Gujrát...	394	65	459	7,883	2,023	9,906	22	
	Gujránwála	424	497	921	28,690	2,433	31,123	34	
	Shahpur	156	678	834	12,899	...	12,899	15	
	Total	2,796	1,963	4,759	1,08,000	24,351	1,32,351	28	

STATEMENT No. XXXIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF REASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF REASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER

Major Head of Service.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Budget Heading.	Hissar.			Kangra.			Ferozepore.		
	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and Settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	600	600	10,018 (a)	...	42,362	42,362	25,200	...	16,950
A.—Office Establishment.									
(1). Office Establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
(2). Office Establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	1,440	1,440	750	...	...	...	1,020	765	1,025
(3). Office Kánúngos	6,840	3,900	5,206	...	...	...	1,980	1,485	1,925
(4). Menial Establishment ...	1,104	1,104	1,041	...	...	...	576	432	575
Total Office Establishment ...	11,184	6,444	6,997	...	...	...	3,576	2,682	3,639
B.—Field Establishment.									
(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs ...	7,500	3,900	5,392	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6). Extra Tahsíldárs									
(7). Deputy Superintendents ...	4,680	4,680	4,488	2,940	2,940	2,762	3,900	2,205	3,766
(8). Field Kánúngos	7,980	5,220	4,120	10,200	10,200	6,829	4,500	2,790	4,081
(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	1,200	...	158	...	...	1,654	...	...	...
Total Field Establishment ...	21,360	13,800	14,158	13,140	13,140	11,245	8,400	4,995	7,847
(10). Temporary Establishment ...	22,000	10,000	11,753	26,000	26,000	21,977	2,720	1,710	2,377
Total pay of Establishment ...	54,544	30,244	32,908	39,140	39,140	33,222	14,696	9,387	13,863
(11). Travelling allowance of Officers.	...	...	395	...	3,474	3,474	2,000	800	1,647
(12). Travelling allowance of Establishment.	2,500	2,000	1,454	...	101	101	150	175	142
Contingent Expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography.	7,727	5,139	2,257	...	3,562	4,572	4,626	1,991	2,442
Stationery	3,715	2,140 (b)	888	...	3,800	3,129	700	1,163	545
Lithography	700	200	403	...	...	...	300	150	58
Total Contingent Expenditure ...	14,642	9,479	5,397	...	10,937	11,276	7,776	4,279	4,834
Grand Total ...	69,786	40,323	48,323	39,140	92,439	86,860	47,672	13,663	35,647
Add—Expended on these Operations in previous years.	...	...	1,60,738	...	...	1,60,330	...	...	60,957
Total Expenditure on these Operations to date.	...	...	2,09,061	...	...	2,47,190	...	...	96,604

(a). Includes Rs. 9,418 on account
(b). Rs. 50 has been transferred
(c). Includes Rs. 48,694 for salaries of

No. XXXIV.

ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

LAHORE.			AMRITSAR.			GURDASPUR.			REMARKS.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Actual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,400	20,400	19,666	20,400	...	21,289	21,000	21,000	18,412	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,140	1,440	1,428	1,440	1,440	1,318	1,440	1,440	1,441	
4,620	4,620	4,366	3,960	3,960	891	6,600	5,750	5,528	
1,056	1,056	1,016	936	936	3,847	1,356	1,350	990	
6,816	7,116	6,810	6,336	6,336	6,056	9,396	8,540	7,959	
6,000	6,300	6,401	...	...	...	9,600	6,550	2,386	
			4,500	4,500	3,857			1,469	
7,020	9,360	8,737	5,460	5,460	4,678	14,040	10,500	7,448	
12,720	11,460	9,538	8,220	8,220	7,454	17,820	12,500	8,270	
		885	1,140	1,140	522	...	...	...	
25,740	27,120	25,561	19,320	19,320	16,511	41,460	29,550	19,573	
13,700	12,000	11,787	6,700	13,400	9,255	25,500	11,500	5,851	
46,256	46,236	44,158	32,356	39,056	31,822	76,356	49,590	33,383	
2,000	2,000	1,512	2,000	1,800	874	2,400	1,800	1,653	
1,750	1,550	1,588	1,450	1,200	1,235	2,000	1,450	401	
12,601	7,340	6,415	8,656	5,195	2,615	12,328	7,152	3,147	
2,500	2,228	879	1,000	1,000	948	8,000	2,520	1,077	
500	375	38	500	100	90	2,000	400	27	
19,351	13,493	10,432	13,606	9,295	5,762	26,728	13,322	6,305	
86,007	80,129	74,256	66,362	48,351	58,873	1,24,084	83,912	58,100	
...	...	1,58,275	...	...	(c) 1,26,738	...	...	4,71,919	
...	...	2,32,529	...	...	1,85,611	...	...	5,30,019	

of pay of the Settlement Officer.
to Montgomery District.
Settlement Officer and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer expended in previous years.

STATEMENT

Major Head of Service. LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Budget Heading.	Sialkot.			Gujrat.			Gujranwala.		
	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and Settlement allowance of Gazetted Officers.	...	...	19,266	...	20,200	17,733	16,800	16,800	17,291
A.—Office Establishment.									
(1). Office Establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	... (d)	... (d)	680	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2). Office Establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	2,400	2,400	2,325	1,440	1,860 (e)	1,938	1,440	3,000	1,738
(3). Office Kánúngos	4,800	4,800	4,612	3,960	3,990 (f)	3,994	3,600	3,960	3,672
(4). Menial Establishment ...	1,176	1,176	1,131	936	936	873	840	996	893
Total Office Establishment ...	8,376	8,376	8,748	6,336	6,786	6,805	5,880	7,956	6,303
B.—Field Establishment.									
(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs ...	...	...	...	4,500	5,100	2,100	...	2,700	4,388
(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	7,500	7,500	4,860			3,000	4,500	3,600	1,500
(7). Deputy Superintendents ...	600	600	3,236	1,560	3,120	1,568	...	3,120	1,770
(8). Field Kánúngos	9,360	9,360	7,148	5,640	8,040	5,304	900	9,360	7,562
(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	1,260	1,260	720			660	...	...	...
Total Field Establishment ...	18,720	18,720	15,964	11,700	16,260	12,632	5,400	18,780	15,220
(10). Temporary Establishment ...	6,000	7,500	7,671	3,600	5,400	5,040	3,600	1,000	12,152
Total pay of Establishment ...	33,096	34,596	32,383	21,636	28,446	24,477	14,880	27,736	33,675
(11). Travelling allowance of Officers.	2,000	2,000	4,450	1,800	1,800	1,965	1,800	1,600	1,541
(12). Travelling allowance of Establishment.	250	2,000	106	1,450	1,100	1,017	1,250	1,200	1,750
Contingent Expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography.	5,101	8,055	3,000	8,026	5,980	3,005	4,608	4,709	2,997
Stationery	1,000	1,340	1,526	1,000	2,000	2,246	1,000	1,220	854
Lithography	500	450	133	500	375	248	500	100	12
Total Contingent Expenditure ...	8,851	13,845	9,215	12,776	11,255	8,481	9,158	8,829	7,154
Grand Total ...	41,947	48,441	60,864	34,412	59,901	50,691	40,838	53,365	58,120
Add—Expended on these Operations in previous years.	...	...	1,30,857	...	...	78,328	...	...	75,594
Total Expenditure on these Operations to date.	...	...	1,91,721	...	...	1,29,019	...	...	133,714

(*d*). Allotments included under
(*e*). Includes Head Clerk's
(*f*). Includes 2 Kánúngo's

No. XXXIV—*concluded.*

SHAHPUR.			REMARKS.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	
426	426	125	
1,440	1,440	1,067	
4,740	4,740	4,369	
744	744	744	
7,350	7,350	6,305	
4,500	2,100	2,100	
	3,000	2,737	
3,120	3,120	2,893	
5,040	5,040	4,898	
720	720	690	
13,380	13,980	13,318	
11,360	20,000	19,604	
32,090	41,330	39,227	
1,600	1,600	555	
1,700	2,420	2,100	
7,028	5,258	4,105	
2,972	3,030	3,371	
733	550	721	
14,033	12,858	10,852	
46,123	54,188	50,079	
...	...	1,39,541	
...	...	1,89,620	

head (3) office Kánúngos.
personal allowance.
personal allowance sanctioned last year.

STATEMENT No. XXXV.

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now Current.						
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue Demand.*			
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
I.—Settled in Perpetuity.													
Blank.													
II.—Settlement completed, but not yet sanctioned.													
Hissár ...	Budhláda ...	1	Kharíf 1856	Rabi 1888...	32	1,096	Kharíf 1888...	Rabi 1908 ...	20	1,684	1,684	...	This tract, consisting of 14 jágírs and one khálsa estate, was transferred to Hissar at the conclusion of the Karnál-Umballa Settlement. The revenue shown in columns 7, 11 and 12 includes khálsa revenue and service commutation.
Karnál	Indri ...	672	Kharíf 1855	Rabi 1886	31	2,67,756	Kharíf 1886	Rabi 1906 ...	20	81,788	2,97,256	...	The assessments in Indri were introduced in 1886, in Pehowa in 1887, and in Kaithal in 1888. In submitting the Settlement Report the Financial Commissioner has recommended that the settlement be sanctioned for a period of 20 years. At the recent Settlement certain villages in the Indri Nardak were put under fluctuating assessment. The khálsa fluctuating assessment averages about Rs 8,000 per annum.
	Pehowa ...			Rabi 1887	32		Kharíf 1887	Rabi 1907 ...	20	34,410			
	Kaithal ...			Rabi 1888	33		Kharíf 1888	Rabi 1908 ...	20	1,84,664			
Umballa ...	...	2,223	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887	34	7,53,930	Kharíf 1887	Rabi 1907 ...	20	8,57,065	8,62,183	...	The new assessments were introduced in 1887 and 1888. The assessments will probably be confirmed for 20 years. A few estates have been assessed for five years only.
				Rabi 1888	35		Kharíf 1888	Rabi 1908 ...					

Jullundur ...	...	1,343	Kharíf 1850. Kharíf 1851.	Rabi 1885	34	12,28,179	Kharíf 1885...	Rabi 1915 ...	30	13,72,486	13,79,454	Punjab Government letter No. 329 S., dated 21st July 1891.	A term of 30 years has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government subject to confirmation by the Government of India.
Ferozepore ...	Moga, Zíra and Ferozepore.	789	Kharíf 1853.	Rabi 1887... Rabi 1888...	34 35	4,18,967	Kharíf 1887 Kharíf 1888	Rabi 1917 .. Rabi 1918 ...	30	*6,34,246	6,45,880	...	In submitting the Settlement Report the Financial Commissioner has recommended that the settlement be sanctioned for a period of 20 years.
Mooltan ...	...	1,511	1858	Rabi 1877...	20	4,89,522	Kharíf 1877 Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1897 ... Rabi 1899 ...	20	5,81,248	5,54,810	...	At last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The average receipts have been Rs. 86,301. The tirni income in Mooltan in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 64,798. The Settlement Report was reviewed in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 69, dated 25th January 1886.
Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	495	Kharíf 1865	Rabi 1889...	24	3,34,864	Kharíf 1889...	Term not decided as yet.	...	3,80,012	4,21,219	...	
Ráwalpindi ...	...	1,699	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1885...	21	6,88,820	Kharíf 1885...	Rabi 1905 ...	20	9,20,670	9,07,765	...	In submitting the Settlement Report the Financial Commissioner has recommended that the settlement be sanctioned for a period of 20 years.
Total of Part II.	...	8,733	...	...	...	41,83,134	...	...	...	50,48,273	50,70,251	...	

III.—Settlements in Progress.

Hissár	Rest of district (see Nos. II and III).	665	Kharíf 1863	Rabi 1890...	27	5,78,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kángra ...	...	673	Kharíf 1850	Rabi 1889...	39	6,17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore ...	Mamdot ...	168	Kharíf 1873	Rabi 1893...	20	88,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore ...	...	1,438	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1891...	23	5,90,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	A probable increase of Rs. 1,25,000 has been shown in Statement I. The fluctuating land revenue amounts to Rs. 2,13,670, the principal item being water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal.
Amritsar ...	...	978	Kharíf 1865	Rabi 1890...	25	8,28,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	An enhancement of Rs. 1,42,500 has been shown in Statement I as likely to result from reassessments. The number of villages shown in column 3 is that of khálsa and shared villages. Villages of which the whole revenue has been assigned have been excluded. Besides the fixed demand shown in column 7, fluctuating revenue (khálsa) in the shape of water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal is collected. The demand was Rs. 1,29,920 in the year 1890-91.

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.						
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue Demand.*			
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Remarks.
							III.—Settlements in Progress—*concluded.*						
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	638 63	Kharíf 1865 Kharíf 1878	Rabi 1890	35 12	3,66,585							
Do. ...	Shakargarh	747	Kharíf 1865	Kharíf 1890	25	2,83,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	The fluctuating land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,23,999, the principal item being water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal.
Do. ...	Pathánkot	139 283	Kharíf 1850 Kharíf 1865	Rabi 1891	41 26	1,94,812							
Total ...	...	1,870	...	...	...	8,44,985	...	...	...	...	...		
Siálkot	...	2,543	Kharíf 1865	Kharíf 1891	26	11,39,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Statement I an enhancement of Rs. 2,25,000 has been shown. An enhancement of Rs. 46,000 (khálsa) has been proposed in Tahsíl Daska, the first of the five tahsíls to be reassessed.
Gujrát	...	1,425	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1890...	22	6,08,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	An enhancement of Rs. 2,33,000 has been shown in Statement I as likely to result from reassessment. None of the new assessments has been announced as yet.
Gujránwála ...	...	1,172	Kharíf 1867 Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1890	23	5,20,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	An enhancement of Rs. 1,60,000 has been shown in Statement I as likely to result from reassessment. None of the new assessments have been given out.

Shahpur ...	...	837	Various dates	Kharíf 1889	...	4,07,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	An enhancement of Rs. 1,93,000 has been shown in Statement I as likely to result from reassessment.
Total of Part III	...	11,769	...	...	...	62,24,153	...	...	...	...	...		

IV.—SETTLEMENTS COMPLETED AND SANCTIONED.

Hissár	Sirsa ...	318	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1880...	27	1,25,279	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	1,39,671	1,37,908	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1891.	A term of 20 years has been sanctioned. Part of the tahsíl was put under fluctuating assessment at the recent settlement. The fixed assessment of this part was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 30,009. The average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 26,298.
Delhi ...	Part of tahsíl Balabgarh.	120	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1880...	16	8,96,189	Kharíf 1880...	Rabi 1909 ...	29	7,98,272	7,98,980	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department No. 832—152-2, dated 9th December 1885.	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates and owner's rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,22,622 was imposed.
	Rest of District.	664	Kharíf 1841	Ditto ...	40								
	Total ...	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rohtak	...	514	At various dates.	Rabi 1879...	...	8,33,077	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	9,31,126	9,25,400	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 476, dated 1st September 1882.	The demand in the first year of the new settlement was Rs. 9,31,126, but reductions were subsequently given in a certain number of villages. These were in part temporary and Rs. 5,167 were re-imposed from Kharíf 1889. Moreover since Settlement 12 estates have been removed from the fixed to the fluctuating system of assessment. The present assessment is exclusive of owner's rate, estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,17,179.
Gurgáon	...	1,264	About 1842	Rabi 1877...	35	10,86,113	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	10,87,922	11,69,757	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 139—66-2, dated 29th April 1890.	The former settlement was made at different dates for different parts of the district. The settlement introduced in 1877 raised the khálsa demand to Rs. 12,28,535, but the assessment of a large number of estates was revised in 1882-83, and reductions, partly permanent and partly for a period of seven years ending Rabi 1889, were given. That period having expired, the assessments were again considered, and Rs. 79,000 were added to the demand for Kharíf 1889.
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	154	1842	Rabi 1879	37	89,273	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	73,658	71,907	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 242—71-2, dated 28th April 1886.	At the last settlement, canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owner's rate estimated to amount to Rs. 1,04,000 yearly was imposed.
	Pánipat ...	183		Rabi 1878	36	3,54,314	Kharíf 1878...	Rabi 1908 ...		2,76,593	2,75,117		
Total ...	...	337	...	...	...	4,43,587	...	...	...	3,50,251	3,47,024		

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.						
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*			
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Remarks.
							IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*						
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Simla	...	23	At various dates.	Rabi 1883...	...	13,591	Kharíf 1883...	Rabi 1913 ...	30	16,339	16,219	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 701—172-2, dated 13th October 1885.	
Hoshiárpur ...	...	2,180	Kharíf 1851 Kharíf 1852	Rabi 1881... Rabi 1884...	30 32	12,56,960	Kharíf 1881... Kharíf 1884...	Rabi 1911 ... Rabi 1914 ...	30	13,59,527	13,49,858	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 250—109-2, dated 16th May 1890.	
Ludhiána ...	...	905	1850 to 1853.	Rabi 1881... Rabi 1882...	30	7,96,025	Kharíf 1881... Kharíf 1882...	Rabi 1911 ... Rabi 1912 ...	30	9,15,793	9,19,184	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 490—66-5 R., dated 25th June 1890.	
Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	274	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881...	28	46,955	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	78,366	81,528	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1890.	Fázilka was included in the Sirsa District, which was abolished in 1884 (see Sirsa above). Part of Fázilka is under-fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the fixed land revenue of this part at about Rs. 13,000, while the average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 15,006 (khálsa).

Jhang	833	Kharíf 1856	Rabi 1879 and Kharíf 1879.	23	2,81,695	Kharíf 1879 and Rabi 1880.	Rabi 1899 ... Kharíf 1899...	20	3,14,774	3,21,356	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 704—167-2, dated 14th October 1885.	At the last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the revenue of fluctuating estates at Rs. 39,910 (Settlement Report, para. 205). The average collections since settlement agree pretty closely with the estimate. The tirni income in Jhang in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 43,090.
Montgomery	2,531	1856	Kharíf 1870	14	3,23,741	Kharíf 1873...	Rabi 1893 ...	20	2,98,210	2,57,329	Punjab Government No. 850, dated 30th July 1877.	At the last settlement a fixed ábiána amounting to Rs. 38,614 was replaced by a fluctuating canal rate to be credited to land revenue. Since settlement a large number of riverain villages assessed at Rs. 80,000 have been put at various times under fluctuating assessment, and this has led to a decrease in the fixed assessment given out by the Settlement Officer. The khálsa income from fluctuating assessments on sailáb lands for the last two years averaged Rs. 22,007. The tirni income in 1890-91 was Rs. 85,715.
Jhelum	993	Kharíf 1859	Kharíf 1879	20	5,82,244	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1899 ...	20	6,93,645	7,01,277	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 699—155-2 R., dated 13th October 1885.	
Hazára	936	1852	Rabi 1872...	20	1,61,958	Kharíf 1872...	Rabi 1902 ...	30	2,21,155	2,25,572	Punjab Government No. 2376, dated 23rd December 1875.	
Pesháwar	733	1856	Rabi 1873 and 1874.	17	6,35,420	Kharíf 1873 and 1874.	Rabi 1893 and 1894.	20	6,64,005	7,00,217	Punjab Government No. 36 S., dated 12th June 1877.	The increase of cultivation since last settlement is small, but the opening of the Swát Canal has added greatly to the resources of the district.
Kohát	327	Kharíf 1863	Rabi1881...	18	95,593	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	70,967	85,268	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1039, dated 9th June 1886. Punjab Government No. 348, dated 15th July 1880, as regards Bárak Tappa of Teri.	The figures in columns 7 and 11 include the quit rent of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Nawáb of Teri. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 16,000 were given at last settlement to border villages. The figures in column 12 exclude these remissions.
Bannu	488	Summary	Settlement.	...	3,33,728 including jágír.	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	3,18,242	3,31,206	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 430, dated 29th October 1884.	At last settlement the sailáb lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average khálsa income since settlement has been about Rs. 79,035.
Dera Ismail Khan	834	Various dates.	Rabi 1877	...	4,42,919	Kharíf 1878...	Rabi 1898 ...	20	2,46,161	1,61,918	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 588, dated 6th December 1884.	At last settlement the daman and sailáb lands were put under fluctuating assessments. The average collections under this head have been Rs. 2,26,889 after excluding jágír.

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*concluded.*

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.						
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*			
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Remarks.
							IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*concluded.*						
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Dera Ghási Khan	...	744	Kharíf 1859	Rabi 1873...	14	3,16,277	Kharíf 1873...	Rabi 1893 ...	20	3,49,843	3,50,855	Punjab Government No. 1436, dated 30th July 1877.	
Muzaffargarh...	Muzaffargarh and Alipur Tahsíls. Sanawán Tahsíl.	739	1860	Rabi 1879...	20	5,12,912	Kharíf 1879 / Kharíf 1878-79.	Rabi 1899-1900. / Rabi 1898-99	20	5,76,017	3,94,855	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 94—48-1 D., dated 17th February 1886.	At last settlement the riverain lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average income has been Rs. 1,70,120 excluding assigned revenue.
Total of Part IV	...	15,757	...	...	...	91,84,263	...	...	...	94,30,286	92,75,711		
							ABSTRACT.						
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Part II	...	8,733	...	...	...	41,83,134	...	...	...	50,48,273	50,70,251		
Part III ...	...	11,769	...	...	...	62,24,153	...	...	...	...	...		
Part IV ...	...	15,757	...	...	...	91,84,263	...	...	...	94,30,286	92,75,711		

STATEMENT No. XXXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF LITIGATION TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST OCTOBER 1890, AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

Division.	District.	Class of Cases.	STATE, PLAINTIFF OR APPELLANT. Number for disposal.	Decided. For	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	STATE, DEFENDANT OR RESPONDENT. Number for disposal.	Decided. For	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	Remarks.
DELHI.	Delhi ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Hissár	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Simla	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Umballa ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra... ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	Original suits	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	*1	*1	...	* This office knows nothing about either of these cases.
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Multan ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		First appeal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	
	Jhang	Original suits	2	...	...	...	...	...	†2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Do. Do.
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	‡1	...	...	...	1	‡ This office knows nothing about this case.
	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§33	31	§1	...	...	...	1	§ Includes 29 cases under the Land Acquistion Act of 1870, about which this office knows nothing nor about the case partly decided against Government.
DERAJÁT.	D. G. Khan ...	First appeal...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Muzaffargarh ..	Original suit	1	‖1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	‖ This office knows nothing about this case.
	Bannu... ...	Ditto ...	1	¶1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¶ Do. Do.
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		First appeal...	1	**1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	** Do. Do.
	Kohát	Original suit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	††1	...	...	...	...	...	1	†† Do. Do.
	Total ...	Original suits	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	52	39	2	...	4	1	6	
		First appeals	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	1	...	...	3	

Note.—In addition to these, the Government Advocate, Punjab, conducted 2 civil cases (Railway Department) in the North-Western Provinces which were decided in favour of Government.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF DECREES PASSED IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR
REALIZATIONS AND THE AMOUNT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District.	Name of Suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1890.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi ...	Rám Chand *v.* Secretary of State	14-5-91	...	...	...	85 4 6	3 8 0	88 12 6
Ferozepore	Nathu and others *v.* Secretary of State	16-10-90	...	...	...	53 3 8	...	53 3 8
	The Secretary of State *v.* Alla Ditta	11-4-91	...	...	250 0 0	30 12 0	...	280 12 0
			...	...	250 0 0	83 15 8	...	333 15 8
Lahore ...	The Secretary of State *v.* Mr. F. Haden Cope	17-7-90	57 8 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	63 12 0
	The Secretary of State *v.* Khuda Bux	16-9-90	690 0 0	87 12 0	...	...	...	777 12 0
	Rám Singh *v.* Secretary of State	31-3-91	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0
	The Secretary of State *v.* Diwán Lachman Dás ...	29-10-90	...	...	1,184 0 0	115 1 0	...	1,299 1 0
			747 8 0	94 0 0	1,184 0 0	115 9 0	...	2,141 1 0
Amritsar ...	Muhammad Bux *v.* Secretary of State	14-1-91	...	...	...	16 5 0	...	16 5 0
	Lál Chand *v.* Secretary of State	28-2-90	...	32 9 0	...	...	0 8 0	33 1 0
			...	32 9 0	...	16 5 0	0 8 0	49 6 0
Gurdaspur...	Mehtáb Singh *v.* Secretary of State	28-11-90	...	...	...	216 10 0	...	216 10 0
	The Secretary of State *v.* Gobind Jas	6-7-87	2,016 12 2	522 9 10	...	...	8 3 10	2,547 9 10
			2,016 12 2	522 9 10	...	216 10 0	8 3 10	2,764 3 10
Mooltan ...	Khilanda Mull *v.* Secretary of State	29-5-91	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
	The Secretary of State *v.* Allah Bux	25-6-81	35 2 0	...	...	...	...	35 2 0
			35 2 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	37 2 0
Gujranwala	Tára Chand *v.* Secretary of State	17-1-89	...	4 8 0	...	...	0 9 0	5 1 0
	Dhián Singh and Sharam Singh *v.* Secretary of State	13-11-89	...	150 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	153 0 0
	Dhián Singh *v.* Secretary of State and Sharam Singh ...	31-10-90	...	...	...	50 0 0	3 0 0	53 0 0
			...	154 8 0	...	50 0 0	6 9 0	211 1 0

No. XXXVII.

COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1890 AND ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1891 AND SHOWING PAST AND PRESENT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

8				9		10		11		12
AMOUNT REALIZED.				TOTAL AMOUNT REALIZED.		AMOUNT REMITTED.		AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR, *viz.* (ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1891).		
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	88 12 6	...	88 12 6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	53 3 8	...	53 3 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	250 0 0	30 12 0	250 0 0	30 12 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	250 0 0	83 15 8	250 0 0	83 15 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	57 8 0	6 4 0	57 8 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690 0 0	87 12 0	
...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,184 0 0	115 1 0	1,184 0 0	115 1 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,241 8 0	121 13 0	1,241 8 0	121 13 0	...	...	690 0 0	87 12 0	
...	...	...	16 5 0	...	16 5 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*33 1 0	...	...	*Vide* Finl. Comr's. No. 4985, dated 13th August 1891.
...	...	...	16 5 0	...	16 5 0	...	33 1 0	...	...	
...	...	...	216 10 0	...	216 10 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	991 12 2	8 3 10	991 12 2	8 3 10	...	...	1,025 0 0	522 9 10	
...	...	991 12 2	224 13 10	991 12 2	224 13 10	...	...	1,025 0 0	522 9 10	
...	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	
298 6 0	36 10 0	...	...	298 6 0	36 10 0	...	...	35 2 0	...	
298 6 0	36 10 0	...	2 0 0	298 6 0	38 10 0	...	...	35 2 0	...	
...	...	...	5 1 0	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0 0	
...	...	...	5 1 0	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	206 0 0	

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District.	Name of Suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1890.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujrat ...	Aihma *v.* Secretary of State	22-12-88	...	11 8 0	...	...	...	11 8 0
	Shib Diyál *v.* Secretary of State	23-12-88	...	21 12 0	...	...	...	21 12 0
			...	33 4 0	...	...	...	33 4 0
Bannu ...	*	17-12-90	...	...	100 0 0	7 12 0	1 4 0	109 0 0
D. G. Khan	The Secretary of State *v.* Futteh Muhammed, &c. ...	17-11-85	1,709 6 0	...	...	...	...	1,709 6 0
	Ali Muhammed *v.* Secretary of State	10-3-91	...	...	...	193 9 7	...	193 9 7
			1,709 6 0	...	...	193 9 7	...	1,902 15 7
Peshawar ...	The Secretary of State for India in Council through the Secretary Cantonment Committee, Pesháwar *v.* Madu ...	12-2-86	14 2 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	17 7 0
	Do. *v.* Do. ...	Do.	8 0 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	10 9 0
	Do. *v.* Wazír ...	23-3-86	28 2 0	14 4 0	...	...	1 1 0	43 7 0
	Do. *v.* Khawás ...	2-11-87	218 8 7	21 14 0	...	...	3 0 0	243 6 7
	Do. *v.* Gouhar Dín	21-5-87	83 0 6	4 14 0	...	...	...	87 14 6
	Do. *v.* Ashar ...	22-7-87	55 5 4	9 0 0	...	...	2 8 0	66 13 4
	Do. *v.* Núr Muhammad ...	10-1-88	10 15 0	6 0 0	...	...	1 1 0	18 0 0
	Do. *v.* Painda ...	10-1-88	108 10 6	17 8 0	...	...	3 4 0	129 6 6
	Do. *v.* Muhammad Bux ...	22-12-88	237 11 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	241 11 0
	Do. *v.* Ashar ...	Do.	164 1 2	3 4 0	...	...	2 8 0	169 13 2
	Do. *v.* Nadir ...	4-5-88	164 11 5	14 8 0	...	...	...	179 3 5
	Do. *v.* Abdullah ...	30-4-88	...	4 2 2	...	...	...	4 2 2
	Do. *v.* Purdil ...	1 5 88	42 14 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	55 14 0
	Do. *v.* Zarif ...	Do.	103 0 3	17 8 0	...	...	...	120 8 3
	Do. *v.* Muhammad Hosain ...	3-5-88	15 5 9	7 6 0	...	...	0 12 0	23 7 9
	Do. *v.* Must. Mero &c. ...	17-5-88	71 14 6	6 14 0	...	...	...	78 12 6
	Do. *v.* Izat ...	29-10-88	101 0 0	15 4 0	...	...	...	116 4 0
	Do. *v.* Ganesh Dás	16-10-88	13 0 0	12 4 0	...	...	...	25 4 0
	Do. *v.* Masíti ...	Do.	274 4 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	306 12 0
			1,714 10 0	206 0 2	...	...	18 2 0	1,938 12 2
	Grand Total ...	...	6,223 6 2	1,042 15 0	1,534 0 0	771 1 9	38 2 10	9,609 9 9

* Name of suit is not given in the statement received from Deputy Commissioner, Bannu; and this office knows nothing about this case.

No. XXXVII—*concluded.*

8				9		10		11		12
Amount realized.				Total amount Realized.		Amount remitted.		Amount outstanding at the end of the year, viz. (on 30th September 1891).		
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	33 4 0	
...	...	100 0 0	9 0 0	100 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	
748 13 6	...	...	...	748 13 6	...	205 2 0	36 4 5	1,347 12 0	120 3 7	
...	...	...	193 9 7	...	193 9 7	...	...	...	...	
748 13 6	...	...	193 9 7	748 13 6	193 9 7	205 2 0	36 4 5	1,347 12 0	120 3 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2 0	3 5 0	This office knows nothing about these cases.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	2 9 0	
6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	22 2 0	15 5 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 8 7	24 14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 0 6	4 14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 5 4	11 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15 0	7 1 0	
19 0 0	...	...	...	19 0 0	...	...	...	89 10 6	20 12 0	
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	237 11 0	4 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 1 2	5 12 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 11 5	14 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 2	
36 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	6 14 0	13 0 0	
40 0 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	63 0 3	17 8 0	
15 5 9	0 10 3	...	...	15 5 9	0 10 3	...	...	...	7 7 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 14 6	6 14 0	
20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	81 0 0	15 4 0	
13 0 0	12 4 0	...	...	13 0 0	12 4 0	...	...	...	...	
133 0 0	...	...	...	133 0 0	...	...	...	141 4 0	32 8 0	
282 5 9	12 14 3	...	...	282 5 9	12 14 3	...	...	1,432 4 3	211 3 11	
1,329 9 3	49 8 3	2,583 4 2	745 6 7	3,912 13 5	794 14 10	205 2 0	69 5 5	4,532 2 3	1,181 1 4	

STATEMENT No. XXXVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED IN LITIGATION AS CONTRASTED WITH THE SUMS ACTUALLY REALIZED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER DECREES OF COURT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1890 AND ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Nature of Receipts.						Nature of Disbursements.							
District.	Principal sums realized for Government in Judicial Proceedings.	Costs realized in all actions either for or against Government.	Costs in Privy Council appeals realized.	Costs in Pauper suits realized.	Stamp fees in Pauper suits realized.	Total receipts.	*Amount disbursed by Government in Judicial Proceedings on account of* Principal.	Costs.	Expended in prosecuting suits in Court.	Expended in defending suits in Court.	Advanced in Privy Council Appeals.	Miscellaneous disbursements on account of judicial proceedings.	Total disbursements.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Delhi	...	88 12 6	...	3 12 0	324 11 0	417 3 6	...	693 14 6	...	...	...	20 5 0	714 3 6	
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864 6 0	...	...	864 6 0	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 0	8 5 0	
Ferozepore	250 0 0	88 15 8	...	...	30 0 0	363 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar	...	16 5 0	...	...	357 6 0	373 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	
Gurdáspur	991 12 2	216 10 0	...	...	...	1,208 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore	1,241 8 0	121 5 0	...	...	...	1,362 13 0	700 0 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	700 8 0	
Mooltan...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	
Gujránwála	...	5 1 0	...	...	79 8 0	84 9 0	...	12 0 0	6 9 0	...	...	...	18 9 0	
Dera Gházi Khan	...	193 9 7	...	...	...	193 9 7	...	355 13 5	...	...	...	...	355 13 5	
Bannu	100 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	109 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar	282 5 9	12 14 3	...	...	...	295 4 0	...	25 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	18 2 0	58 2 0	
Total	2,865 9 11	749 9 0	...	3 12 0	923 9 0	4,542 15 11	700 0 0	1,086 11 11	22 1 0	866 6 0	...	48 5 0	2,723 7 11	

No. 81, dated Lahore, 29th January 1892.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Sub-head No. 491.
File No. 5.

I AM directed to forward, for the perusal of Government, the Annual Progress Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year 1890-91, and to submit the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Robertson, acting upon the orders passed on last year's report, has been able to inspect on the spot the work of 61 Field Kánúngos distributed over 20 districts. He spent seven months on tour, of which four months were under canvas, inspecting District and Tahsíl Offices and Field Kánúngos' circles. It is true that the general results of the Land Record system can be fairly gauged by inspections of District and Tahsíl Offices, but an occasional visit to the Field Kánúngo at his post will give opportunity for valuable information regarding the working of the system and the feeling of the people about it The Field Kánúngo's Register of Patwáris is only to be seen on such occasions, and if properly maintained it affords a valuable index to the conduct and efficiency of the Patwári staff. When it is considered that every entry in the annual jamabandi has now the presumption of truth, and that the Field Kánúngo is primarily responsible for the attestation of every mutation of the record, it is clear that some personal knowledge of the working of these officials on the part of the Director of Land Records is desirable. The number of them, however—more than 350—precludes the idea of the Director being able to exercise personal control in this matter to any great extent, and the time spent by him in actual camping must not be permitted to interfere with his supervision of the larger units of the land record machinery, *viz.*, the Tahsíl and District Offices.

3. The number of unpassed Kánúngos is now only seven. The Patwári agency is gradually being cleared of inefficient men, and the standard of fitness is thus being raised in all grades.

4. The change in the position of District Kánúngos alluded to by Mr. Robertson in paragraph 6 consists in their now being eligible after five (or in special cases three) years' service in that appointment for the post of Tahsíldár without passing through the preliminary grade of Náib-Tahsíldár.

5. The slight changes of procedure for reducing mutation work mentioned in paragraph 7 are—

(1) the relaxation of the rule requiring all mutations to be attested within the limits of the village within which they occur so far as to permit of their being attested with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner at some place within the Patwári's circle, and not necessarily within the village;

(2) the reports and orders of Patwáris, Kánúngos and attesting officers being written only on the copy of the entry in the mutation register which is carried away by the attesting officer and no longer being repeated in the mutation register itself, so that the latter is now a register in the proper sense of the word, merely embodying the order passed.

6. Mr. Young considers that excellent work has been done during the year under report in the Department of Land Records, the supervision of which constitutes the Director's first duty.

7. Mr. Robertson in paragraph 17 raises a question regarding the management of horse-breeding in the Punjab which involves large issues. Mr. Young is unwilling to enter upon it in reviewing the report.

8. It is perhaps not out of place to record here that the fund, amounting to Rs. 13,200, which was raised to establish some permanent memorial of Colonel E. G. Wace, late Financial Commissioner, furnishes three scholarships of Rs. 15 each tenable at the Lahore Veterinary School by students selected from the agricultural classes who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. There has been some difficulty in allotting these scholarships owing to the high standard of qualification required, and as yet only one has been allotted. The subject is under consideration of the Financial Commissioners.

9. I am to express regret at the delay which has occurred in this office in forwarding the report, and which is due to the report having been received while the Financial Commissioner was on tour.

No. 9, dated Lahore, 6th January 1892.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Progress Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year 1890-91. The submission of this report is prescribed in Government of India's No. 492-17-3 R., Revenue and Agriculture Department, dated 6th July 1888.

Work of the Department.

2. In paragraph 2 of Revenue Circular No. 25 it is laid down that "It is the duty of the Director of Land Records—

(1) "to supervise and inspect the village records of every district and the statistical records of Tahsíl and District Offices connected therewith; and

(2) "to similarly supervise and inspect the Patwári and Kánúngo agency of the Province."

Inspection work of Director of Land Records.

3. This supervision is exercised in the same manner as in previous years, with this notable exception that, whereas it was found impossible formerly for the Director to spend much time actually in camp, his visits to head-quarters of districts and tahsíls taking up so much time, I have found it possible to make a new departure in this respect and to spend over four months actually under canvas, inspecting the record work and agency on the spot.

As the method in which the Director of Land Records' inspections are carried on has been fully described in previous reports, I need not enter into it again here. But there appears, however, to have been some slight misapprehension in the past as to the nature of the inspections made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture at the head-quarters of tahsíls and districts. It was not made plain that, although the office inspected may be that of the Office Kánúngos, much of the work inspected is the work of Patwáris, Field Kánúngos, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Tahsíldárs. I need not recapitulate the descriptions given in previous reports of the manner in which these inspections are made, but would merely mention that one principal feature in these has always been the inspections of a considerable number of annual records (jamabandís) with their accompanying mutation registers and statements. It is one of the principal parts of a Field Kánúngo's work to supervise the preparation of these records. Further, the village note-books kept up by the Office Kánúngo are merely counterparts of those kept up by the Patwáris, and filled up from abstracts sent in by them to the Office Kánúngo under the special superintendence of and after being signed by the Field Kánúngos. It will therefore be seen that a large portion of the records inspected at a Tahsíl Office in charge of an Office Kánúngo consists of records or counterparts of records prepared under the superintendence of the Field Kánúngos whose work therefore was really under inspection. A large number of mutation cases and orders were also always examined, and each mutation case includes the work of Patwáris, Field Kánúngo and Revenue Officer. I insert this explanation as it seems to have been

inferred that in times past the work of Field Kánúngos was somewhat neglected, because the inspections were made usually at Tahsíl Offices in charge of Office Kánúngos. It must be remembered that in this Province the Field Kánúngo has practically no original work at all; he simply supervises the work of Patwáris. Consequently to inspect his work it is necessary to test his inspections of Patwári's work.

Touring by Director of Land Records.

4. As regards the year under report, however, in addition to the inspections of thirty-seven Tahsíl Offices (the number inspected last year was thirty), I marched through the circles of no less than 61 Field Kánúngos distributed over 20 districts, and inspected their work on the spot. I was on tour actually under canvas for 120 days and on tour making use of bungalows and visiting the head-quarters of various districts and tahsíls for 90 days more. In all, I was on tour for 210 days. I visited the head-quarters of 20 districts. I travelled 4,619 miles by rail during the year on inspection work. This amount of travelling I was able to do this year for special reasons, but it is much more than can be expected in an average, nor can I hope to repeat it.

Examination of Kánúngos and candidates.

5. Examinations of Kánúngos and candidates for the post of Kánúngo were held in 12 districts by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and in 1 by the Settlement Collector. There are only 7 unpassed Kánúngos in the Province who have not received the Director of Land Records' certificate of efficiency as against 16 last year, and the number of candidates has so much increased and the class so much improved that the standard of examination has been raised during the past year, and is now a fairly high one. No candidate now receives a certificate, even though he may qualify in the paper and *vivâ voce* examination, until he is certified to have done practical work, and he cannot be appointed under the rules until he has done at least two years of such work.

The subordinate Revenue staff of the Province.

6. The position of District Kánúngos in regard to their possible selection for Tahsíldárship has been improved during the year, and the change will certainly prove beneficial in inducing a higher class of men to seek these posts.

As regards the Patwári agency of the Province, the Department has made considerable exertions during the past year to improve the pay and prospects of Patwáris, and in 12 districts proposals put up by the Director of Land Records for the utilization of the balances in the various Patwári Funds on the improvement of the pay and general efficiency of the Patwári staff were accepted. These improvements were in all cases most desirable, and in some very necessary indeed.

Improvement in record work general.

7. I consider that the work inspected in every case in which I have as yet made a second inspection shows distinct improvement, though in many cases, especially in some frontier districts, there is much room for further progress.

The improvement is perhaps most noticeable in the registration of mutations and in the preparation of the village note-books. Some of the statements were, especially the quadrennial ones, at first found difficult to understand by the Patwáris and Kánúngos; but I now comparatively seldom meet with absolute misunderstanding of the proper method of preparation, although mistakes in the actual preparation are common enough, though less so than formerly.

The annual records are generally well prepared. This is an exceedingly important part of the work performed by the Patwáris under the immediate supervision of the Field Kánúngo, and it is satisfactory that it is the part of the work which is usually best done.

Mutation work is improving, and it is hoped that some slight changes in procedure in the direction of reduction of work lately introduced will effect further improvement. But the burden of this work is very uneven in different parts of the country, and the average number of mutations attested varies from 18 to 180 per Patwári, from 312 to 2,785 per Kánúngo, and from 351 to 4,648 per Revenue Officer. These figures are for 1889-90, and all districts under settlement are excluded from the calculation. In those districts where mutation work is specially heavy it is in danger of being scamped. This matter is receiving careful consideration.

Views of the people.

8. During my tour I made a special point of enquiring as to the feelings of the people in regard to this system of mutation work, and I found that it gives great satisfaction on the whole.

In certain special cases complaints have been made, though not to me, as to the fees charged, but the system of attestation at or near their homes meets with the unqualified approval of the land-owners and tenants.

I have no wish to be optimistic in the matter. Much remains to be done, but steady improvement is certainly going on in the character of the record agency and the work turned out by it.

Difficulty in getting rid of old and inefficient officials.

9. One great difficulty still exists in certain districts. Patwáris and Kánúngos who are now appointed are usually fairly efficient, or, if they are not, they are speedily got rid of. But a number of Patwáris of long standing are quite inefficient and sometimes undue tenderness is shown in getting rid of them.

Under Revenue Circular No. 28, Appendix B, paragraph 17, any Patwári who has done well in the past, but from old age or other cause cannot rise to the present necessities of his position, can be dispensed with and given a gratuity. Free use should be made of this Circular, and its provisions have been found very useful throughout the Province. Thoroughly inefficient Patwáris should always be got rid of, and to retain them is an injury to the administration.

The same difficulty is even more severely felt in higher grades where officials have in many cases learnt anything they do know of revenue work in a different school, and cannot, or will not, learn new details. This is a difficulty which can only be gradually got rid of, and which is diminishing year by year.

Quarterly statements.

10. The quarterly statements of work done on the maintenance of village records continue to be received and to be most useful in giving information as to the progress of work in each district, but, like all mere figures, they require to be read in the light of local conditions.

Audit work, paragraph 5, Revenue Circular No. 25.

11. The audit work of the office remains as before and continues heavy. A re-arrangement of certain portions of it is under contemplation.

Supply of Patwári stationery.

12. No change took place during the past year in the arrangements for the supply of Patwári stationery. But arrangements have been come to for the future by which the work will be divided between two firms and done at considerably reduced rates. By this means a saving of several thousand rupees per annum will be effected, and probably better work also obtained. The whole of the work, too, will in future be done under my own supervision at Lahore, instead of at Lucknow.

Part I of Revenue Report supplied from this office.

13. Part I of the Revenue Report was as usual furnished by this Department and forwarded from the Financial Commissioner's Office. Some sections were also supplied for the Punjab Administration Report.

Other matters in charge of the Department.

14. The subjects which are said to be in charge of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are given in paragraph 6 of Revenue Circular 25 as follows:—

"Crop, price and weather reports; agricultural experiments; horse and cattle fairs; horse-breeding and cattle-breeding operations; Lahore Veterinary School; Agri-Horticultural Gardens."

Locusts.

15. The crop, price and weather reports were duly submitted throughout the year, and in addition for seven months a weekly summary of the reports received under special orders from all districts in which locusts were present was published in the Gazette. These reports show that in all districts in which locusts appeared, eggs were laid, or young locusts hatched out, energetic measures were taken for their destruction, and an enormous quantity of eggs and young locusts were destroyed, with the result of reducing the damage done to a minimum. Young locusts were only found in the spring in the north-west of the Province, in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, but in autumn they spread into all districts and laid eggs in many of them. Generally the most satisfactory result seems to have been obtained from driving very young locusts into trenches and burying them therein, but other methods, such as driving the young locusts into dry thorn bushes or rubbish and firing the heap, were also in some cases found efficacious. Eggs were destroyed by being ploughed up, exposed to the sun and crushed.

Specimen locusts were sent to Dr. Coates of the Indian Museum, and also specimen of the starling or "Pastor roseus," which destroyed large number of locusts in the Punjab.

Horse and cattle fairs.

16. Reports on horse and cattle fairs are forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and correspondence between District Officers and others and the Government is carried on through the Director of Land Records. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture occasionally makes suggestions or recommendations in connection with these fairs, but exercises no further control over them.

Horse-breeding.

17. The connection of the Department with horse-breeding and cattle-breeding is not very close. It might probably be closer without disadvantage. It is not clear how far this will be effected under the new Civil Veterinary Scheme, but at present horse-breeding is managed by a separate Imperial Department with a Veterinary Surgeon at its head. Something has been done during the year by this Department to encourage this most important industry, but probably more might be possible under different circumstances. In several districts horse and pony stallions have been purchased by Local Boards, and donkey stallions would also have been bought if they could have been obtained. Annual gatherings of brood stock in districts where no fairs are held, at which prizes might be given by Local Bodies, were recommended by this Department, and a most successful one was held at Hoshiárpur in October. The subject is one which has always received much of my attention.

Cattle-breeding.

18. The Brittany cattle, on which a separate report is submitted, have not proved a success, chiefly owing, it is believed, to their having no hump, which renders them unpopular. Those in charge of Mr. Goad at Simla have given best results. One half-bred bull has been sent to Ráwalpindi and one to Hazára. Hissar bulls were supplied to various districts during the year, and District Officers generally report good results from those now in use. Forty-two fresh bulls were supplied during the year.

Rainfall.

19. The duty of superintending rainfall statistics was carried out by this office as usual.

Veterinary College and Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens.

20. Separate reports are annually forwarded on the Lahore Veterinary College and the Agri-Horticultural Gardens. The former continues to do excellent work and shows great power of expansion, and the latter is well looked after by its present Superintendent, Mr. Hein. No further development in regard to Civil Veterinary Department has as yet taken place.

Agricultural experiments.

21. As regards agricultural experiments there is, as has been noted before, no experimental farm as yet under this Department in the Punjab. What experiments have been made have been conducted either through the agency of District Officers or in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens.

Potatoes.

22. The experiments made with English potatoes in Kángra are now meeting with considerable success, and the cultivation of these superior varieties is spreading widely.

Sweetenia Macrophylla.

23. The seed of Sweetenia Macrophylla has been reported to have failed altogether in Jullundur, but the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar reports there are now 100 well-established mahogany plants 1 to 2 feet high in the Rám Bágh. Some trees are also doing very well in Delhi and have attained the height of 8 and 9 feet.

Huskless barley and maize, &c.

24. Experiments continue to be made with huskless barley and American maize with more or less success.

English wheat.

25. A selection of seeds of Messrs. Carter & Co.'s cross-bred wheat were distributed for experiment to various districts, but in every case proved a complete failure.

Inga Dulcis Mimosece.

26. Some seed of Inga Dulcis Mimosece was distributed for experiment and the results will be reported next year.

Sorghum Saccharatum.

27. Experiments were made with Sorghum Saccharatum seeds received from America. Some of the varieties grew well, and further experiments will be made. Varieties of Sorghum Saccharatum are already known in the Province and much appreciated for fodder, but sugar is never extracted from it.

28. A supply of Canadian oat, wheat and barley seed was received and distributed, but unfortunately in nearly every case the results were destroyed by locusts, which ate up the crop before it was ripe. The result of the experiment made with Canadian oats at Probyn-abad was, however, reported to be "most satisfactory." Further experiments will be made with the seed.

Canadian oats, wheat and barely.

29. Further efforts have been made to improve and extend fruit-growing by distribution of good varieties from the Agri-Horticulturas Gardens and from the Mahásu Orchards at Simla and by contributions to prizes at Simla fruit and vegetable shows. A scheme for sitll further extension in connection with the Mahásu Orchards is now under consideration.

Fruit growing.

30. Efforts have also been made with considerable promise of success to extend and improve the culture of the date palm in this Province So far the results are generally very promising.

Date palms.

31. A large number of vine cuttings was supplied to the Deputy Commissioner of Simla for the restoration and improvement of vine culture in Bashahr, where the old vines have suffered much from disease.

Vines.

32. A report by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan on the Bruce-abad Farm is given in Appendix A. The income derived from the Farm this year was Rs. 10,218; last year, when seasons were exceptionally favourable, it amounted to Rs. 10,506.

Bruce-abad Farm.

33. No further experiments regarding the value of bone dust as manure have been conducted during the year. The experiment commenced in the Karnál District has not been carried on. Bone dust so far appears never to have been made use of for this purpose by the farmers of the Province.

Manure from animal bones.

34. A note on the export of wheat from the Province and its effects was drawn up by me at the request of the Revenue Secretary and forwarded to Government in August 1891. This has not yet been published.

Note on the export of wheat.

35. As regards Agricultural Entomology the chief subject of interest during the year was the invasion of locusts, which has been separately noticed. Specimens of locusts of various stages of development, of eggs and of the locust-destroying birds were sent to the Indian Museum. Specimens of destructive insects of other kinds have been also sent from time to time.

Agricultural Entomology.

36. Further experiments were made with the sugar evaporating pan recommended by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, but so far it has not recommended itself generally to the zamíndárs. The opportunity offered by the great Baisákhi Fair at Amritsar was again seized for exhibition of improved agricultural implements, old and new. Among those specially noticeable was Messrs. Walter A. Wood's Reaping and Binding Machine, which is said to have attracted great attention and done the work of "75 men at ¼ the cost." The price is, however, £65. A mower and a rake by the same firm were also shown, and an oil mill by Jessop & Co. No inquirers have come forward in regard to this last.

Implements.

37. There is nothing deserving of special note regarding the public gardens in Delhi and Lahore. Statements of their progress during the year is given in Appendix B.

Miscellaneous.

Specimens of Punjab wool were sent to the Indian, Museum for the Consul-General of the United States. Some Punjab wheat was also sent out of this year's crop for experiment on the estate of Prince Kotschuberg in South Russia by order of Government of India.

Models of a well to be constructed with geometrical bricks invented by Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám, Executive Engineer, were distributed, and these wells are receiving a trial in several districts. The inventor claims that a very large saving in cost would be effected by their introduction.

A separate report on the minerals of the Province was submitted as usual. A large number of specimens of Punjab products were despatched to the Indian Museum for the Imperial Institute, London. This gave a considerable amount of work to my office.

Agricultural Department.

38. As regards the expenditure of the "Agricultural" side, the budget estimate was Rs. 2,100 for experiments, rain-gauges and models. The expenditure was as follows :—

				Rs.
Experiments and models		...	...	1,210
Rain-gauges	...	...	...	50
Other items	...	...	...	111
		Total	...	1,371

Condition of the poorer agricultural classes.

39. The condition of the poorer agricultural classes was made the subject of enquiry during my tour in the various districts visited. The fair kharíf crop of 1890, followed by the excellent rabi crop of 1891, has obviated any distress or want among the purely agricultural classes. The high prices of wheat and other grains which obtained during the year did not generally injuriously affect the agricultural community who grows the grain, but the question of the effect of high prices and export on the country is too large a one to enter on here.

Archæology.

40. A separate report is furnished on the Lahore Museum which gives details regarding coins acquired and other additions to the museum during the year:—"A number of small fragments of sculpture in stone of the Jaina period and of remarkable delicacy of execution were brought in by Dr. Stein and the Officiating Curator of the Museum from Musti in the vicinity of Choya Saidan Shah in the Salt Range. The Revd. Warthington Jukes of Peshawar sent two fragments of friezes of Amorini with garlands of the Greco-Buddhist period from Jamál Garhi, and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan presented two Muhammadan inscriptions on stone of the reign of Jahángír and Feroz Shah respectively."

Conclusion.

41. I have been in charge of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture throughout the year with Lála Paira Rám, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, as my Personal Assistant. This Officer continues to give me much valuable assistance.

APPENDIX A.

Report by Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan on the working of Bruce-abad Farm during the agricultural year of 1890-91.

THIS includes the Bruce-abad and Paháripur Estates, the Patti Sirkári situated at the tail of the Dhundi and two pattis called Northern and Southern Jágir Pattís.

Establishment.

The staff is, as last year, Superintendent on Rs. 40, 1 Muharrir on Rs. 20, and 5 Karawas on Rs. 3 each. The total monthly cost of the establishment, including Rs. 3-3-4 miscellaneous expenses, is Rs. 78-3-4.

Crops: kharíf 1947, rabi 1948.

In comparison with kharíf 1946 this harvest was not good, the income falling from Rs. 1,254 to Rs. 580. The reasons for this were that—

(I) the floods came too late to benefit the kharíf harvest;

(II) a large portion of the Paháripur Farm was carried away by the river.

The income for rabi 1948 was more than it has ever been before, *viz.*, Rs. 9,637. The income from the Bruce-abad Farm itself was especially good, being Rs. 1,232 more than in rabi 1947, the reasons for this being that the floods, which were too late for the kharíf harvest, benefited this harvest, and that a large amount of rain fell at a favourable time. The income from the Paháripur Farm was Rs. 845 less than it was for rabi 1947, the reason for this being that the river lands cultivated in rabi 1947 had all been carried away.

Condition of tenants.

The tenants on the Bruce-abad Farm are Balhoras, Drishaks, Kehals, Misshorís, Pitáfis, Matams, &c. Some of the original tenants of this farm have got a muáfi of lich, and one Balhora Ali Khán has a muáfi of the lich and mahsúl of 50 bigahs as a jágír. The tenants in the other parts are Jats. The Paháfpur tenants are in very fair circumstances. The Bruce-abad tenants are generally in a very indebted state. This can in no wise be put down to the failure of harvest

or to the terms on which they hold their tenancies. They ought to be very well-to-do, but are very extravagant and unthrifty. They usually have to borrow grain for seed, agreeing to repay the amount in grain with 25 per cent. as interest. All the tenants on the whole estate are purely tenants-at-will, with no rights of any sort.

Batai.

The batai rates are as follow :—

In Bruce-abad and Pahárpur—

(I) For sailába and chahi lands, $\frac{1}{6}$ mahsúl and $\frac{1}{16}$ lich.

(II) For Bruce-abad jhalári lands, $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{4}}$ mahsúl and $\frac{1}{16}$ lich.

(III) For Kutab jhalári lands in the north and south jágír pattis, $\frac{1}{6}$* mahsúl and $\frac{1}{16}$ lich.

The Karawas get paid in cash. The chung is therefore credited to Government (Karawas 4 topas per patti; Dhanwais 1 topa per patti). The tenants pay the chung kotána in kind (2 topas per patti.)

Remarks.

The income from this farm has been very good both this year and last. The grain is sold to merchants at the place where batai is effected and they take it away. The purchase-money is generally paid very soon afterwards, and though there is still a certain amount outstanding, there is no fear of its becoming a bad debt.

The chief crop is wheat.

These estates are almost entirely dependent on the river floods and the rains. In certain places where the land is very good but high, I intend to sink wells. The total cost of a well is about Rs. 200, and this outlay will ordinarily be repaid in two years (wells can only be used here for the rabi harvest). If it could be arranged to give the Pahárpur Farm water from the Kadra Canal the income there would be doubled. I am now referring the matter to the Canal Department. The Patti Sirkári land is situated right at the tail of the Dhundi Canal and seldom gets any water. The Jágír Pattís are on the Kutab Canal. As they are on very high ground, they only get water by jhallárs from the Kutab, but they also get a certain amount of water from the Dhundi. The present area in comparison with the area at settlement is shown in Statement A. The gross income for the last three years is given in Statement B.

* In addition to this tenants pay abiána.

Statement showing the Area of Villages connected with the Bruce-abad Farm in the Rájanpur Tahsíl (in kanals).

Serial No.	Name of village.	Settlement area.						1888-89.						1889-90.						1890-91.					
		Area.	Ghair mumkin.	Jadíd.	Quadím.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Area.	Ghair mumkin.	Jadíd.	Quadím.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Area.	Ghair mumkin.	Jadíd.	Quadím.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Area.	Ghair mumkin.	Jadíd.	Quadím.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.
1	Bruce-abad ...	37,401	7,409	2,277	23,834	...	3,881	37,401	5,650	575	14,181	8,461	8,534	37,401	5,115	36	12,359	412	19,479	37,401	5,115	133	12,118	673	19,362
2	Paháŕpur ...	37,565	892	503	29,511	...	6,659	22,887	216	2,428	16,237	1,972	2,034	22,782	216	1,197	16,237	1,744	3,388	21,804	219	439	19,291	187	1,668
3	Rakh Tukra, jágír Janúbi.	8,548	405	...	7,675	...	468	8,548	405	213	7,071	455	404	8,548	427	...	7,613	...	508	8,548	427	...	6,623	306	1,192
4	Rakh Tukra, jágír Shumáli.	1,754	108	4	1,233	...	409	1,754	108	73	905	138	530	1,754	109	...	1,092	...	553	1,754	109	15	558	691	381
5	Patti Sirkári ...	107,560	3,239	102,236	1,584	...	501	107,555	3,239	101,015	3,172	129	...	107,555	3,239	101,015	3,172	129	...	107,555	3,239	101,015	3,172	129	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,918	...	...	...	...	...	11,502	...	...	...	...	...	23,928	...	...	...	...	...	22,603

B.

Statement B showing gross income of the Bruce-abad Farm for three years.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of harvest.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
			Income in kind.	Cash.	Total.	Income in kind.	Cash.	Total.	Income in kind.	Cash.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Bruce-abad...	Kharíf	290 11 0	...	290 11 0	1,035 10 9	21 4 6	1,056 15 3	342 12 7	8 12 0	351 8 7
		Rabi	1,646 6 7	62 15 4	1,709 5 11	7,377 6 2	79 7 0	7,456 13 2	8,525 5 11	163 7 4	8,688 13 3
2	Pahárpur	Kharíf	19 7 6	...	19 7 6	29 10 0	2 0 6	31 10 6	9 6 9	1 12 0	11 2 9
		Rabi	740 15 0	74 13 4	815 12 4	1,780 3 3	14 7 6	1,794 10 9	921 13 4	27 2 1	948 15 5
3	Jágírs Janúbi and Shumáli ...	Kharíf	177 4 6	...	177 4 6	165 3 11	1 2 0	166 5 11	217 9 2	...	217 9 2
		Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,874 12 7	137 12 8	3,012 9 3	10,388 2 1	118 5 6	10,506 7 7	10,016 15 9	201 1 5	10,218 1 2

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Shahlamár and Shahdara Gardens, District Lahore, during 1891.

Name of garden.	Area.	Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Existing fruit trees.	New trees planted.
	A. R. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Shahlamár	39 2 10	Income from garden	1,250 0 0	Pay of establishment	1,426 15 7	Mangoes, pomegranates, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons and jaman.	Two hundred plants of mangoes, pears and peaches have been planted.
		Land revenue of Bághbánpur ...	1,160 0 0	Water-rate	159 12 0		
		Fees from dák bangalow ...	6 0 0	Cleaning tank	11 1 0		
		Rent of shops at Shalamár Gardens...	15 0 0	Purchase of gumlas	45 0 0		
		Fees from Charagán Fair ...	560 6 9	Do. of mats	38 0 0		
				Expenditure in connection with Charagán Fair.	300 0 0		
		Total ...	2,991 6 9	Repairs to gardens	820 12 0		
				Total ...	2,801 8 7		
Shahdara	48 1 28	Income from garden	600 0 0	Pay of establishment	480 0 0	Mangoes, jaman, lemon, peaches, dates and oranges.	Three plants of dates have been planted.
		Contributions from Government ...	250 0 0	Price of gram, bhusa, &c. ...	105 15 6		
		Sale of trees	497 7 0	Purchase of gumlas	59 8 0		
		Rent of land	30 0 0	Thaulas for protection of trees ...	13 8 0		
				Price of tools	26 15 3		
		Total ...	1,377 7 0	Price of manure and carriage hire ...	12 0 0		
				Miscellaneous expenses	5 6 0		
				Total ...	703 4 9		

C. BEADON, COLONEL,

Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Lahore.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing particulars regarding Kudsia and Roshnára Gardens, District Delhi, for the year ending 31st March 1891.

Name of garden.	Area.	System of management.	Average annual receipt during the year ending 31st March 1891.	Average annual expenditure during the year ending 31st March 1891.	Sources from which the funds are derived.	Purposes served by the institution.	New plants introduced.		Fruit growing.
							Name.	Number.	
	Acres.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Kudsia ...	67	Under direct management ...	1,267 11 0	2,061 0 0	Municipal Fund ...	Pleasure gardens ...	Lemon trees and flower plants.	About 4,000.	
Roshnára ...	158	Ditto ditto ...	1,734 12 0	2,545 5 8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lemon trees, sweet lime and flower plants.	About 2,000.	

R. CLARKE,

Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

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